


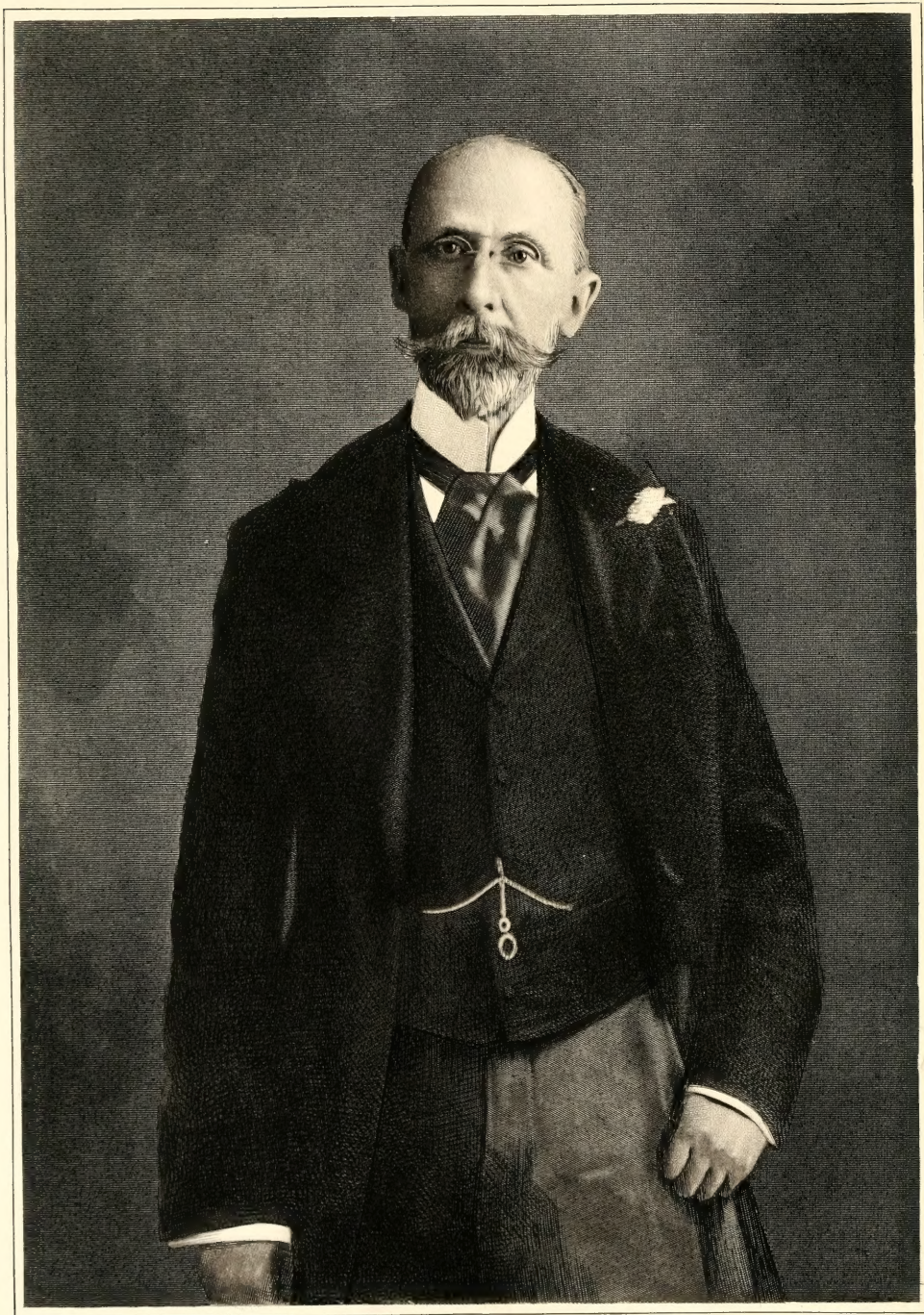
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Oscar J. Harvey

A HISTORY OF WILKES-BARRE

LUZERNE COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

FROM ITS FIRST BEGINNINGS TO THE PRESENT TIME; INCLUDING
CHAPTERS OF NEWLY-DISCOVERED

EARLY WYOMING VALLEY HISTORY

TOGETHER WITH MANY BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND MUCH
GENEALOGICAL MATERIAL

BEGUN BY

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ILLUSTRATED WITH MANY PORTRAITS, MAPS, FACSIMILES, ORIGINAL
DRAWINGS AND CONTEMPORARY VIEWS



VOLUME V
BIOGRAPHICAL
WILKES-BARRE, PA.

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Contents of Volumes V and VI

(See Index in Volume VI).

CHAPTER	PAGE
XLIX—Bench and Bar.....	1
L—The Medical Profession.....	27
LI—Banks and Banking.....	43
LII—The Anthracite Coal Industry in its Modern Development	58
LIII—The Manufacturing Industries.....	85
LIV—Education	90
LV—Mercantile Interests	99
LVI—The Press	104
LVII—The Townships of Luzerne County.....	110
LVII—(Continued) The Cities and Boroughs of Luzerne County.	140
Biographical	173

CHAPTER XLIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

From 1762, when Connecticut first attempted to settle the region of the Susquehanna, to the year 1771, when the physical strife between Connecticut and Pennsylvania ended in the ousting of Pennsylvania armed forces from the valley, little had been done to bring the forms of law and civil government into regular functioning. In 1772, with Connecticut's authority recognized, town committees began to take up matters of law—at least to the extent of deciding land rights. Apparently, they made fair decisions, for, it is recorded that the year happily passed without "justice or lawyers." Local government in that year was patterned, temporarily, after the customary New England plan of town government, the settlers gathering in town meeting and electing Captain Stephen Fuller as moderator. One of the resolutions adopted was to forfeit the goods of, or to expel, any settler who was found guilty of selling spirituous liquors to the Indians.

On June 2, 1773, a code of rules and laws for the government of the Susquehanna colony was adopted by Connecticut, at a meeting in Hartford. The preamble of this historic document refers to the strife between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. As loyal subjects of King George III, the colony of Connecticut pledged itself to refer all proper questions to the King's counsellors, and to be peaceful, loyal upholders of the laws. They agreed "to choose for each settlement three able and discreet men to manage local affairs, suppress vice and preserve the peace of God and the King; provided for a general town meeting on the first of each month; the three directors to meet every three months to hear complaints and settle disputes; crimes enumerated were swearing, drunkenness, gaming, stealing, fraud, idleness, 'and the like.' They agreed to banish all convicted of adultery, burglary, etc."

Accordingly, in December of that year, male settlers who were of major age, met in the townships of the Susquehanna country, to choose town directors. Those first appointed were as follows:

Wilkes-Barre—Major John Durkee, Captain Zebulon Butler and Obadiah Gore, Jr. Plymouth—Phineas Noah, Captain David Marvin and J. Gaylord. New Providence—Isaac Tripp, Timothy Keys and Gideon Baldwin. Kingston—Captain Obadiah Gore, Nathan Denison and Parshall Terry. Pittston—Caleb Bates, James Brown and Lemuel Harding. Hanover—Captain Lazarus Stewart, William Stewart and John Franklin.

These, then, were the pioneer forces of law and orderly government within what is now Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Fuller organization was effected in 1774, Connecticut then boldly asserting its right to the disputed territory in January, by legislative act which put all these settlements into one town—Westmoreland. Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison were commissioned as justices, and with the subdivision of the township into districts, or precincts, corresponding in names and locations with the settlements already established, the Town of Westmoreland took regular Connecticut status, and full governmental dignity. No fewer than one hundred of the settlers were elected to town office, the list including selectmen, constables, collectors, surveyors, fence viewers, listers, leather sealers, grand jurors, tything men, sealers of weights and measures, key keepers. The grand jurors were Jabez Sills, James Stark, William Buck, Elias Church, Phineas Nash, Thomas Heath, Barnabas Cary, Lemuel Harding, Hezekiah Bingham, John Franklin, Timothy Keys.

In April, 1774, application was made to the Connecticut Assembly for a Court of Probate, and a tree near Captain Butler's house was designated as

"ye town sign post." It was also the town whipping post, a pair of stocks being placed at that public spot. At one town meeting of that year nine of the most discreet and respected settlers were appointed as a committee "to make inquiry into the search after all suspected persons whom they may judge to be 'unwholesome persons to the good settlers,'" with a view to the expulsion of such undesirables from the town. Whether these suspected undesirables were only the settlers who had intruded without permission upon township lands, or were those apprehended for crimes more serious than those which could be expiated at the whipping post or pillory, is not clear.

In the first year of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Government sought to end, by force of arms instead of by legal debate, the dispute with Connecticut over the Susquehanna lands. Colonel Plunkett, at the head of seven hundred Pennsylvanians, marched into the Wyoming Valley, but was countered by a resolute force of settlers under Colonel Butler, and again checked by Captain Lazarus Stewart's company. With the retreat of Plunkett, Connecticut seemed to be still further strengthened in jurisdiction of the Susquehanna country. At that time the population of the Town of Westmoreland was almost two thousand (1,922 in 1774), sufficient it was deemed to advance the town to county dignity. In 1776, therefore, the county of Westmoreland was organized, the districts now becoming townships. John Jenkins was appointed "judge of the county."

In 1782, a Federal Court sitting at Trenton decided that the land north of latitude 41° claimed by Pennsylvania, but settled by Connecticut, was rightly a part of Pennsylvania. Connecticut bowed to the decision; therefore, Connecticut civil and judicial records of this part of Pennsylvania should have ended with the year 1782. Giving that part of the Civil List which has to do with Bench and Bar while the region was within the jurisdiction of Connecticut, it seems that the following justices of the peace were judges of Probate of Westmoreland County, Connecticut: John Smith, Thomas Maffitt, Isaac Baldwin, John Jenkins, Zebulon Butler, Silas Parks, Bushnell Bostick, Joseph Sloman, John Sherman and Nathan Denison. On June 1, 1778, Governor Jonathan Trumbull appointed justices for the county as follows: Nathan Denison, Christopher Avery, Obadiah Gore, Zera Beach, Zebulon Butler, William McKarrigan, Asaph Whittlesey, Uriah Chapman, Anderson Dana, Ebenezer Marcy, Stephen Harding, John Franklin, 2d, Joseph Hambleton, William Judd. The first four named were appointed "to assist the judges." Other justices during the Connecticut period were: Caleb Bates, Zebulon Marcy, John Hurlbut, Nathaniel Landon, Abel Pierce, Hugh Fordman, John Franklin, John Vincent and John Jenkins. Nathan Denison was appointed judge of the county in 1781. The two pioneer lawyers were Anderson Dana and a Mr. Bullock. Both were killed at the Battle of Wyoming; whereupon, it seems, the court appointed Lieutenant John Jenkins as "State's Attorney."

Under Pennsylvania jurisdiction, the Wyoming Valley was within the bounds of the county of Northampton, which had been organized in 1752, out of Bucks County. But, of course, Northampton County exercised little authority in the disputed region. In 1772, Northumberland County was formed. With the termination of the dispute in 1782, Pennsylvania gave this other county—Northumberland—authority to administer the former Connecticut lands. Luzerne County was not created until the passage of the act of September 25, 1786. During the Northumberland period, the following were justices of the peace at Wyoming, all appointed in April, 1783: Alexander Patterson, Robert Martin, John Chambers and David Mead, all recorded as "of Northumberland County"; John Seely, Henry Shoemaker and Luke Brodhead, recorded as "of Northampton County." Nathan Denison was also appointed, but he refused to act.

The Act of Assembly, approved September 26, 1786, creating Luzerne County, organized the county into three election districts. In each of these districts four justices of the peace were to be elected. Votes were cast in the Third District (at Sheshequin) on April 19, 1787, and the following were elected: Obadiah Gore, Elijah Buck, Nathan Kingsley and Joseph Kinney. In the First District (Wilkes-Barre), election took place on April 26, the successful candidates being Mathias Hollenback, William Hooker Smith, Christopher Hurlbut and Ebenezer Marcy. The four justices for the Second District were elected at Forty Fort on May 3, 1787. They were Benjamin Carpenter, James Nesbitt, Hezekiah Roberts and John Dorrance.

Commissioner Pickering left Wilkes-Barre on May 6, and four days later reported to the Supreme Executive Council, at Philadelphia, the results of the Luzerne County elections. Next day, May 11, the Council chose from these twelve justices two from each district to serve as associate justices of the County Court of Common Pleas. The six chosen and commissioned, on May 11, 1787, were: Mathias Hollenback and William Hooker Smith, of the First District; Benjamin Carpenter and James Nesbitt, of the Second District; Obadiah Gore and Nathan Kingsley, of the Third District.

These Common Pleas justices were to sit also, when needed, as judges of the Orphans' Court, and the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer. Over the last-named court, however, none but judges of the State Supreme Court could preside.

On May 24, Colonel Anthony Pickering and Daniel Hiester, Jr., left Philadelphia, to act as commissioners of the Confirming Law and to organize the courts of the new county. They reached Wilkes-Barre on Monday, May 28, and next day, May 29, the opening session of the first court of Luzerne County began. It was held in the house of Zebulon Butler, and from the entry which begins Minute Book No. 1, of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, it seems that there were present on that day only three of the six commissioned associate justices of the Court of Common Pleas. They were William Hooker Smith, Benjamin Carpenter and James Nesbitt. After High Sheriff Lord Butler had commanded "all persons to keep silence," the commissions issued by the Supreme Executive Council to the six local justices of Common Pleas were read, also the *Dedimus Potestatum* given by the Supreme Council to Timothy Pickering and Nathan Denison, to "administer the oaths to persons who were, or should be, commissioned in said county"; whereupon the justices present, Messrs. Smith, Carpenter and Nesbitt, "took the oaths of allegiance and of office, and Justices of the Peace, and of the County Court of Common Pleas for said County. . . . before Timothy Pickering, Esq."

The court was then opened, and Dr. Joseph Sprague was appointed crier. Various commissions granted by the Supreme Executive Council to Colonel Pickering were also read. Among the many county offices to which he had been appointed were those of Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register for the Probate of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds. He held also a judgeship of Common Pleas, to facilitate his work as prothonotary. This was customary, although only upon unusual occasions would a prothonotary sit on the bench.

The only business done in the first session of court seems to have been the administering of oath to four attorneys who applied for admittance to practice, and the hearing of petition presented by Lord Butler, "Esq.," relative "to the erecting of a jail." The four attorneys sworn were Ebenezer Bowman, Putnam Catlin, Roswell Welles and William Nichols. In a letter to his wife, on May 29, Colonel Pickering refers to Attorneys Catlin and Welles as "two young gentlemen from Connecticut, who have been here a few months."

The oath of allegiance, as well as the oath of office as Justice of the County Court of Common Pleas, was administered by Colonel Pickering to Mathias

Hollenback on June 2, 1787, and to Obadiah Gore and Nathan Kingsley a week later. The organization of the courts of Luzerne County was completed by the appointment of Obadiah Gore as "President Judge of the County Court," he being the unanimous choice of his associates on the bench.

The second term of court opened on September 5, 1787. Seemingly, the third term of court was not held until a year later. Then, as is shown on page 1613, a most important case was pending. Fourteen men were indicted as participants in "a riot, rout, unlawful assembly, assault and battery and false imprisonment of Timothy Pickering, for nineteen days." Twelve other residents were implicated, and all were bound over in various sums to "appear personally before the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at their next session of Oyer and Terminer, to be holden at Wilkesbarre." The ring-leader, Col. John Franklin, had already been arrested, and imprisoned in Philadelphia.

It was, indeed, a plot to "subvert the Government and to erect a new and independent State in the room and stead thereof." So it happened that the first session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held in Luzerne County had to decide one of the most serious major cases of Pennsylvania history—a charge of *high treason*, which held the attention of almost all Pennsylvanians.

On November 2, 1788, the Attorney-General, then at Easton, advised the Council that "The Judges set out for Luzerne tomorrow. John Franklin went forward this day under the custody of Sheriff Butler." In due course, the cavalcade approached and entered Wilkes-Barre. The impressive occasion has been well described on page 1621. And in due course, on November 4, 1788, Chief Justice Thomas McKean took his seat as presiding justice of the first session of Supreme Court ever held in Luzerne County. Seated beside him was Associate Supreme Court Justice Jacob Rush. Present also was Edward Burt, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. The proceedings are reported in detail, on page 1621, *et seq.*, and are merely referred to here, because it would hardly be proper to omit altogether, from a survey of the Bench and Bar, all reference to an event of such unique importance.

In 1790 Pennsylvania adopted a new Constitution. By its provisions the judicial powers were vested "in a supreme court, courts of oyer and terminer and jail delivery; courts of common pleas, orphans' courts, register court and court of quarter-sessions for each county, justices of the peace and such other courts as the Legislature may provide. Judges of the supreme court and courts of common pleas to hold office during good behavior. The supreme court judges were *ex-officio* justices of oyer and terminer courts in the several counties; the governor to appoint for each county at least three and not more than four judges of the county; the State divided into six judicial districts, and a president of each circuit to be appointed. The president and any two of the lay judges to be a quorum, to hold courts of common pleas and oyer and terminer, and two of the lay judges could hold a court of quarter sessions and orphans' court." Most of the judicial offices were appointive, and the Governor was restricted in his choice of president judges to those who were "skilled in the law."

The new judicial system undoubtedly raised the standard of judicial findings. Formerly, in local courts, the legal decision—in Common Pleas and lower courts—depended more upon the integrity and common sense of the lay judges, who constituted the bench, than upon their knowledge of law;^{*} but laymen were no longer expected to decide a complicated legal issue. The local justices were to be under the guidance of the professional judge, the president judge, much as under the English system the local lay justices are under the guidance of the professional member, the Stipendiary Magistrate. Neverthe-

^{*}On June 25, 1787, after organizing the Luzerne County Courts, Colonel Pickering reported to the Supreme Executive Council that the Luzerne County justices were quite "destitute of the laws of the State."—See Vol. III, p. 1576.

less, the lay judges were apt to be men of strong and independent minds. There are many instances in Pennsylvania judicial history of associate judges differing with the professional members of their court, much to the chagrin of the supposedly better judge of law, the president judge. Judge Rush, the pioneer professional judge in the Luzerne County judicial district, more than once excoriated the lay judges of his court for findings with which he, a profound student of the laws, could not agree.

Under the new State Constitution, justices of the peace became appointive officers, or at least those that were to sit in Common Pleas Court did. The old election districts were reorganized, Luzerne County, under the reorganization, having ten districts from which to draw justices of the peace. The records show appointment of justices as follows: 1791, Lawrence Myers, Kingston Township; Arnold Colt and William Ross, Solomon Avery and John Phillips, Wilkes-Barre District; Guy Maxwell, Tioga District; Peter Grubb and Nathan Beach, Kingston District; Christopher Hurlbut, Wilkes-Barre District; Joseph Kinney and Isaac Hancock, Tioga District; Minna Dubois, Willingboro Township; John Paul Schlott, Wilkes-Barre Town and Township. This does not seem a complete record, but, such as it is, it is culled from Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County." Another local work, covering that part of Luzerne County which is now Susquehanna County, gives the following information: "Among these (ten) districts were the Sixth District, which was formed from Braintrim and Wyalusing, having two hundred and twenty-five taxables, who elected H. D. Champion, Jonathan Stevens and Guy Wells justices. The Ninth District was Rush, with one hundred and three taxables, who elected Isaac Hancock justice. The Tenth District, which was composed of Willingborough, Lanesville and Nicholson townships, with two hundred and eighty-six taxables, elected John Marcy, Thomas Tiffany and Asa Eddy justices."[†]

While it was from such groups of justices of the peace that the Governors usually appointed the associate judges of Common Pleas, it was by no means compulsory. Section three of the Act of April 13, 1791, reads: "In and for each of the said (judicial) districts, or circuits, a person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws, shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor, to be president and judge of the courts of common pleas, within such district or circuit, and that a number of other proper persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, shall be appointed and commissioned judges of the courts of common pleas, in and for each and every of the counties of this commonwealth, which said presidents and judges shall, after the said thirty-first day of August next, respectively, have and execute all and singular the powers, jurisdictions and authorities of judges of the courts of common pleas, judges of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, judges of the orphans' courts and justices of the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, agreeably to the laws and constitution of this commonwealth." Not all justices of the peace could sit on the bench of Common Pleas, but all local lay judges of that court could exercise the powers of the justice of the peace, "so far as relates to criminal matters." The judges of the Common Pleas Court could act as justices of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders, except "when the judges of the Supreme Court, or any of them, shall be sitting in the same county."

Under the first constitution of Pennsylvania, the Supreme Court had held most of its sessions *en banc* in Philadelphia. By the new Constitution, however, the justices were required to go on circuit duty regularly. Thus can it be said, beyond conjecture, that to the little "primitive temple of justice,"—a hewn log structure, more useful than ornamental, and only 25-50 feet—at Wilkes-Barre the highest judicial functionaries of the great Commonwealth

[†]"Centennial History of Susquehanna County, Pa.," by Rhamanthus M. Stocker, p. 70.

would come in all their pomp and dignity—in their knee-breeches and buckled shoes, their periwigs and their togas, adding regal dignity to the judicial by their rattling scabbards and flashing sword-hilts. The populace would witness impressive ceremonies, and the majesty of the law was apparently not in the least belittled by the fact that the courthouse at Wilkes-Barre, in 1791, was merely the upper story of the jail and jailor's quarters. The august dignitaries of the highest court of the Commonwealth, as they solemnly passed Jailor Stephen Tuttle's front door and mounted the outside steps that led to the court room on the second story, would no doubt have noticed over the door the "cake and beer sign," which the jailor's good wife had nailed there. And, having noticed it, possibly other thoughts than that of an affront to the dignity of their court, would have come in their minds. In any case, they would hardly have ordered the sign removed, as likely to detract from the awe-inspiring majesty and impressive dignity that all citizens should see in the powerful arm of government of which they were the august custodians. They knew that conditions on the frontier could not all be patterned after those of Philadelphia, but at the same time they recognized that to forego any of the pompous ceremony of "court days" in the "back woods" would be harmful to the majesty of the law. Therefore, when such a high dignitary as Chief Justice Thomas McKean went on circuit, the full glamour of the Supreme Court went with him; and whether the setting was in city or in frontier town, he was ever the impressive central figure. He had been Chief Justice under the old Constitution and had been continued under the new. His associate justices on the Supreme Court bench, in 1791, were Edward Shippen, Jasper Yeates and William Bradford, Jr., all jurists of the highest professional standing and aristocratic connection. Presumably, in their new circuit responsibilities, some or all of these Supreme Court judges would periodically visit Luzerne County and hold court in the Wilkes-Barre log courthouse; and, so, would give the Wilkes-Barre settlers some idea of the majesty of the law. Judge Conyngham, in 1856, at the corner-stone laying of the third courthouse at Wilkes-Barre, referred to the old-time pomp that surrounded the visiting judges. He said: "There were some ceremonies connected with the courts now entirely abrogated. At the opening of every term the sheriff, with his staff of office, attended by the crier of the court, and frequently by several constables, waited upon the judges at their lodgings, and then conducted them in formal procession to the courthouse. Justices McKean, Smith and others, of the Supreme Court, always wore swords when they attended court, some bearing rapiers and other heavier weapons." Their tours were taken long before the time of the railroads, before that of canals, almost before the time of the stage coach, and in some instances even before the time of good wagon roads. The only comfortable mode of travel was on horseback. So these Supreme Court judges would start from Philadelphia on horseback, with their library in a pair of saddle-bags—at least as much of it as they could stow into the bags, though it must be inferred that they carried most of their law in their heads, for their saddle-bags would be needed for other things than books. They would depart usually accompanied by lawyers—for in those days the leading lawyers "rode the circuit" with the judges. At Easton, sometimes, more lawyers would join the cavalcade, and the journey would continue farther and farther from the long-settled parts of the State. The farther they went, the more primitive would be the accommodation. There was a log tavern in the backwoods of Pike County, on one of the old State roads. There, the court would sometimes stay overnight. Once, they did not reach the place until long after the tavern-keeper had retired to bed. He was awakened somewhat violently, it seems, and apparently did not like being disturbed. Opening his bedroom window, he yelled: "What do you want?" The tired judges, seated upon their horses, replied: "We want to stay here all night."

"Then stay there!" said the irate innkeeper, as he banged down his window. He went back to bed, but was given no peace until he had reluctantly admitted the travelers. Had he not done so, the judges would have had to spend the night to all intents in the wilderness, for the cleared areas were few and far between in that region at that time. Judge Jessup, at Wilkes-Barre, in 1859, said: "I well remember when the court set out from Wilkes-Barre, followed by the bar on horseback, through Cobb's Gap, Wayne, Pike and Susquehanna counties, bringing up at Bradford County." During these circuit ridings Bench and Bar came closer together than at any other time. In the county seats and in the courthouse, the judges were always mindful of the dignity of the court, "but when they and the lawyers were traveling together they were as jovial a set of fellows as could be found." "Court week" in most of the county seats had a significance that it does not carry now. Then, the coming of the judicial cavalcade into one of the frontier towns was a memorable occasion. The gathering of these great and learned men in the small log-housed communities seemed to suggest to the settlers of the neighborhood that some extraordinary way of acknowledging the honor should be found. Usually, the form of acknowledgment would take the shape of gala days. "Court week" drew into the county towns not only litigants but all people who wished to be now and then part of a merry throng; and while they looked with awe and reverence upon court and bar, it must be confessed that another bar—that of the tavern—took much of the time of the average merrymaker during those memorable court days.

Although the writer purposes to deal more directly, in this review, with the court that is more directly identified with the county, *e. g.*, with the Court of Common Pleas, it seems proper that some passing reference should be made to the eminent Supreme Court justices of Luzerne County's pioneer days. Thomas McKean (1734-1817), one of the great statesmen-patriots of pre-Revolutionary days, was born in Pennsylvania, but educated in Delaware. Before he was of major age, he was admitted to the New Castle (Delaware) Bar, and when in his twenty-second year was admitted to the bar of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Soon afterwards he went to England to study, gaining admission to the Middle Temple, London, in 1758. During the next decade, he was prominent in Delaware legal and legislative circles, Member of Assembly, delegate to the Stamp Act Congress, codifier of laws, and Judge of Common Pleas of New Castle County, Delaware. Notwithstanding that, for a part of the time, he was a resident of Philadelphia, he was annually returned to the Delaware General Assembly from 1762 until the Revolution ended its sessions. From 1774 until 1783, McKean was a member of the Continental Congress, the only member who sat in every Continental Congress during the war period. During this critical period he was Congressional delegate from Delaware, and it was mainly by his own effort—in sending post-haste for his absent fellow-delegate, Rodney—that Delaware cast its vote in favor of the Declaration of Independence and thus brought about a unanimous approving vote on this vital issue in Congress. At one and the same time, McKean was holding high office for two states: being a Member of Congress and President of Delaware, and at the same time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was President of Congress in 1781, when Washington's memorable dispatches announcing the surrender of Lord Cornwallis came before the House. From 1777 to 1799, McKean was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, from which high judicial office he went to the highest executive office in the State. Justice McKean was thrice Governor of Pennsylvania. Certainly, the log-cabined settlers of the remote county of Luzerne had good reason to flock to the county seat, Wilkes-Barre, upon occasions when it was likely that such a distinguished citizen would be visiting it. Although an unflinching Republican, a patriot who had not flinched or swerved in the least from his line of duty even when his life was endan-

gered, Chief Justice McKean was of aristocratic inclination; and he surrounded his court with almost all the pomp and ceremony that had prevailed in the King's courts of provincial days. It is even said that Justice McKean, when on the bench, "wore an immense cocked hat and was dressed in a scarlet gown." He was "a stern and arbitrary man," and held "all his attendants to the most rigid observance of respectful duty." In this way, he set a rigid standard of judicial deportment which most judges, who aspired to the higher courts, favored. Although of strong prejudices, Justice McKean was undoubtedly honest and unquestionably able. The public preferment that came to him was a tribute more to his ability than to his popularity. His remarkable strength of character became more noticeable after he had taken his seat as Governor. He appointed Associate Justice Edward Shippen to succeed him as Chief Justice, and there seems to have been little opposition to the elevation of the worthy Shippen, to whom Pennsylvania owes its first Law Reports; but when an interfering group of Philadelphia politicians, in 1806, sought to sway McKean—who was still Governor—from his choice of the successor of Shippen, the plain-speaking delegation quickly realized that politics could not swerve Governor McKean, when judicial appointments were the matters in hand. "Indeed!" exclaimed the Governor, when informed that his appointment of William Tilghman, as Chief Justice, would "never meet the approval of the great democracy of Philadelphia," "inform your constituents that I bow with submission to the will of the great democracy of Philadelphia, but, by God, William Tilghman shall be Chief Justice of Pennsylvania." Upon another occasion, a legislative group waited upon Governor McKean, to remonstrate with him for disapproving a certain Act of the Assembly. When the spokesman of the delegation presumed to point out to the Governor the merits of the vetoed law, the Chief Executive interrupted. "Pray, sir, look at my watch," he said, calmly, handing the timepiece to the Assemblyman who was addressing him. "She has been out of order for some time," he continued; "Will you be pleased to put her to rights?" "Sir," replied the astonished chairman, "I am no watchmaker, but I am a carpenter." The watch was handed to the other two members of the committee; but neither could put it to rights, for it appears one was a currier and the other a bricklayer. "Well," said Governor McKean, "this is truly strange. Any watchmaker's apprentice can repair that watch. It is a simple piece of mechanism, and yet you can't do it! The law, gentlemen, is a science of great difficulty and endless complications; it requires a lifetime to understand it. I have bestowed a quarter of a century upon it; yet you, who can't mend this little watch, become lawyers all at once, and presume to instruct me in my duty." The humiliated committee departed, less confident of their knowledge of law. Another illustration of Justice McKean's decisiveness of action is in the following incident: A steady responsible citizen applied to him for a commission, as justice of the peace, but frankly confessed that he could produce no certificate or backers. "Never mind," said the Governor, "I require none; and if any one should ask you how you got the appointment, tell him Thomas McKean recommended you, and the Governor appointed you."

Such was the personality of the man who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1788, when that court first began to hold sessions in Wilkes-Barre.

From 1791 to 1806, Luzerne was one of the counties of the Third Judicial District. This consisted of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne—at least at the outset. Lycoming was added in 1795 and Wayne in 1798. For the whole of this period Jacob Rush, who was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third District and made his home in Reading, rode the circuit regularly. Throughout the period, also, he was the rod that scourged careless and indifferent associate judges. Judge Rush

coincided with Chief Justice McKean, in the determination of the latter to preserve the highest standard of judicial deportment. Rush had been a member of the higher bench, and was somewhat disgruntled when transferred to a circuit of the Court of Common Pleas, even though in the capacity of president judge. This thought of having been demoted may have warped his opinion of his lay associates on the bench of Common Pleas; certainly President Judge Rush more than once expressed himself contemptuously as to the judicial ability of some of the lay judges of his circuit.

Judge Rush, a native Philadelphian, was born on November 24, 1747. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1765, and on February 7, 1769, was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia County. In May of the same year, he was admitted to the Bar of Berks County also. That he was determined to become a master of his profession may be inferred from his entry as a student of the Middle Temple in London early in 1771. In 1782, he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, as a member from Philadelphia County. Reëlected next year, he resigned soon after he had been appointed to the Supreme Court bench, in the place of John Evans, deceased. Seven years as a Supreme Court Justice and service on the bench of the High Court of Errors and Appeals did not tend to make Judge Rush view enthusiastically his assignment to the Common Pleas in 1791, under the new Constitution. David Paul Brown, in his "Forum," writes of Judge Rush, as follows: ". . . he never appeared to be satisfied with his position in the Common Pleas; yet, his uprightness of conduct and unquestionable abilities always secured to him the respect and confidence, if not the attachment, of his associates, the members of the bar, and the entire community." Judge Rush was a jurist of great ability, firm and decisive of character, very eloquent, and unquestionably a man who was "learned in the law." "Perhaps there are few specimens of judicial eloquence more impressive than those which he delivered during his occupation of the bench," writes Brown. "Some of his early literary essays were ascribed to Dr. Franklin, and for terseness and clearness were worthy of him."

Judge Rush was a "gentleman of the old school, plain in his attire, unobtrusive in his deportment; but, while observant of his duties towards others, never forgetful of the respect to which he himself was justly entitled." On one occasion, he openly upbraided his associates "for not appearing promptly upon the bench at the hour fixed for opening court." His despotic leaning influenced his associates to seek his impeachment; but the investigating committee of the Legislature reported that the charges were unfounded. Judge Rush was an ardent Federalist, and he lost no opportunity of "promulgating his political views in charges to grand juries." However, despite his eccentric actions and an arrogance he could not at all times curb, when countered by men of weaker intellect, less legal knowledge and far less judicial acumen, Judge Rush was generally esteemed. When the courts and judicial districts were reorganized in 1806, he was commissioned as President Judge of Common Pleas Court of the city and county of Philadelphia. He died on January 5, 1820, in his seventy-third year. Almost to his death, he had regularly, vigorously and ably performed his judicial duties. The Bar of Luzerne County might well hold in high esteem this, their pioneer, president judge.

Probably, President Judge Rush had found that his associate judges in Luzerne County were not silent "dummies" like some others that were seated on Common Pleas benches. Some could go a solemn silent way for years without ruffling the professional ire of the president judge. It is recorded that one associate judge (Hugh Lloyd, who resigned from the Common Pleas bench of Delaware County in 1825, after thirty-three years of service) "on being asked if the duties devolving on an associate judge were not onerous," replied: "Yes, very. I sat five years on the same bench in the old courthouse at Chester without opening my mouth. One day, however, towards night.

after listening to the details of a long and tedious trial, the president leaned over towards me, and, putting his arm across my shoulder, asked me a question. 'Judge,' he said, 'don't you think this bench is infernally hard?' To this important question, I replied: 'I thought it *were*,' and that's the only opinion I ever gave during my long judicial career."*

Luzerne County lost the colorful visits of President Judge Rush in 1806, when, by a reorganization of judicial district (Act February 24, 1806, 4 Sm. L., 270), the Eighth District was established. It took from the Third Judicial District the counties of Northampton, Luzerne and Lycoming. The president judge of the new district was Thomas Cooper, who was transferred from the Fourth District. He was of English birth. Educated at Oxford University, he seems to have become proficient in most of the major sciences—chemistry, natural sciences, law and medicine. However, he chose the law as the profession he would follow, and for some years "rode the circuit" in England. He was unfortunate in public affairs, for he espoused causes which were not favored by the Government. Eventually, in 1795, he followed his friend, Dr. Joseph Priestly, to America. He settled in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and practiced law in the circuit courts of Judge Rush. As an attorney, he may have appeared in the Wilkes-Barre court. For a virulent attack upon John Adams, President of the United States, in 1800, in a Sunbury newspaper which he edited, Cooper was prosecuted and jailed for six months. Nevertheless, he became a Judge of Common Pleas, and in 1806 President Judge of the Eighth District. Judge Cooper quickly showed that he intended to rule the court with an iron hand. So stern did he become with all who entered his court—judges, lawyers, suitors, spectators—that ere long an attempt to impeach him was made. On December 20, 1805, a petition was filed, charging him with acting as prosecuting attorney after he had become judge, and with receiving fees therefor. He was acquitted, but another attempt was made in 1811, charging him with official misconduct. Among the charges was that of fining and imprisoning Constable Hollister, in 1807, at Wilkes-Barre, "for whispering in court." The fine was \$2 and the imprisonment one hour. The sentence was not very severe, but the affront was excruciating. Another charge was that of "passing sentence of one year's imprisonment, at Wilkes-Barre, on one Gough, a young horse thief, who had confessed his guilt, and, on the next day, on hearing of his being an old offender, calling him up before the court and passing a second sentence on him, increasing his imprisonment from one to three years." Other charges included: "Browbeating counsel and witnesses"; "Refusing to hear parties speak in their own defense"; "Fining and imprisoning Constable Cooper for neglecting to execute a warrant." Judge Cooper had logical answers to all charges; nevertheless, the Senate Committee was of the opinion "that the official conduct of President Cooper" was "arbitrary, unjust, and precipitate, contrary to sound policy and dangerous to the pure administration of justice." Consequently, he was removed from office, and on July 11, 1811, Seth Chapman was commissioned president judge in his place. The impeached jurist returned to the practice of law, but soon afterward accepted appointment as professor of chemistry at Dickinson College. He continued in academic office for more than twenty years, going from Dickinson to the University of Pennsylvania and finally to the College of South Carolina, of which he was president for many years. Judge Cooper was a man of profound learning, the extent of his learning being strikingly evident in his literary works. He was better fitted for the professor's chair than the judicial bench. Undoubtedly Judge Cooper served some leading American institutions of higher education very ably for almost a generation. His judicial impeachment was hardly a black mark on his career, for no charge of dishonesty was made

*Ashmead's "History of Delaware County, Pa.," p. 241.

against him. Judge Cooper erred in setting the order and decorum of his court at too high a level. Democracy would not be tied hand and foot. Young America would not be hushed even when in sight of the judicial ermine.

Impeachment proceedings were not unusual in those days. Judge Cooper's successor, Seth Chapman, had to defend himself against three attempts to impeach and remove him. Finally, in 1833, his enemies succeeded—at least to the extent of getting the Senate Committee to recommend his removal, "owing to age and bodily infirmities." Judge Chapman then resigned.

Long before that time, however, he had ceased connection with the judicial district in which Luzerne County was. Indeed, in less than a year after the appointment of Judge Chapman to the place of Cooper, at the head of the Eighth District, Luzerne County had passed to another district. On March 24, 1812, act was passed creating the Eleventh Judicial District, the new circuit to consist of the counties of Luzerne, Tioga, Wayne, Susquehanna and Bradford. Judge Chapman seems to have presided over both the Eighth and the Eleventh districts for some time, but on July 16, 1813, John Bannister Gibson was commissioned as president judge of the Eleventh.* This great jurist—one of the greatest that Pennsylvania has had—was destined to be connected with the Court of Common Pleas of the Luzerne County district for only three years, but during that time he lived in Wilkes-Barre and endeared himself to many Wilkes-Barre people. After leaving Wilkes-Barre, in 1816, he went to a greater career as a jurist—to a Supreme Court judgeship which carried him upward to the eminence of Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and held him on the bench of the highest court of the Commonwealth for almost four decades. At his demise, in May, 1853, a Wilkes-Barre journal, the "Record of the Times," reviewed his few years of connection with Wilkes-Barre thus:

His residence was on Northampton, between Franklin and Main streets, recently occupied by Dr. Wright. Naturally affable and easy of access, he united in manners the familiar courtesy of the gentleman with the appropriate dignity of his judicial station. Hence, he became a general favorite, while his patience to hear, his talent (without seeming to hurry) to accelerate business, his fairness and promptitude to decide, soon commanded universal confidence.

In the hours of relaxation from the exercise of official duties, and his law and literary reading, he seemed to take especial pleasure in company with his scientific friend, the late Jacob Cist, visiting several portions of the valley, noting its geological structure, particularly the extent and position of the anthracite coal deposit, then, from the praiseworthy experiment of Judge Fell and its fortunate result, just beginning to emerge into importance; and also, with more than common curiosity and delight, to visit the ancient Indian fortifications. In one of their excursions to examine the large fort on the plantation of Mr. James Hancock, they found a medal of King George the First, which, owing to their care, is yet happily preserved.

As a Mason, he entered into the spirit of the society, found pleasure in attending its communications, for he met there numbers of intelligent citizens, whose localities and various pursuits could hardly have brought them elsewhere together; and we think for a year or two His Honor presided as master of the lodge. . . .

When called to the supreme bench, his departure was regarded with emotions of mingled pleasure and regret. All were glad at the occurrence of an event so propitious to him personally, and promising increased utility to that elevated tribunal; yet all were sorry to part with him, as a judge or a citizen. His wife was a Miss Galbraith, and during his residence, the visits of her sisters and other female friends added to the social charms in the village, less populous and far more secluded from the busy world than now.

Judge Gibson, when in Wilkes-Barre, did not show more than a promise of greatness as a jurist. He had only been in legal practice for ten years, and his preparation had not been so thorough and extensive as that of some of his predecessors. He had attended Dickinson College in 1795 or 1796, and is believed to have graduated in 1800. Later, he became a law student in the office of Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, who later became a justice of the Supreme Court. But his opportunities for study were not extensive. As Judge Porter, in

*Gibson was at least acting as President Judge of the Eleventh District in January, 1813, for on the fourth Monday of that month, he presided over the first court opened in Susquehanna County, then recently created. The court record refers to the presiding judge as "the Honorable John B. Gibson, President of the Court of Common Pleas."—See "Centennial History of Susquehanna County, Pa.," by Rhamanthus M. Stocker, p. 72.

his "Essay on Gibson," points out: "In that day, the learning of the profession was confined mainly to special pleading and real estate. The former attracted the attention of students by its utility in practice. . . . The doctrines of real estate were investigated with care, because in the state of the country, the settlement of titles to land necessarily formed the bulk of every lawyer's business. Of commercial law, we had next to none. . . . In this branch, therefore, we must suppose that neither preceptor nor pupil had made any considerable attainments at the outset of his career. I think it might be shown by citations from his opinions that Judge Duncan's taste inclined more strongly to special pleading than to real estate, and that his accuracy in that department was greater than in the law of property." His pupil, young Gibson, however, eventually acquired eminence in all three branches, but in his years at the bar Gibson came more prominently into political affairs than into legal. He sat as a Democratic member from Cumberland County in the State Assembly for two sessions (1810-11 and 1811-12); and in the latter session was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Before this committee came the petitions for the impeachment and removal of President Judge Cooper. Chairman Gibson was the most emphatic of the four members of the Assembly who dissented from the address to the Governor recommending the removal of Judge Cooper; indeed, Gibson was so profoundly stirred by the action of the House that he filed a written protest; but it did not stay the action. Judge Cooper was removed, and, as has been shown, Gibson—though he had gone contrary to the will of the House, in defending the accused jurist—found himself a president judge in the reorganization of judicial districts.

It is said that as a Common Pleas judge, Gibson "exhibited much energy in the transaction of business," but was "too impulsive in his judgments." Nevertheless, some of his decisions showed distinct judicial merit, and attracted the notice of leaders of the bar throughout the Commonwealth. On June 27, 1816, he became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. "When he first came on the Bench," wrote his successor as Chief Justice—Jeremiah S. Black—"he was scarcely prepared for his mission. Those who came with him and after him were as thoroughly furnished as they could be for the work they had to do. But when his powers unfolded themselves, all saw so plainly that no man who sat with him afterwards could pretend to be his equal, without becoming ridiculous. Competition gave up the contest, and rivalry itself conceded to him an undisputed preëminence."

In written opinions, it is said that Justice Gibson had no peer; indeed, "the wording of his opinions is given *verbatim* in reports, being as the finished Parian marble, and not capable of being condensed or taken to pieces." Judge Porter, in his "Essay on Gibson," makes reference to the latter's manner of reaching conclusions and writing opinions. Quoting therefrom:

It is believed that he took little part in the consultations of the bench, communicating his views usually in short detached sentences, sometimes not at all, but when he did, hitting the exact point, and diffusing additional light on the principles in question. When appointed to deliver the opinion, he generally made an examination of the authorities, and sometimes, it must be admitted, much too brief an examination. His habit then was to think chiefly without the aid of his pen, and out of the reach of books. He did this in his chamber, on the street, at the table; sometimes, it is feared, on the bench during the progress of other causes, and not infrequently in the public room of the hotel. Persons who approached him on these occasions were struck with and sometimes offended at his abstracted and careless air. To those who knew what he was doing he frequently complained of his difficulty in determining on what principles to pitch the cause without mentioning it particularly. He did all the labor of thought before he commenced to write, and he never wrote until he was ready. Before he began, it is believed, the very sentences were formed in his mind, and when he assumed his pen, he rarely laid it aside until the opinion had been completed. The bold, beautiful and legible character of his handwriting and its freedom from erasure induced those obliged to read his opinions in manuscript to suppose that he transcribed them, but this was very rarely if ever done; he had too little time and too much horror of the pen to attempt it. Such a method of writing undoubtedly possessed great advantages. It gave his fine logical powers full play. It contributed to that con-

densation which forms one of the distinctive features of his writings. It enabled him to proceed with directness right to his conclusion, and to make everything point to it from the very first sentence to the last. No repetition occurs. We see each idea but once, and need not count on seeing even the shadow of it more than once. Having always something to do ahead, the pen spent no more time on the thought in hand than was necessary to complete it. He knew precisely where he was to end before beginning, and he avoided all the difficulties of those writers who begin to write when they begin to think, and sometimes before it, and who produce works resembling, for the most part, the patch-work emblazoned on the best beds of German house-keepers, and giving evidence not to be mistaken of the exact places at which they have been joined. . . . The most casual reader of Judge Gibson's opinions must have observed how seldom he professes to give any history of the decided cases, from the creation of the world, from the reign of Richard I, or from the assumption of the reins of justice by Chief Justice McKean; and how invariably he put his decision upon some leading principle of the law, referring but to a few cases for the purpose of illustration, or to show their exception to the general rule, and how all this is done with the ease and skill which betokens the hand of a master. . . .

In the matter of settling the law of Pennsylvania on the subject of riots, Justice Gibson rendered to his State, so often disturbed by riots in his time, his supreme act of service. Chief Justice Black succeeded Gibson, after the latter's death on May 3, 1853; he delivered the eulogy of Gibson, in the Supreme Court, and greater tribute could hardly be paid to a great man than was then paid to the deceased. The following is extracted from the eulogy:

At the time of his death, he had been longer in office than any contemporaneous judge in the world; and in some points of character he had not his equal on the earth. Such vigor, clearness and precision of thought were never before united with the same felicity of diction. Brougham has sketched Lord Stowell justly enough as the greatest judicial writer that England could boast of, for force and beauty of style. He selects a sentence and calls on the reader to admire the remarkable elegance of its structure. I believe that Judge Gibson never wrote an opinion in his life from which a passage might not be taken, stronger, as well as more graceful in its turn of expression, than this which is selected with so much care by a most zealous friend, from all of Lord Stowell's.

Truly, the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas was adorned by a great jurist when John Bannister Gibson was its president judge.

Thomas Burnside succeeded Gibson in the Eleventh District, being its president judge from June 28, 1816, to July 6, 1818. In that year, by Act of February 25 (1818, P. L. 107), Bradford, Tioga, and Susquehanna counties were taken out of the Eleventh District to create the Thirteenth, leaving Luzerne, Pike and Wayne counties to constitute the Eleventh. Judge Burnside passed to the Fourth and later to the Seventh Judicial District, from which he was elevated to an associate justiceship of the Supreme Court in 1845.

Judge Burnside was born in Ireland, and had many of the pleasing characteristics which enable men of that nationality to become popular with their acquaintances. Bedford, in his "Early Recollections," says of Judge Burnside that "he was so homely that he had to rise from his bed every night at midnight to rest his face." Moreover, he was "notably careless in his dress." Still, he was popular with both men and women, and his creditable judicial record brought him into general esteem. Nevertheless, he was not able to live on cordial terms with his brother-in-law, Judge Huston. It was only when Burnside was stricken by sickness, and the end seemed near, that his wife and her sister were able to bring their husbands together. At Judge Burnside's deathbed, or at least so it seemed, the conversation, as stated by Bedford, began with what was almost a confession by the stricken man.

"Judge Huston, I have been a very bad man," gasped Burnside, "a very wicked man; I swear some and drink too much, and altogether am a very wicked man."

Judge Huston was quick to respond, answering with marked promptness: "Judge Burnside, you say truly that you have been a very bad man and a very wicked man." He got no farther. He had too readily assented to Judge Burnside's confessed declaration. The latter raised himself from the pillow,

doubled his first, and shaking it in the face of Judge Huston, with emphasis exclaimed: "You are a damned old liar, and I will live to fight you yet." He was as good as his word.

David Scott succeeded Burnside in 1818, as president judge of the Eleventh District. He had served in like capacity in the Twelfth District, and was of good professional repute. Judge Scott was born in Connecticut, but had grown to manhood in Bradford County. Of his law studentship not much is recorded; indeed, he may be said to have been "a self-made lawyer." Of great force of intellect, Scott was aided by a pugnacious temperament which carried him on when his professional gait was unsteady. As a judge, he was "honest and upright, but rather overbearing and of an irascible temper." However, it is recorded that he "presided with great ability" for twenty years. Deafness caused him to resign from the president judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas of the Luzerne County District on March 17, 1838.

One court incident of Judge Scott's period in Wilkes-Barre is given in Colonel Wright's "Historical Sketches of Plymouth." It appears that Colonel George P. Ransom, a worthy veteran of the Revolution, was before the court, charged with assaulting a young man. The old soldier, undefended, pleaded guilty of felling "the impudent young sprig" who had spoken disparagingly of General Washington. Judge Scott presided, and his associates were Mathias Hollenback and Jesse Fell. Judge Scott interrupted the hearing, remarking as he arose: "This is a case which I choose to leave to my associates, as they are old soldiers and can fully appreciate the circumstances." Then he departed.

Judge Hollenback asked Colonel Ransom where he was on such a date. The answer was: "In my father's company in Washington's army." "And where on the 3d of July, 1778?" "With Captain Spaulding on my way to Wyoming." "And where the following summer?" "With General Sullivan in the lake country flogging the Indians." "And where the next fall and winter?" "A prisoner on the St. Lawrence." "Ah!" said Judge Hollenback, "all that is true enough, Colonel Ransom, and did you knock the fellow down?" "I did so and would do it again under like provocation." "What was the provocation?" "The rascal abused the name of General Washington." The judge replied: "Colonel Ransom, the judgment of the court is that you pay a fine of one cent and that the prosecutor pay the costs." This sentence, adds Attorney Bedford, "can still be read on the old pages of Quarter Sessions Docket No. 1, in the archives of the Luzerne County Courthouse."

The successor of Judge Scott was William Jessup, who had been a member of the Susquehanna County Bar for eighteen years. Born at Southampton, Long Island, educated at Yale, William Jessup (1797-1863) entered the law office of Almon H. Read, Esq., at Montrose, in 1818. For the remainder of his life, Montrose was his home. He had served in several county offices in Susquehanna County before being appointed, in 1838, to the seat vacated by Judge Scott. The Eleventh Judicial District centered at Wilkes-Barre, and the president judge of that district usually made Wilkes-Barre his place of residence. It was somewhat difficult for Judge Jessup, living at Montrose, to properly attend to his judicial duties in the Eleventh District, and it was not long before an arrangement was made whereby the convenience of the president judges of the Eleventh and Thirteenth districts—Jessup and Conyngham, respectively—was met. John N. Conyngham, who had resided in Wilkes-Barre for almost twenty years, and had been a member of the Luzerne County Bar for as long, was appointed President Judge of the Thirteenth District (Susquehanna and adjoining counties), in 1839, found it just as inconvenient to attend to his judicial duties in Susquehanna as Jessup did his own in Luzerne. So, in 1840 (Act of April 13, 1840, P. L. 319), Luzerne County was transferred to Conyngham's judicial district, the Thirteenth, and Susquehanna County was transferred to Jessup's district, the Eleventh. Thus it was possible for the Luzerne

judge, Conyngham, to function from his own town, Wilkes-Barre, and for the Susquehanna jurist, Jessup, to center his own activities in his own county-town, Montrose. The arrangement was continued until 1849, when Conyngham's commission, as President Judge of the Thirteenth District, expired. Jessup's commission had also expired, and although he was reappointed, Conyngham was not, another reorganization of judicial districts in 1849 (Act of April 5, 1849, P. L. 367) restoring Luzerne County to the Eleventh District. The reorganization of the Eleventh District, however, brought into it, also, Jessup's home county, Susquehanna. So Judge Jessup continued to preside over the Court of Common Pleas of the Eleventh District until 1851, when, by virtue of a constitutional amendment that made the judiciary elective, his official term expired. Judge Jessup did not seek election to the Court of Common Pleas; he aspired to a Supreme Court seat, but was unsuccessful. So, in 1852, he returned to law practice, going to greater opportunities and wider repute as a corporation counsel in New York City. However, he retained his residence in Montrose, and there died in 1868, in his seventy-second year. One of Judge Jessup's "most brilliant forensic triumphs was his defence of the Rev. Albert Barnes, the leader of the New School Movement in the Presbyterian Church, who was charged with heresy and tried before the General Assembly of the Church." His style at the bar "was perspicuous, pleasing, and strongly impressive." As a judge, "he was remarkable for clearness and readiness upon any subject within the range of his profession, and for a prompt and proper dispatch of business." Judge Jessup's activities were not confined wholly to the Bench and Bar; at one time he was president of the Lackawanna Railroad Company; in 1856, he delivered an address before the New York State Agricultural Society; and during the next four years was among the eastern leaders of the political movement which established the Republican party and placed Lincoln in power in the years of the Nation's greatest need. Judge Jessup, with Colonel Swain and Judge Swan, of Ohio, was appointed to visit Washington in May, 1861, and present to Lincoln the views of the "Nine War Governors," who had met at Cleveland and had resolved to give Lincoln their full support and coöperation. So, although Judge Jessup was out of judicial harness long before his usefulness had waned, he found other ways of continuing in worthy public service.

After Judge Conyngham had completed his term as president judge of the Thirteenth District in 1849, he entered the political arena. He sat in the State House of Representatives in 1850. He was one of the most active advocates of the constitutional amendment which would make the judiciary elective. With the ratification of the amendment, Judge Conyngham decided to seek the favor of the electors of the Eleventh Judicial District. In due course, he was elected to the president judgeship vacated by Judge Jessup; in fact, there was no opposition to his election in the autumn of 1851. Ten years later, Conyngham was reelected. He served for almost the full further term of ten years. However, in 1870, he announced his intention to resign. Judge Conyngham's end was tragic. "While on his way to Texas, on February 23, 1871, for the purpose of bringing home his dying son, he was run over by a train, and both legs were crushed below the knees, from which injury he died within two hours after the accident." He was then, however, well nigh at the end of his normal life-span, being seventy-two years old. His name is perpetuated in many ways in Luzerne County, where he was esteemed as a jurist and citizen. For more than fifty years, he had been part of Wilkes-Barre life, not an unimportant nor inconspicuous part one would imagine, reading the testimony of Attorney George R. Bedford, who had enjoyed close intimacy with Judge Conyngham. Mr. Bedford states that the judge "was a man of striking appearance—tall, erect, of large stature and dignified bearing and looked every inch a judge. . . . When Judge Conyngham walked from his home to the

courthouse all whom he met on his way showed becoming deference." The judge "had a very tender heart." "It is recalled that, when passing sentence upon James Cadden, convicted of murder in the first degree and executed in March, 1849, Judge Conyngham showed much more emotion than the prisoner himself, the tears coursing down his cheeks as he pronounced the sentence of the law." When the news of Judge Conyngham's tragic death reached Wilkes-Barre, "a hush fell on the whole town. The community was stirred and shocked as never before by the death of any citizen."

The Eleventh Judicial District underwent its last reorganization in 1856 when, by Act of April 22d (P. L. 530), the last two of the counties grouped for judicial purposes with Luzerne were transferred to other districts, leaving Luzerne alone to constitute the Eleventh. However, Luzerne County was developing rapidly, and the court calendar soon became more than Judge Conyngham could handle. So, in 1864, by Act of June 27th (P. L. 1329), an additional law judge was provided for the Eleventh District. Henry Martin Hoyt was appointed.

Judge Hoyt served until the end of 1867. He was a native of Kingston, Luzerne County, born June 8, 1830. After graduation from Williams College, in 1849, he studied law in the office of George W. Woodward. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County. The Civil War interrupted his professional work, but after some military service Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt resumed law practice, and in 1864 was appointed to the Common Pleas bench. Edmund L. Dana was elected additional law judge in October, 1867, and Judge Hoyt, therefore, resumed law practice. He also took very active part in political affairs. In 1875, Judge Hoyt was chairman of the State Republican Committee. Three years later he was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. He served until 1883. Thus it is seen that this native son of Luzerne had advanced far in professional and public life. He died on December 1, 1892.

Mr. Bedford describes Judge Hoyt as "big bodied and big brained," a man "of attractive personality," a man who intellectually "ranked with the best minds of his generation." Indeed, many people looked upon Judge Hoyt, when Chief Executive, as "the brainiest Governor in the history of the Commonwealth." While Governor, Judge Hoyt prepared and read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a paper entitled "A Brief of Title in the Seventeen Townships—A Syllabus of the Controversy Between Connecticut and Pennsylvania." This paper "firmly established . . . the Governor's standing as a lawyer."

Judge Edmund L. Dana, elected for ten years, in place of Judge Hoyt, began his term as additional law judge on January 1, 1868. The difference between the additional judge and the associate judges was that the former was required to be "learned in the law," whereas the latter had always been lay judges. Before the termination of Judge Dana's term, however, a constitutional change in the judiciary article had provided that all counties having 40,000 inhabitants or more should be made a separate judicial district, having one judge "learned in the law"; also that as the judicial business of the respective judicial districts expanded, the Legislature could authorize the election of an additional judge, or increase the number of additional law judges, drawing these, however, only from the bar membership. When the Constitution of 1874 went into effect, Luzerne County was entitled to two additional law judges. President Judge Harding and Additional Judge Dana were in commission at that time, and on the first Monday of January, 1875, John Handley was also elected, to serve for a term of ten years, as additional law judge. Two years later, at the expiration of the term of Judge Dana, William H. Stanton was elected in Dana's place.

Judge Dana was, says Bedford, "generally considered the most scholarly member of the bar." His legal and judicial opinions "were expressed in model

English." He was often engrossed in his Greek testament, and was an eager student of classical literature. He is also of no mean record as a soldier. During the Mexican War, he was with Major-General Winfield Scott, at the head of a company of the Wyoming Artillerists. During the Civil War, he was colonel of the 143d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commanded a brigade at Gettysburg. For distinguished gallantry in action, Dana was brevetted a brigadier-general.

Judge Garrick M. Harding, who had been appointed in July, 1870, to serve the eighteen months left of Judge Conyngham's second term as president judge, was also a native son of Luzerne. Born at Exeter, on July 12, 1830, Harding had been educated at the Franklin Academy in Susquehanna County and at Madison Academy at Waverly (Lackawanna County), before entering Dickinson College. He read law in the office of Henry M. Fuller at Wilkes-Barre and became a member of the Luzerne County Bar in 1850. In 1858, he was district attorney. For some years after the Civil War, Harding was in law partnership with Henry W. Palmer, who eventually became Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. The partnership ended when Harding was commissioned as president-judge in 1870. Judge Harding had to seek election to succeed himself in 1871, and his opponent was a very eminent Wilkes-Barre citizen, one who had gone very much farther than himself in the judiciary. No less eminent a jurist than ex-Chief-Justice George W. Woodward was his opponent. Nevertheless, the people of Luzerne County returned Judge Harding, and on January 1, 1872, he began a full term of ten years as president judge. He did not, however, complete his term, for in 1879 he resigned to resume practice. Judge Harding died May 19, 1904. He had been a law partner of Hon. Henry M. Fuller for many years. After retiring from the bench, he had resumed practice, but seems to have given little time to it. He became an ardent sportsman in later years; indeed, one eminent lawyer, Franklin B. Gowen, said of the ex-judge: "Harding is one of those lawyers who fish and hunt for a living and practice law for fun."

Lackawanna County was erected in 1878, out of part of Luzerne County. At that time, the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas consisted of Garrick M. Harding, president judge; John Handley and William H. Stanton, additional judges. Act of April 17, 1878, providing for the division of, and the erection of a new county out of any county containing 150,000 inhabitants, stipulated that the judicial districts should remain, and that the judges of the existing court should organize the court of the new county. Under this act, Lackawanna County was erected, election being held on August 13, 1878, and final proclamation being made by the Governor on August 21, 1878. But some Scranton people were not yet satisfied. As there were more than 40,000 inhabitants in the new county, claim was at once made that it thereby became a separate judicial district. Governor Hardranft also thought so, and did not hesitate to make it so. Forthwith, he appointed Benjamin S. Bentley as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County. Under this authority, Judge Bentley opened the court. The members of the Luzerne County Court made no attempt to interfere with this separation, but to test the constitutionality of the Governor's action, "an application was made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus against the former judges to organize the Lackawanna courts." The Supreme Court ruled against the Governor and Bentley, and ordered the judges of Luzerne County to organize the Lackawanna County Court. Judges Harding, Handley and Stanton, therefore, opened the courts of the new county on October 24, 1878. In February, 1879, Additional Law Judge Stanton resigned. He was succeeded, a month later, by Alfred Hand, who took office by appointment. Lackawanna County, however, was not for much longer to rest contentedly in the Luzerne County

Judicial District. The first attempt to separate it had been irregular, but, by the Constitution, the Governor might make a separate judicial district, in a county of 40,000 inhabitants or more, by merely issuing a proclamation to that effect. This done, the president judge of the old county could be directed to elect to which district he would be assigned. The additional law judges of the old district had no option; they were to go to the new district, in case the president judge chose the old. Therefore, as Judge Harding elected to remain at the head of the Eleventh Judicial District, the other judges of that district—Handley and Hand—were transferred to the Forty-fifth District, which had been created to serve Lackawanna. So it happened that, on March 27, 1879, John Handley became President Judge of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, with Alfred Hand as the additional law judge of that court, thus properly organizing the Forty-fifth Judicial District.

Luzerne County was thus left, temporarily, with only one Judge of Common Pleas. Of course, its court work had been very considerably reduced, for a very active and growing part of Luzerne County had been lopped off to form Lackawanna. However, Judge Harding seems to have taken umbrage at what seemed to be the belittling of his judicial district. He announced that he would resign on December 31, 1879. Provision was therefore made for the election of a successor. Luzerne County might still have one additional law judge as well as a president judge. The former office was filled by the election of Charles E. Rice in the fall of 1879. He entered upon his office on January 4, 1880, and the next day was commissioned as president judge, for the full term of ten years. A few days later, Governor Hoyt appointed Stanley Woodward additional law judge, vice Rice, and in the fall of that year Woodward was confirmed for ten years by election. Judge Rice had been a member of the Wilkes-Barre Bar since 1870, and had done well as district attorney, to which office he had been elected in 1876. He was an able lawyer, graduate of Hamilton College and Albany Law School, and after fifteen years as President Judge of the Eleventh District, he was chosen, in 1895, to organize the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, then created. He was its first president judge, and served as such, with great distinction, for twenty years, retiring in 1916.

Stanley Woodward, son of ex-Chief Justice George W. Woodward, was advanced from the minor judgeship to the dignity of President Judge of Common Pleas of Luzerne County in 1895, when Judge Rice left the Eleventh Judicial District to organize the Superior Court. Stanley Woodward was born on August 29, 1833. He attended Wyoming Seminary, and progressed to Yale University, majoring in law at Yale Law School. After graduating in 1855, he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and entered the law office of his cousin, Warren J. Woodward, whose merit at the bar was eventually recognized by election to the bench of the Supreme Court. Stanley Woodward was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County in 1856, and came almost at once into a busy practice. During the Civil War, he was in military service, but later continued his law practice in Wilkes-Barre. As has been stated, his judicial career began in 1800. It did not end until the first day of the twentieth century. He was then quite willing to retire. Six years later, on March 29, 1906, he closed his eyes forever.

In passing, it might be well to spread here a few notes regarding the distinguished record of Judge Woodward's father, George Washington Woodward. The latter was born March 26, 1809, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, son of Judge Abishai Woodward. After he had been given a good academic education, George W. began to read law in the Wilkes-Barre office of Garrick Mallery. In 1830 Woodward was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County. In the next year young Woodward took over the whole practice of Mr. Mallery, who had been appointed President Judge of Common Pleas of the Fourth Judicial District. Mr. Woodward continued in extensive law practice in

Wilkes-Barre until 1841, with what success one might judge from the diary entry of a young Philadelphian, who was visiting in Wilkes-Barre in August, 1840. The diary entry reads:

I should like to remain here another day, as the ladies were telling me that there will be a general turnout of the Wilkes-Barre girls tomorrow—they having determined to visit the court "en masse" to hear a lawyer by the name of Woodward address the jury in behalf of four men on trial for murder.

In 1841, Mr. Woodward followed his old law partner, Judge Mallery, on to the bench of the Fourth Judicial District, becoming, in his turn, the president judge of that district. Judge Woodward had done well in the Constitutional Convention of 1836, and was to give even more valuable service in a later Constitutional Convention, that of 1873. In 1844, he was Democratic candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Simon Cameron. In the next year President Polk nominated Judge Woodward for a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States; but Senate opposition brought the nomination to nought. Judge Woodward, however, had not given up his Common Pleas seat, and he continued as President Judge of the Fourth District until 1851. Then he declined nomination to succeed himself, preferring to resume law practice in Wilkes-Barre. Ere another year had passed, however, Judge Woodward was again in judicial robe, going, in 1852, to the State Supreme Court, in the place of Justice Coulter, deceased. In the fall of that year, he stood before the electors for confirmation of his appointment, and he secured election for a full term of fifteen years. For four years of this period he was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. He was the unsuccessful candidate for the Governorship, against Andrew G. Curtin, in 1863. After retiring as Chief Justice, he was elected to Congress, and was given a second term. Death came to him while he was in Rome, Italy, on May 10, 1875.

Warren J. Woodward, into whose office Stanley Woodward went from Yale Law School in 1856, was another of that distinguished Wilkes-Barre family of lawyers to attain judicial eminence. In 1856 he was appointed President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District then created; and at election time in that year was elected by the people. He resigned in 1861, to take like office in the Twenty-third Judicial District, and, as president judge of this district, he was given a second term in 1871. In 1874, he was elected to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of which tribunal he was an associate justice until his death, in 1879, when in his sixtieth year.

The fifth member of the same distinguished Wilkes-Barre family of lawyers to become a judge was John Butler Woodward, until 1925 a judge of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. He was a son of Judge Stanley Woodward. Mr. Bedford draws attention to a somewhat interesting connection of the Woodward and McClintock families over the greater part of a century of prominence of both families at the bar of Luzerne County. He writes: ". . . it is interesting to recall that in 1836 George W. Woodward moved the admission of Andrew T. McClintock. Twenty years later, in 1856, Andrew T. McClintock moved the admission of Judge Woodward's son, Stanley. . . . After twenty years more, that is, in 1876, Stanley Woodward moved the admission of Mr. McClintock's son, Andrew H. McClintock. In 1885 Andrew H. McClintock moved the admission of J. Butler Woodward, and in 1912 J. Butler Woodward moved the admission of Gilbert S. McClintock; thus this pleasant function descended from father to sons and grandsons, in the two families, in alternate succession."

Reverting now to the direct story of the Eleventh Judicial District, it became apparent during the 'eighties that a second additional law judge would be needed to cope with the growth of court business. Since the resignation of President Judge Harding, at the end of 1879, after Lackawanna County had been separated from Luzerne, the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County

had consisted of President Judge Rice and Additional Law Judge Stanley Woodward. In 1891, under the provisions of Act of April 29, 1891 (P. L. 35), which authorized the appointment of another additional law judge in the Eleventh District, Governor Beaver appointed John Lynch (1843-1910), who had lived in Wilkes-Barre most of his life. After preparatory course at the Wyoming Seminary, Lynch had entered the law office of Judge Harding. From 1865 until 1891, he practiced law in Wilkes-Barre, and was worthy of the preferment that Governor Beaver gave him in 1891. At the end of that year, he was elected for a full term, and, when reelected in 1901, he became president judge. He died in August, 1910.

In 1895, upon the resignation of President Judge Rice to organize the Superior Court, Judge Stanley Woodward was advanced to President Judge of Common Pleas, and Lyman H. Bennett was appointed to the vacant additional law judgeship. He was elected in due course, and on January 1, 1896, began a full term of ten years. Death, however, came to him before he had completed three years (October 1, 1898).

He was succeeded by Gaius Leonard Halsey (1845-1911). He was a native of Nesquehoning, Carbon County, but was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, afterwards going to Tufts College, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1867. After a period in civil service in Washington and Harrisburg, he studied law with Lyman Hakes and Charles E. Rice. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County in September, 1872, and from that time until 1898 practiced in Wilkes-Barre. His appointment to a judgeship was followed by election for a full term beginning January 1, 1900. He lived only a year after retiring from the bench, death coming on February 16, 1911.

With the new century, it became necessary to still further enlarge the Common Pleas bench, to cope with the ever-increasing court calendar. On July 11, 1901, therefore, act was passed (P. L. 655) which gave the Eleventh Judicial District a third additional law judge. Frank W. Wheaton, a leading Wilkes-Barre lawyer, was appointed, and subsequently elected. He served until 1907, then resigning to resume his law practice which had been substantial. Judge Wheaton, born in Binghamton, New York, on August 27, 1855, graduated from Yale in 1877, and studied law in the office of E. P. and J. V. Darling, of Wilkes-Barre. In September, 1879, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County. In 1890 he became a partner of his preceptors, and upon the death of J. V. Darling, in 1892, formed the law firm of Wheaton, Darling and Woodward.

With the appointment of a third additional law judge in 1901, the judicial personnel of the Eleventh Judicial District was as follows: John Lynch, president judge; Gaius L. Halsey, George Steele Ferris, and Frank W. Wheaton, additional law judges. Judge Ferris (1849-1913), a native of Pittston, and a graduate of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and Columbian Law School, Washington, District of Columbia, opened law office in Pittston in 1872. For almost thirty years thereafter, he maintained an extensive law practice. He was a Common Pleas Judge for eleven years, his term ending with the year 1911. After the death of Judge Lynch, in August, 1910, Judge Ferris became president judge.

Upon the resignation of Judge Wheaton in 1907, Henry Amzi Fuller was appointed to succeed him. Judge Fuller is still in office, and for many years has been president judge. More regarding his distinguished career will be given later herein. Of "Mayflower" ancestry, Judge Fuller was born in Wilkes-Barre on January 15, 1855, son of Henry Mills Fuller, who became one of Wilkes-Barre's leading lawyers and eventually sat in Congress. Henry A. graduated at Princeton University in 1874, and then began to read law in the office of Henry W. Palmer at Wilkes-Barre. In January, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, and soon came into public notice as a lawyer.

To succeed Judge Halsey at the end of 1909, John M. Garman was elected. He was born in Thompsonstown, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, on December 1, 1851. After graduating from the Bloomsburg State Normal School in 1871, he taught school for thirteen years. While principal of Tunkhannock schools, he continued the reading of law he had begun at Mifflintown. He entered the law office of William M. and James W. Pratt, of Tunkhannock, and in due course, in June, 1884, was admitted to the bar of Wyoming County. Removing to Nanticoke in 1886, he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar. He had developed an extensive law practice in Nanticoke before his elevation to the judiciary, in 1909.

The death of Judge Lynch, in 1910, brought Benjamin R. Jones into Common Pleas office, by appointment, to serve from September of that year until the end of 1911. Judge Jones was succeeded on January 1, 1912, by Peter A. O'Boyle, who was of Irish birth, but had spent all but three years of his life in this country. He was only three years old when his parents, in 1864, settled at Pittston. In the schools of that place he was educated, and in the office of Alexander Farnham he studied law. In 1885, he was admitted to practice at the bar of Luzerne County, and came into particular notice as district attorney.

An opportunity to give Judge Jones a further term on the Common Pleas bench occurred in 1913, when, by Act of July 21, 1913 (P. L. 872), Luzerne County was permitted to have a fourth additional law judge. To this office Judge Jones was appointed, but he declined the honor. Thereupon Mr. Daniel A. Fell was appointed, to serve until the end of that year. In November, 1913, Mr. J. B. Woodward, a former law partner of Judge Wheaton, and a son of Judge Stanley Woodward, was elected to succeed Judge Fell. Thus, he carried another generation of the famous Woodward family into the judiciary. He was well fitted to uphold the distinguished record of his family, but not until his death, in 1925, was it fully realized how widely he had been respected in his native city, by bench, bar, and laity.

On April 6, 1925, Governor Pinchot appointed Attorney Clarence D. Coughlin to the vacant judgeship. Born in Kingston, Luzerne County, July 27, 1883, son of probably the foremost educator of all time in Luzerne County—see Chapter LIV—Judge Coughlin came to the bench well founded in academic and legal knowledge. After graduating at Harvard University, in 1906, he taught in schools of Luzerne County for some time, but took the legal examination in 1910 and was admitted to the bar. In 1912 Attorney Coughlin followed Roosevelt in the Progressive campaign, but in 1917 was appointed county chairman of the Republican party. In 1920 he was elected to Congress from Luzerne County. After one Congressional term, he returned to the practice of law.

Associate Judge William Swan McLean, Jr., was born in Wilkes-Barre and is a graduate of Lafayette. He studied law under his father, and, during the World War distinguished himself in the military service, being decorated in France for bravery in action. After the war, he became colonel of the reorganized 109th Pennsylvania Field Artillery. In 1926, he became a brigadier-general. Judge McLean is the subject of more extensive reference in another volume. Associate Judge Benjamin R. Jones is also mentioned elsewhere. Associate Judge John S. Fine was elevated to the bench on January 3, 1927, one of the last judges appointed by Governor Pinchot. Judge Fine takes the vacant seat caused by the death of Judge Garman, November 25, 1926. The latter's judicial service had been especially good. It was his brilliance, as a lawyer, that in the first place brought him, a Democrat, enough votes in 1909 to defeat Judge Halsey, who was standing for reelection. And it was his merit as a judge that caused Republicans to forego party considerations in reelecting Judge Garman in 1919. In the short time that Judge Fine has been on the bench, he has shown that he is a worthy successor of the deceased

jurist. In the Domestic Relations Court his opinions are often unusual, but always logical, indicating that his hearings of multitudinous domestic differences are not merely taken as matters of routine, but are marked by alertly reasoned and clearly grasped analyses of domestic problems. For example, one of his recent decrees in Non-Support Court indicated that wives who neglect their homes and go to dances unaccompanied by their husbands need not expect to find support orders awaiting them in his court. Judge Fine was born in Luzerne County, April 10, 1883, attended Nanticoke public schools, and took the law course at Dickinson College, graduating, as Bachelor of Laws, in 1914. In 1915 he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County. He went to France, in military capacity, during the World War, and before returning home took a graduate course in law at Trinity College, Dublin.

The only other member of the bench of Luzerne County in 1927 who has not yet been mentioned is Judge Eugene Foster Heller, who has charge of the Orphans' Court. It would perhaps be well to separately trace the history of this court.

The Constitution of 1873 permitted counties in which 150,000 or more people resided to have a separate Orphans' Court. Indeed, it was mandatory in the case of counties of such size; it was, likewise, mandatory that such separate orphans' courts established be conducted by a judge or judges "learned in the law." This was not to be a lay court, such as are orphans' courts in some states. According to the new Constitution, the orphans' courts of Pennsylvania were also to take over the jurisdiction of register's courts. Under the constitutional requirement, and particularly under Act of May 19, 1874 (P. L. 206), a separate Orphans' Court for Luzerne County was formed, with Daniel la Porte Rhone as president judge.

Judge Rhone was born in Luzerne County on January 19, 1838. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary and at Dickinson. Admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County in April, 1861, just as the Civil War was beginning, the young lawyer did not begin practice until after the military call had been personally met. After the war, he settled in Wilkes-Barre to practice. For a term he was District Attorney of Luzerne County, and as such became favorably known in professional and public circles. In 1874, he had no difficulty in securing nomination and election to the Orphans' Court then created. Reëlected in 1884, he served another full term of ten years in this court. He will be remembered as the author of Rhone's "Practice and Process in the Orphans' Courts of Pennsylvania." He died March 29, 1908.

His successor on the bench of the Orphans' Court, in 1895, was Alfred Darte, who was born at Dundaff, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1836, the son of Judge Alfred Darte. As a young man, Alfred Darte, Jr., followed the course at Wyoming Seminary and later read law in his father's office, in Susquehanna County. In May, 1859, young Darte was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County, and settled at Kingston. When war broke out in 1861, Attorney Darte enlisted as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment of infantry. Soon he was commissioned and joined a troop of Pennsylvania cavalry. He was in command of a company of cavalry in Virginia in June, 1864, when severely wounded. This honorably ended his war service, and he returned to his professional work. He was prominent in the municipal affairs of Kingston, served two terms as District Attorney of Luzerne County. Judge Darte was Orphans' Court judge from the beginning of 1895 until his death on July 20, 1901.

In October of that year George H. Troutman was appointed to the vacant judgeship, but in November of the same year another was elected Orphans' judge. The other lawyer, Andrew M. Freas, was elected for the full term of ten years, and at its expiration was reëlected for a further ten years. Judge Troutman (1841-1909) was a native of Philadelphia, in which city he was

admitted to the bar in 1862. He came to Luzerne County in 1874, and in that year was admitted to the county bar. Judge Freas was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, on October 31, 1862. He graduated from Bucknell University in 1886, and then took the law course of Yale University, graduating therefrom in 1890. He entered the law office of Judge Lynch in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1891 was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County. Ten years of capable practice brought him favorable public notice and the Orphans' Court judgeship.

Eugene Foster Heller, who became Orphans' Court judge in 1921, was born in Hazleton, March 9, 1880. He was educated in Hazleton public schools, and at Dickinson College, graduating from the latter, as Bachelor of Laws, in 1905. Admitted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar in the same year, he opened an office in Wilkes-Barre, and soon came under favorable notice as a lawyer. He has earned even more favorable notice as a jurist.

With this year, 1927, President Judge Fuller ends his second term of ten years as a judge of Common Pleas in the Eleventh District. Much to the regret of almost the entire bar of Luzerne County, President Judge Fuller has announced that he will not seek reelection. During recent years, however, he has been called upon to make some difficult decisions, some in which his sterling integrity as a jurist and profound knowledge of law drew him to decisions which were not liked by the average citizen nor by the politicians. Especially is he popularly criticized for his recent decision in the coal tax assessment appeals. But Judge Fuller has never put office first. Recently, he remarked to newspapermen: "Certain individuals and journals have intimated that by the decision (Coal Tax Assessment Appeals, which, if upheld, will, it is asserted, bring bankruptcy to some municipalities) I drove a big long nail into my political coffin. If that be so, I am quite content with the prospect of a political interment and willing to drive a few more nails of the sort if they ought to be driven." If he retires, he will do so with honor. He had never permitted outside interests to in any way swerve him from a judicial decision that his understanding of the law dictated. His opinions have made him widely known. They show characteristics somewhat like those of the peerless Gibson, particularly in their originality of thought and freedom from the entangled chains of quoted legal precedents. Invariably logical, always forceful, Judge Fuller occasionally originates a striking phrase to add emphasis to his thought. It was he who described reckless autoists as "wild asses of the macadam." Judge Fuller is esteemed by almost every member of the bar of his district, and the regret will be general if he should hold to his determination not to be a candidate for reelection. His retirement from the bench will be a distinct loss to Luzerne County.

In reviewing the history of the courts of Luzerne County, the survey has necessarily been largely of the bar of the county. But some of the most capable lawyers have never sought judicial office. One of the most successful Wilkes-Barre lawyers of the last century was Andrew T. McClintock, "who gave more years to the continuous practice of law than any other member of the Luzerne bar." He was admitted to the bar in 1836. Three decades later (1867) "lawyers and laymen alike and by a common instinct turned to Mr. McClintock, and persistently urged him to accept the place" of additional law judge. Mr. McClintock, though grateful, then declared: "I am adverse to public life and greatly prefer the bar to the bench." He appeared regularly in court until he was seventy-five years old, "and for the remaining seven years of his life he rarely missed a day at his law office," writes George R. Bedford in his "Early Recollections," a paper that he read before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in November, 1917. Mr. Bedford's own life story is another instance. Admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County in 1862, when Wilkes-Barre's population was not much more than four thousand, George R. Bedford continuously practiced for more than sixty years; and not

once during all those years did Mr. Bedford seek public office. As he himself wrote: "In all these years I have never held public office, but have ever been content with the private station and the practice of my profession." Mr. Bedford was signally honored in 1911 by election to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; but he did not regard this office as public. With the exception of Mr. Alexander Farnham, who was admitted in 1855 and was still in fairly active practice in 1917,* Mr. Bedford at the time he wrote his "Recollections" was the only surviving lawyer of those who were in practice at the time he was admitted. In sixty years of continuous association with the members of the Luzerne County Bar, he had come to know most of them intimately, and also to see most of the eminent men of what he terms the "Old Bar" pass away. No one is, therefore, better qualified to write of the Bar of Luzerne County; and, if the writer of this might interject an opinion, readers might peruse a dozen reminiscent articles before finding one as interestingly written as that which this veteran of the local bar, George R. Bedford, put into historical record in 1917. Having little space available, the writer cannot do more than touch here and there a few of the richest gems of Bench and Bar information contained in Mr. Bedford's "Early Recollections," which take up the first 107 pages of Volume XVI (1918) of the Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

His reminiscences go back even as far as 1848, when he witnessed the welcome tendered to Captain (later Judge) Edmund L. Dana upon his return home with his company of Wyoming Artillerists from active service in Mexico. It was a "turnout of practically the whole valley," the reception and parade being followed by an address of welcome delivered by Judge John N. Conyngham.

Mr. Bedford writes even of one of the first four attorneys on the organization of the county in 1787—of Putnam Catlin, or rather of Putnam's son, George Catlin, who was born in Wilkes-Barre in 1796, was admitted to the bar in 1819, but who soon forsook law for art. Catlin became famous for his portraiture of Indians, his collection of Indian portraits ultimately finding honored place at the National Museum at Washington. Once, it seems, George Catlin was in France, received in audience by King Louis Philippe, who told him that more than fifty years earlier, in 1797, when an exile, he had stayed over night "at a little village named Wilkes-Barre." By the way, the first four attorneys admitted to practice at the Bar of Luzerne County were Ebenezer Bowman, Putnam Catlin, Roswell Welles and William Nichols. Roswell Welles, who married a daughter of Zebulon Butler, was "an accomplished lawyer and a finished orator."

Many of the early lawyers Mr. Bedford mentions have already been referred to in their judicial connections. As Mr. Bedford says, the Bar of Luzerne County, as a whole, from early times, was known throughout the State and was recognized as of marked ability. He points to Luzerne County's contribution of "Justices George W. Woodward and Warren J. Woodward to the bench of the Supreme Court; Garrick Mallery, a very distinguished lawyer, to the bench of Berks and Northampton counties; Oristus Collins to the bench of Lancaster County; Luther Kidder to the bench of Schuylkill and Carbon counties; Winthrop W. Ketcham to the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Charles E. Rice as President Judge of the Superior Court, and Henry M. Hoyt to the Governorship of Pennsylvania." Mr. Bedford takes pride in remarking that "the professional career of each of these eminent lawyers prior to his advancement was of the Luzerne Bar." The careers of most of these great lawyers have already been reviewed herein.

*Mr. Farnham died in February, 1920. He had been a member of the bar for sixty-five years, a record Mr. Bedford himself did not quite equal.

At the time of Mr. Bedford's admission to the Luzerne County Bar, there were not more than forty lawyers resident in the county. Fifty-five years later, in 1917, there were about three hundred. Confining his reminiscences to the "Old Bar," Attorney Bedford devotes three pages to the life of Judge John N. Conyngham, "the acknowledged leader of the bar at the time of his election to the bench in 1839." Ex-Judge Oristus Collins, who was admitted in 1819, spent some years in Lancaster County as a judge, but returned to Wilkes-Barre to practice in 1839. He was still in practice in 1862, when Mr. Bedford was admitted, and is described by the latter as "a striking figure, considerably above the average height, very erect, long white hair, deep-toned voice and withal a venerable appearance." At that time Judge Collins was in his 'seventies. He lived to the venerable age of ninety-two years. His "very decided vein of humor" was illustrated by the following anecdote: "On one occasion, in the early days of the Bar Association, he remarked to Judge Conyngham in court 'that he had just visited the law library and had painfully observed the absence of a volume which was the fountain of legal principles,' whereupon he drew from its concealment a copy of the Bible and begged the court's acceptance of it from him as a gift to the library then being formed."

Hendrick B. Wright, who was admitted in 1831, practiced for more than fifty years. He was a man of "particularly fine presence and address; had exceptional power as a public speaker, and his sway over the jury was phenomenal." "On one occasion," narrates Bedford, "at the conclusion of the evidence in the case on trial, opposing counsel submitted points of law which he requested the court to embody in the charge to the jury. The judge asked Colonel Wright if he desired to submit any points, whereupon he answered, with almost dramatic manner: 'Points, your Honor! Points! What care I for points? These twelve honest men in the jury box are my points'—and so they proved." Mr. Wright had "a great power of ridicule." Judge Stanley Woodward, who had many times been opposed to him, declared "that Colonel Wright laughed more cases out of court than the average lawyer won after most careful preparation." He became prominent in politics also; was chosen to preside over the National Convention at Baltimore that nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency, in 1844; and earlier, in the State Legislature, he had been one of the most stalwart supporters of Governor Porter, in the fight to prevent the Commonwealth from repudiating payment of interest on the State debt.

Mr. Bedford's list of distinguished lawyers of the Luzerne Bar includes Volney L. Maxwell, admitted in 1831, an office lawyer of high standing; Caleb W. Wright, admitted in 1833, "a ready speaker, very self-contained and apt at repartee," and, moreover, "the author of several works of fiction of decided merit"; Charles Denison, grandson of Nathan, admitted in 1840, a very popular lawyer, elected to Congress in 1862, "by the largest majority up to that time ever given to any candidate in Luzerne County"; Lyman Hakes, admitted April 6, 1841, who, Mr. Bedford ventured to say, "had greater success in the defense of men charged with crime than any lawyer ever had at the Luzerne Bar"; Henry M. Fuller, admitted in 1842, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time and cut down when seemingly in his prime of manhood and professional prestige; Lazarus D. Shoemaker, admitted in 1842, who was a capable lawyer, but more inclined to seek the excitement of politics, eventually stepping from the State Senate to the National Congress; Milton Dana, brother of Judge Edmund L. Dana, admitted in 1846; George Byron Nicholson, admitted in 1848, "one of the brightest legal lights of his day," a "past master in the art of special pleading," and most successful as a trial lawyer, only because he was well aware of his own weakness, never having been known "to argue his case to the court or the jury—that duty being performed by some other lawyer of ready speech, whom he associated with him-

self for that purpose alone." Not every capable speaker is alert enough to see when his own personality begins to pall upon his audience. Attorney Nicholson apparently had this gift. Asa R. Brundage, admitted in 1849, was a very capable trial lawyer, but clung to office work; and so perhaps did not advance as far as he might have into public notice; Garrick M. Harding, admitted in 1850, was "a conspicuous figure in both the civil and criminal courts of the county"; Winthrop W. Ketcham, admitted in 1850, "decidedly a self-made man," forged ahead at the bar, on the bench, and in public life by his own sheer merit; Stephen S. Winchester, a newspaperman who came to Wilkes-Barre in 1853 to practice law and edit a newspaper, succeeded as a lawyer; Charles Pike, admitted in 1853, was an astute lawyer, partner of Hendrick B. Wright; Samuel P. Longstreet, admitted in 1855, a most careful lawyer, who succeeded well at law, failed as a business man, and finally found competence in the ministry; the brothers Edward P. and J. Vaughn Darling were both brilliant lawyers; Agib Ricketts, admitted in 1857, was the "foremost chancery solicitor at the bar"; Jerome G. Miller was successful in commercial law; Robert C. Shoemaker, admitted in 1859, was a man of "high ideals and absolute personal integrity." "No member of the bar and no citizen of the town commanded greater respect and esteem than Robert C. Shoemaker," wrote his "closest friend," George R. Bedford.

Mr. Bedford's sketches, which should be read at length, are limited to the "Old Bar," the dividing line between "Old" and "New" being the first year of the Civil War period. Many Luzerne County lawyers have made brilliant records since that time, but, as Mr. Bedford writes: "To extend the sketches to take in any considerable portion of the very large number since admitted is simply impracticable, and any section might seem invidious." The writer of this survey of Bench and Bar is of the same opinion, but much information as to the bar of today will be found in appropriate place in the biographical department of this work.



CHAPTER L.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Luzerne County, as originally bounded, embraced a considerable part of northeastern Pennsylvania. From the mouth of the Nescopeck Creek, opposite Berwick, northward to the New York line, "a distance of 150 miles by the rough bridle paths of that day," is the region in which the historian must look for trace of white settlements of the eighteenth century, if he should have a desire to base the medical history of Luzerne County properly. The journey has already been taken and recorded in earlier chapters of the current work. In Chapter XXXV will be found some mention of early physicians and preachers, but only passing mention, only to the extent that these pioneers came into the general subject under review. It is, therefore, advisable to go further into early records in beginning this chapter of medical history.

The first physician to practice his profession in the Wyoming Valley seems to have been Dr. J. M. Otto, for whom an Indian Runner was despatched to Bethlehem, in 1755. The Moravian missionary among the Indians, Christian Frederick Post, had, it seems, sustained a leg fracture while passing through the Wyoming Valley, and it was to attend to him that Dr. Otto came. He remained a week, then returning to Bethlehem, the Moravian settlement.

Of course, Dr. Otto cannot be looked upon as the pioneer physician of the Wyoming Valley. That honor seems to rest, and rightly, with Dr. Joseph Sprague. He came with his family from Poughkeepsie, New York, between 1770 and 1772. His name appears in the original "List of Settlers on Susquehanna River, October, 1771." "The prospective profits from land speculation probably contributed more," says Hollister, "to bringing him hither than any expectation of professional emolument or advantage in a wilderness." For such the region was at that time. Dr. Frederick C. Johnson writes: "... there was little opportunity in a vast wilderness like Westmoreland (by which name the region is recorded in the Connecticut records) for the practice of medicine in the earlier days. The population was widely scattered and—what was a greater obstacle to doctors than all else—hardy. The sturdy life of the pioneer had few emergencies which called for medical interference. Under these circumstances, the doctors who came had necessarily to identify themselves with other callings, in order to earn a living. Like other settlers, they took up tracts of land, or 'pitches' as spoken in the language of that day. Sometimes it was for making homes for themselves, but as often it was for speculation."

The early settlers suffered mostly from fever and ague. In almost all settlement history of the American wilderness these "febrile disorders of the malarial type" have been the sicknesses that have sometimes prostrated whole communities, threatening to bring to nought the determined efforts of even the sturdiest most heroic pioneers to wrest a living from the wilderness. "Fever and ague," says Pearce, "has raged at various periods along the Susquehanna, ever since the white man lived on its banks, and even earlier, for Shikellimus, the viceroy of the Six Nations, died at Shamokin (now Sunbury) from this malady in 1749." It is not strange that settlement history so commonly refers to fever and ague. In those days, there were no roads. The waterways were the natural means of transportation, the access to the outer world. All else was wilderness, the dense vegetation penetrated here and there by footpaths—Indian trails that never wandered far from the waterways, or if they did, only to tread a path to some other waterway. So the white settlers clung to the river reaches—the malarial zones.

Fever and ague were prostrating diseases, but not nearly so dreaded, by Indian or white, as smallpox. The French, when in occupation of that part of Pennsylvania which is in the Ohio Valley, found that smallpox was epidemic in the Indian towns. They hoped that it would spread to hostile Indian tribes of the region, if not to other humans that were challenging their right to the region—the English colonists of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Smallpox, again, was the disease that swept away the winning strength, the conquering spirit, of those heroic Americans who, in 1775, essayed to capture Quebec and add Canada as the fourteenth confederated colony. Whether or not the retreating remnants of that disease-ridden army in 1776 may be deemed to have been the principal carrying agents of the disease, certainly smallpox in 1776 and 1777 was epidemic in many parts of the thirteen colonies. It swept over the little settlement at Wyoming in 1777, the infection, it is said, being brought from Philadelphia. Dr. Johnson, in his "Pioneer Physicians of the Wyoming Valley," a paper contributed to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society's Proceedings in 1888, writes as to this first epidemic in the Wyoming Valley as follows: "Vaccination being then unknown, the only means for combatting the disease was inoculation. Great alarm prevailed, but a town meeting was held and measures were taken to fight the disease with the utmost vigor, the result being to allay the public fear and to keep the disease within bounds. Persons desiring this protection could not receive the virus at their own homes, but were compelled to resort to a pest-house, one of which was established in each township, half a mile from a traveled road. As far as possible these rude hospitals were quarantined."

Indians feared smallpox more than aught else, and whites seemed instinctively to look upon Indians as the chief carrying agents of the dreaded malady. Pearce gives the information that when the marauding Indians entered Forty Fort on the day of the massacre, the quick-witted women cried out "Smallpox!" in the hope of frightening the Indians away. Unfortunately, the ruse did not succeed, and the Indians went on with their bloody work.

Typhus fever was present in the valley in 1778, says Pearce. In 1780, according to Miner, an endemic fever prevailed. "It was widespread in extent and distressing in its severity. An unusually hot summer was followed by an autumn of unprecedented sickness. On the Kingston side of the river, the prevailing malady was fever—remittent and intermittent, of a particularly severe type," writes Dr. Johnson. "Dr. Wm. Hooker Smith skilfully dispensed calomel, tartar emetic and Jesuit bark, and the number of deaths, though considerable, bore a very small proportion to the great number afflicted. In the next year, 1781, typhus was again present, adding to the distress caused by the remittent and intermittent fever. Lydia, the wife of Colonel Zebulon Butler, died of typhus. A servant of Capt. Mitchell fell dead at the fort. A son of Capt. Durkee died of nose bleed." A contagious disease called "putrid fever," raged in the settlement in the spring of 1778. The wife of Dr. William H. Smith died of it. So the pioneer physicians were called upon to combat the ravages of diseases that baffled their knowledge of medical science. As a matter of fact, medical science was still, to all intents, in the "dark ages"—at least by comparison with the astounding steps forward into enlightenment it made in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the phenomenal advance medical science has made in the first quarter of this.

Miner says that Dr. Sprague was in the Wyoming Valley as early as 1770, further that this "may be regarded as the date of the first settlement of Wyoming." When Dr. Sprague first viewed the town plot, it "was covered with pitch pines and scrub oak." A stockade at Mill Creek fenced in the inhabitants. Besides the wife of Dr. Sprague, Wilkes-Barre Township then had only five white women in residence. Within the settlement of about an acre, the whole community dwelt. The men, armed and ready for any emergency, left

the stockade each morning, going to their farm lots. At sundown, or before, they returned. There were only a few log houses within the stockade, and of those Dr. Sprague's was the largest. Because of its size, and also probably because of the diminutive proportions of Dr. Sprague's professional earnings, the house was also the boarding house of the settlement. Much of the good doctor's time was given to other than professional affairs. "For bread they used corn meal," writes Miner, "as the only mill in the settlement was a samp mortar for pounding grain. Dr. Sprague would take his horse with as much wheat as it could carry and go out to Coshutunk (Cochecton) on the Delaware to have it ground. A bridle path was the only road, and seventy or eighty miles to mill was no trifling distance. While at the Delaware settlement having his grist ground, he would buy a few spices and a runlet (small cask) of Antigua rum. The cakes baked from the flour, and the liquor, were kept as dainties for some special occasion, or when emigrants of note came in from Connecticut.

"No furniture, except homemade, was yet in the settlement. Venison and shad were plenty, but salt was a treasure. All were elate with hope, and the people for a time were never happier.

"But soon work came for Dr. Sprague. Zebulon, a son of Capt. Zebulon Butler, died, also two daughters of Rev. Jacob Johnson, and Peregrine Gardner and Thomas Robinson. Lazarus Young was drowned in bringing up mill-irons for the Hollenback mill. At this time the Indians were numerous about the settlement, some of them very friendly, belonging to the Moravian Society. For about two years the people made their headquarters at the fort, then became numerous and feeling secure, they scattered over the valley." As a matter of fact, there were no Indian towns in the Wyoming Valley, which had been unattractive to them "after the tragic death of Teedyuscung in 1763." Those Indians that came to the fort were from the encampment at Friedenshutzen (Wyalusing).

There are many township records that relate to Dr. Sprague. One reads: "Wilksbury, Sept. 30, 1771. Voted in town meeting that Doctor Joseph Sprague shall have a settling in one of ye five towns." On December 17, 1771, at a town meeting at Wilkes-Barre, it was resolved "that Joseph Sprague (and others named) have each a settling right in ye township of Lackawanna." Another town meeting minute reads: "At a meeting of the inhabitants of Wyoming, legally warned and held at Wilkes-Barre, January 21st, 1772, it was Resolved, that Dr. Joseph Sprague shall have a settling right in the Township of Wilkes-Barre provided he gives bond for Fifty Dollars to Capt. Butler and the rest of the Committee for the use of the Company." He executed a satisfactory bond within a month, as the records show.

Dr. Sprague did not become one of the permanent residents of Wilkes-Barre. Hollister writes: "Of the yet uninhabited forest, called in the ancient records 'Ye Town of Lackawanna,' Dr. Sprague was one of the original proprietors. . . . For a period of thirteen years (1772 to 1785), with the exception of the summer of 1778, Dr. Sprague lived near the Lackawanna, between Spring Brook and Pittston, in happy seclusion, practicing medicine when opportunity offered, and in fishing, hunting and farming, until, with the other Yankee settlers, he was driven from the Valley in 1784 by the Pennamites. He died in Connecticut." Miner says that Dr. Sprague died in Virginia, and other records testify to Dr. Sprague's presence, as a resident, in Wilkes-Barre in 1774 and 1776.

That Dr. Sprague speculated to some extent in land is indicated by the record of "May 27, 1772. Joseph Sprague, of Wilkes-Barre, conveys to Jeremiah Blanchard, of Coventry, Kent County, Rhode Island, for £50, one settling right 'in township of Lackawanna, so called.'" In the final distribution of lots to the proprietors of Wilkes-Barre, in the spring of 1772, Dr. Sprague

drew four lots. In March, 1774, he was living on Lot. No. 30, Third Division of Wilkes-Barre; and a realty transaction of 1776 indicates that he was still upon that lot. In October, 1776, he sold "the whole of said lot on which I now dwell—to extend from the Centre Street (now Main Street) eastward." The purchaser was Darius Spofford. On March 9, 1774, Dr. Sprague deeded to Dr. Samuel Cook, of Poughkeepsie, New York, thirty-five acres at Jacob's Plains. This sale was not completed, apparently, for in July of the same year Dr. Sprague sold it to Dr. William Hooker Smith, for £100.

From Wyoming, on November 25, 1786, Dr. Sprague addressed a letter to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, complaining of the injustice heaped upon the Connecticut settlers by Pennsylvanians. "The true State of affairs here at Wyoming is," he wrote, "a total Rejection of government." However, he had not taken contentedly to the Trenton decree, and he was somewhat out of favor in Pennsylvania governmental circles.

The reviewer must not end his sketching of Dr. Sprague's life until Eunice (Chapman) Sprague, his second wife, has been brought into the picture, for she, too, was among the pioneer practitioners of the Wyoming Valley. At some time between 1786 and 1790 Mrs. Sprague, of Wilkes-Barre, filed in the Luzerne County Court a libel in divorce against "Joseph Sprague of sd Wilkes-Barre, Practitioner of Physic." The libellant addressed "the Hon. Thos. McKean, Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna, and his Associate Justices of the same Court," setting forth that her grounds for divorce were "barbarous and cruel treatment." The divorce was granted, and "Granny" Sprague, as she was affectionately known, lived on in Wilkes-Barre, in active obstetrical practice, almost to her death, in April, 1814, when she was eighty-two years old. Dr. Frederick C. Johnson writes: "The influence of her husband's medical skill was not lost on the wife, and when thrown on her own resources she engaged in midwifery, and practice among children, for which by nature she was well fitted."

Dr. Hollister writes of her as follows: "Dr. Sprague's widow, known through the settlement as Granny Sprague, returned to Wyoming in 1785, and lived in a small log house then standing in Wilkes-Barre on the southwest corner of Main and Union streets. She was a worthy old lady, prompt, cheerful and successful, and at this time the sole accoucheur in all the wide domain now embraced by Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties. Although of great age, her obstetrical practice as late as 1810 surpassed that of any physician in this portion of Pennsylvania. For attending a case of accouchment, no matter how distant the journey, how long or fatiguing the detention, this sturdy and faithful woman invariably charged one dollar for services rendered, although a larger fee was never turned away if anyone was able or rash enough to pay more."

Dr. William Hooker Smith, who took up residence in the Wyoming Valley soon after the coming of Dr. Sprague, was of better public record than the latter. Dr. Smith was born in 1724, and is of Wilkes-Barre record in 1772. Soon afterwards, he acquired land and settled, he and his son-in-law, James Sutton, purchasing, on February 1, 1773, three tracts in Kingston Township. Dr. Smith's house-lot of five acres was No. 29. His son-in-law settled at Jacob's Plains (now Plains). This perhaps was the land that Dr. Smith acquired from Dr. Sprague in July, 1774.

Possibly, no professional rivalry existed, but certainly those two pioneer physicians of the Wyoming region did not recognize that they, as a medical fraternity, should stand together as models of peace, amity and professional accord. Dr. Smith was a justice of the peace, also Associate Justice of Common Pleas, in 1787. Dr. Sprague was also connected with the court, but in the humble office of crier. Whether his offense was in the courtroom or outside

is not stated, but Dr. Sprague certainly aroused the judicial ire of his *confrere* in medicine, as the following entry on the docket of Justice Smith shows:

Be it remembered that on the 29th day of October, 1788, Joseph Sprague of the county of Luzerne, mason, is convicted before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, etc., of swearing seven profane oaths, by the name of God, and I do adjudge him to forfeit for the same and for each oath, the sum of 5 shillings.

To the gaol keeper of the County of Luzerne: You are hereby required to take the body of Joseph Sprague and keep him in close custody the time appointed by an Act of this State intitled an Act to prevent vice, immorality etc., dated in 1786 unless he the said Sprague shall pay the several sums, with the cost to wit—5 shillings for each oath.

WM. HOOKER SMITH. (L. S.)
Justice of the Peace.

These two physicians, in 1772, were the only two practitioners in a territory of one hundred and fifty miles—from Cochection on the Delaware to Sunbury. Hollister writes of Dr. Smith as follows: "The doctor was a plain practical man, a firm adherent to the theory of medicine as taught and practiced by our sturdy ancestors of those early days. He was an unwavering phlebotomist. Armed with huge saddle-bags, rattling with gallipots and vials and thirsty lance, he sallied forth on horseback over the rough country calling for his services and many were the cures issuing from the unloosed vein. No matter what the nature or location of the disease, bleeding promptly and largely, with a system of diet, drink and rest, was enforced on the patient with an earnestness and a success that gave him a widespread reputation as a physician."

Dr. Smith is of military record. He was with Sullivan in the march northward in Iroquois country in 1779; and from July 3, 1778, until the end of the war, Dr. Smith was the post surgeon at Wilkes-Barre.

As to another of the activities of Dr. Smith, Johnson writes: "The then hidden mineral wealth of the Wyoming Valley and adjacent territory, now making Luzerne County the fourth in importance in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was early recognized by this pioneer physician. Dr. Smith was a man of many eccentricities, but he was a generation ahead of his time in recognizing the existence of our subterranean mineral treasures, and in making purchases of lands, of little market value then, but destined to become sources of great wealth when the deposits of coal should become known. The use of coal, except as it had been burned under a bellows blast in the smithy's forge of Obadiah Gore, was wholly unknown, and its availability for domestic fuel was not recognized until Jesse Fell discovered in 1808 that anthracite coal could be burned in an ordinary grate, without the aid of a bellows or other artificial draft. Yet we find Dr. Smith, as early as 1791, purchasing the right—the first in our local annals—to dig iron ore and mine stone coal near Pittston. The first purchase was made of a Mr. Scott, of Pittston, for the sum of five shillings, Pennsylvania currency. Numerous other such investments were made by Dr. Smith throughout the valley between 1791 and 1798, the result being to stamp the purchaser as an enthusiast and to make him the object of ridicule.

"He located permanently on the Lackawanna two or three miles above Pittston, at a place since known as Old Forge, from the fact that he and his son-in-law, James Sutton, erected a forge there in 1789, for converting ore of the locality into iron. The forge produced iron for several years, the product being floated down the Susquehanna to market. The ore was, however, lacking in quality and quantity, competition had sprung up at Slocum Hollow, now Scranton, and the enterprise had to be abandoned. Dr. Smith removed up the Susquehanna to a point near Tunkhannock, where he died July 17, 1815, at the age of ninety-one years."

Perusal of some of the correspondence of Dr. Smith indicates that he was a man of superior education—much superior to his fellow-pioneer, Dr. Sprague,

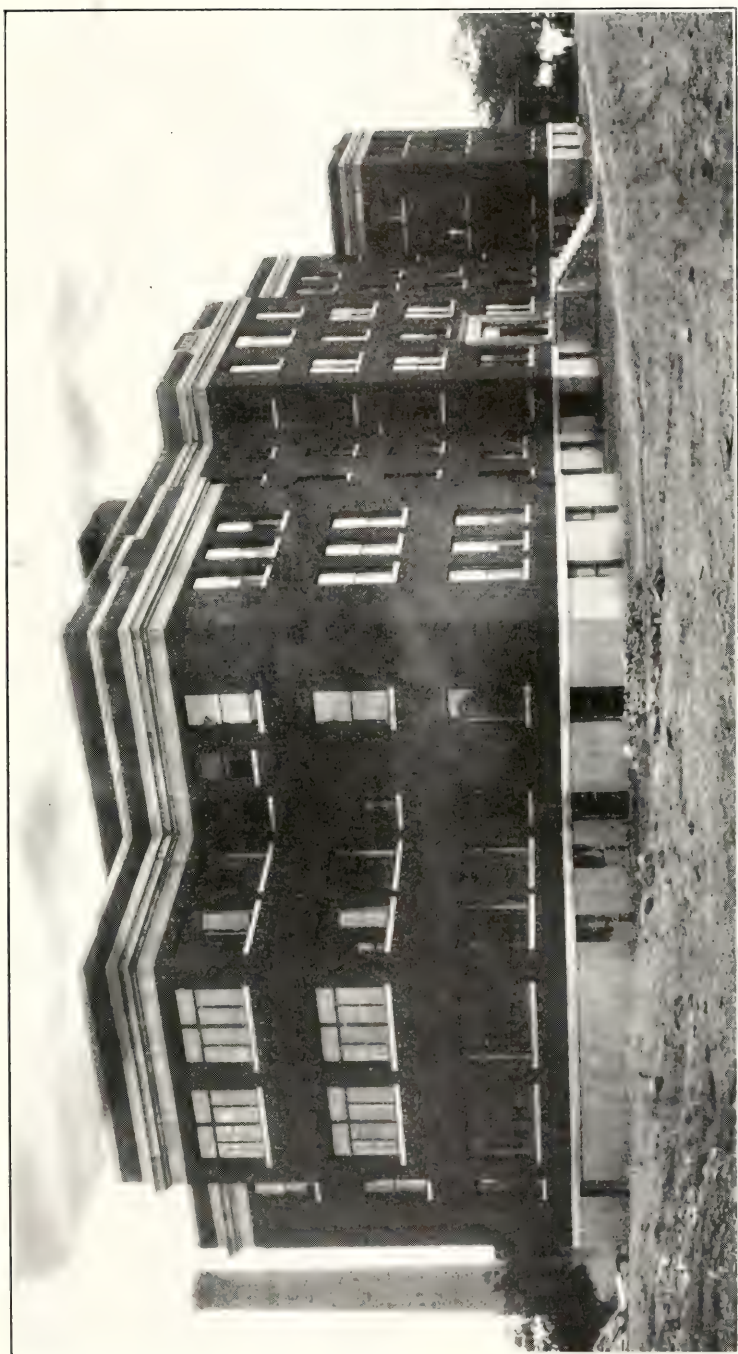
who in the communication before quoted wrote: "Know one Dare to say one word in behalf of government . . . as he would amedely fall a Sacrifice to Lawles and arbartary Power; for this Reason thar is many good Sitezens" and so forth. No such illiterate evidences are seen in Dr. Smith's compositions. On of his last literary efforts might be quoted—his will. It was written in his own hand in 1810, and reads:

"I recommend my soul to Almighty God that gave it to me, nothing doubting but that I shall be finally happy. My destiny, I believe, was determined unalterably before I had existence. God does not leave any of his works at random subject to change, but in what place and when and how I shall be happy, I know not. Now to the sacred spring of all mercies and original fountain of all goodness, to the Infinite and Eternal Being, whose purpose is unalterable, whose power and dominion is without end, whose compassion fails not, to the High and Lofty One who inhabits eternity and dwells in light, be glory, majesty, dominion and power, now and forevermore. Amen." Some of this composition is in the phraseology of the Common Prayer Book of the Church, but much of it is original and indicates a cultured mind. Dr. Smith comes almost into the exalted class of the learned sages of mediaeval times, in one respect. He gave considerable study to alchemy, and, late in life fully believed that he had discovered the secret of transmuting base metals into gold. A few years before his death, he went so far as to publish a book on the subject. Its title page reads: "Aichymy Explained and Made Familiar; or, A Drop of Honey for a Despairing Alchymist; Collected from the Alchymist's Rock or Philosopher's Stone. By Wm. Hooker Smith, M. D., Putnam Township, Luzerne County, Jan. 1, 1811. Printed for the author." Possibly, Dr. Smith had higher hopes than of turning iron-ore at Old Forge into iron. In any case, however, Dr. Smith comes into Luzerne County history chiefly as a physician. Miner sums up Dr. Smith's life, when he writes, in Appendix, p. 43: "Dr. Smith filled a large place in public estimation at Wyoming for nearly half a century. A man of great sagacity and tact, as well as of an excellent education, his influence was extensively felt and acknowledged. For many years he held the front rank as a physician." . . .

A daughter of Dr. Smith married Dr. Lemuel Gustin, who had studied medicine under Dr. Smith. Gustin may have come at the same time as Smith. It seems that he was born in Connecticut in 1749, "and came to Wyoming about the time he attained his majority." At the time of the death of his wife, of putrid fever, in June, 1778, their daughter was three years old; so it would seem that Dr. Gustin was in the Wyoming Valley prior to the Revolution. Some months before the death of his wife, Dr. Gustin, on March 10, 1778, bought a house-lot of Israel Walker, in Kingston.

Both Dr. Smith and his son-in-law Lemuel Gustin come as surgeons notably into the Battle of Wyoming records. Dr. Gustin "was one of the last to leave the bloody field." After the battle, Dr. Gustin and his father-in-law put their families "on a raft or rude boat and escaped down the Susquehanna." Dr. Gustin settled at Carlisle, and there practiced medicine until his death, in 1805. This worthy pioneer physician is referred to in a Cumberland Valley history, "Men of Mark of Cumberland Valley, Pa.," as "a man of great strength and activity, as well as of courage." The sketch continues: "While the Indians were plundering Forty Fort one attempted to take some property or apparel from the doctor. He resisted and giving the Indian a trip, threw him to the ground. The other Indians were so much pleased at the doctor's courage and activity that they handed him a rope and said: 'Indian is a drunken dog. Tie him!'"

The records are not quite clear as to some of the names that come into medical history. Anderson Dana was in the region not long after the coming of Dr. Smith, it would seem. Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," page



PITSTON HOSPITAL, ERECTED 1926-7

213, states that when, in 1773, the Connecticut settlers organized the Town of Westmoreland, "a subscription paper was circulated to raise a sufficient sum to induce a physician to locate in the (sic., and) practice among them, and this brought Dr. Anderson Dana." He does not come further into medical records, but comes quite prominently into the legal records, as one of the two pioneer attorneys of the region. He was killed at the Battle of Wyoming.

The name, Anderson Dana, however, comes into the record of another similar effort to induce a physician to settle among them. Dr. Johnson says that, in 1773, Dr. John Calkins visited the Wyoming Valley. He came from New London, Connecticut, and the people, "desirous of inducing him to settle among them, drew up a subscription," which proposed "to pay Dr. John Calkins, in case he should settle among us in the quality of a physician, the sum set opposite to our names, the money to be laid out in land for his benefit and use." Among the signers was Anderson Dana, whose subscription of £2.8s.od. was the largest. According to Miner, Calkins was "a noted surgeon." Apparently, the prospect was not especially appealing to Dr. Calkins, for two years later further encouragement was held out. On September 11, 1775, Anderson Dana and Jabez Fish conveyed to Dr. John Calkins a parcel of land, the conveyance paper reading: "In consideration that Doctor John Calkins settle in the District of Wilkes-Barre in Westmoreland, as a physician, do give to said John Calkins one certain parcel of land lying in said District of Wilkes-Barre." Whether Dr. Calkins settled in Wilkes-Barre is somewhat doubtful, but he was certainly in the district often during the years 1775 to 1788. He boarded himself and his horse with Elisha Blackman, at somewhat irregular intervals over this period. Steuben Jenkins told Dr. Johnson that in his opinion, Dr. Calkins "did not locate at Wilkes-Barre, but settled at Cochection, on the Delaware, from which point he made occasional visits to this locality."

Another early physician about whose residence there is doubt is Dr. Samuel Cook, who in 1777 deeded a lot in Hanover Township to John Staples. In 1774, Dr. Joseph Sprague sold a lot to "Dr. Samuel Cook, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y." The transaction, however, was not carried through. Dr. Frederick Johnson connects this Dr. Samuel Cook with a "Dr. Cook," who advertised in the Wilkes-Barre "Advertiser," March 31, 1815, "that he had returned to his former residence in Bridgewater, Susquehanna County," where he would "attend to all the calls in the line of his profession." But, Stocker, in his "Centennial History of Susquehanna County," states that "the first regularly educated physician in Bridgewater" was Dr. James Cook, who practiced there for several years after 1810. Blackman's "History of Susquehanna County" also gives the name as James; so it hardly seems that the Dr. Cook, of Hanover Township record in 1777, and the Dr. Cook, of Bridgewater record in 1815, can be one and the same.

Dr. Shadrach Darbee was recorded as "of Westmoreland," in a deed executed on November 5, 1777, by William Darbee, his father, of Connecticut residence. And at that time, Elisha Noyes Sill, a boy of sixteen, was in Captain Durkee's company at Wyoming. The Sill family later returned to Connecticut, and there the boy of Wyoming days was now a man, and eventually became "a distinguished physician," writes Miner. Sometime before the Wyoming massacre, also, there was, in Exeter Township, a Dr. John McMillan, graduate of the University of Dublin. He is not of further record, and this completes the record of all physicians who were of the Wyoming region prior to the massacre.

If one might draw inferences from one incident of medical history, the region took many years to recover from the effect of 1778. In the Pennamite strife of 1788, "during an encounter between the contending factions at Wysox, one Joseph Dudley was wounded," writes Miner. "Pickering thus

describes it: "Dudley was put into a canoe and taken to Wilkes-Barre, a distance of perhaps sixty or seventy miles. The doctor was sent for, but had no medicine. I had a small box of medicine that had been put up under the care of my friend, Dr. Benjamin Rush. Of these, upon application of the physician, I furnished all he desired. But Dudley survived only two or three days."

During the last two decades of the eighteenth century, the following new names come into the lists of medical practitioners: Matthew Covell, Joseph Davis, Nathaniel Giddings, Anna Morse, Franklin Cressey, Benjamin Smith, Charles E. Gaylord, Oliver Bigelow, C. P. J. Cristel and Samuel Johnson. Dr. Matthew Covell was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1760, "settled in Wilkes-Barre when a young man and practiced medicine there during the remainder of his life." Caleb Wright describes him as "a tall, slim man . . . highly educated and for a long time was the reigning functionary of his profession. He had the field almost to himself." On May 18, 1813, he died of what the newspapers called "the prevailing fever." Dr. Joseph Davis settled in the Wyoming Valley in 1787, and died at Spring Brook in 1830, aged ninety-eight years. His remains were taken to Wilkes-Barre for interment. Hollister says that Dr. Davis died at Slocum Hollow, and Dr. Throop, in his history, also connects Dr. Davis with Slocum Hollow, saying that Dr. Davis was the first doctor in that village; but a granddaughter of the latter contradicts both statements, believing both to be errors. She says that "there was no physician nearer Slocum Hollow in 1800 than Dr. Giddings, at Pittston"; also that Dr. Davis "practiced medicine in Wilkes-Barre until 1813, when he removed up the Lackawanna River to Spring Brook." Dr. Nathaniel Giddings is said to have been "a lad of 18" when he settled in the Wyoming Valley in 1789. After a year or two in Plymouth Township, he removed to Pittston, where he practiced for the remainder of his life. He died in 1851, aged eighty years. "He at Pittston Ferry and Dr. Robinson at Providence, were the only physicians between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale." By one testimony, Dr. Giddings "was a specimen of the complete New England gentleman in his day. His social powers were of the very first order. . . . In his profession he stood unrivaled at the time of his advent. . . . He had the largest and best selected private library."

Apparently Dr. Giddings did not practice in Plymouth. Colonel Wright says that "the first physician residing in Plymouth, so far as he knew, was Dr. Anna Morse, a stout lady of 200 pounds," who "invariably prescribed for all disorders a hemlock sweat and a dose of calomel and jalap." "Primitive physics for pioneer people" may have been her slogan.

Dr. Charles E. Gaylord was only three years old when the Gaylord family came from Bristol, Connecticut, in 1773, and settled at Plymouth. His brother, Asher, was killed in the Wyoming massacre, and for a period the family returned to Connecticut. There, Charles Eleazer was educated, and there he studied medicine, under Dr. James Henderson. In 1792, he returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Huntington Township. Mrs. Hartman, in her sketches of the Huntington Valley, says that Dr. Gaylord "was probably the first physician who located in Huntington Valley as a permanent settler." He practiced for more than thirty years, though not all the time, it seems, in Huntington. On December 6, 1816, the Wilkes-Barre "Gleaner" displayed a professional announcement which reads:

Dr. Charles E. Gaylord informs the inhabitants of Kingston and vicinity that he intends removing to Kingston soon to practice his profession as a Physician and Surgeon. He has long been in practice in Huntington Township.

Wright says that Dr. Gaylord "had an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon," that he was considered "one of the ablest physicians in . . . old Westmoreland."

A Bavarian, Charles Francis Joseph Christel, settled in Salem, Luzerne County, in 1797 or 1798. He studied medicine and began to practice in Huntington in 1800 or 1801, making his home in Harveyville. He practiced in the Huntington Valley for twelve years, and then removed to Buttonwood, Hanover Township. In 1822, in Hanover, he became an innkeeper, but still practiced medicine. However, in 1825, he moved to Wilkes-Barre, and there, until his death, was a hotel keeper, conducting the Wyoming Hotel, which stood where the Christel Block was erected in 1882.

According to the "Wilkes-Barre Gazette and Luzerne Advertiser" for January, 1798, Dr. Oliver Bigelow was then in practice in Kingston. Johnson says that he "practiced for a time on Ross Hill, Plymouth, then at Wilkes-Barre, and subsequently removed, about 1800, to Palmyra, N. Y." Dr. Franklin Crissey's name appears on the Hanover Township assessment for 1799. Apparently he lived there. Bradsby says he "located at Plymouth." Dr. Samuel Jameson, who began to practice medicine in his native township, Hanover, in 1799, was just ten months old when his mother took him in her arms and fled down the Susquehanna after the Wyoming massacre in 1778. When danger seemed over, they returned, but his father, John Jameson, was destined to be killed by Indians four years later, near the Hanover Green burying-ground. Dr. Samuel Jameson practiced in Hanover until his death, in 1843. Harvey describes him "as a man of amiable character and of sound judgment and integrity." Johnson says: "He lived about one mile north of Nanticoke, on the River Road, since known as the Dr. Harry Hakes' place. Squire Jameson (a justice of the peace for many years) was one of the best and most favorably known of the early physicians, and his was the place where the over sanguine farmers were bled by the same hand that pulled the teeth and ears of our bashful grandmothers."

Dr. (better known as Captain) Benjamin Smith, grandson of John, one of the original proprietors in the Susquehanna Purchase, and son of Captain Timothy, who "was a leading man in the Susquehanna Company, at their meetings in Hartford, before settlement was made in Wyoming," lived the greater part of his life in Kingston. Captain Benjamin Smith "was a man of singular benevolence and an admirable nurse of the sick." Miner says he was "a practicing physician for a number of years in Kingston." His public spirit in practice brought him to his death, for when, in 1815, "the typhus fever prevailed throughout the country, he threw himself in the midst of it, took the disease and died." Death came on January 19, 1816, when he was fifty-seven years old. At that time, his son, John, was also a physician.

Dr. John Smith, one of the early presidents of the Luzerne County Medical Society, which was founded in 1861, was born in Kingston in 1789, and died in Wilkes-Barre eighty years later—a long and useful life spent almost wholly in Luzerne County. For twenty-one years, from 1815, he practiced in New Troy (Wyoming), removing in 1836 to Wilkes-Barre. The county seat, then a place of 1,500 inhabitants, already possessed three active physicians—Drs. E. L. Boyd, Thomas W. Miner and Lathan Jones—but Dr. Smith retained some of his old practice, and in later years extended it until it reached from Pittston to Nanticoke. He took active interest in public affairs, was justice of the peace for several years, prothonotary and clerk of the courts for a period, councilman of Wilkes-Barre for several years, once president of the borough council, and for a time president of the school board.

The first decade of the nineteenth century brought the following into medical practice in Luzerne County: Lewis Collins, Dr. Schott, Mason Crary, Davis Dimock, Ethel B. Bacon. Dr. Lewis Collins, of Litchfield, Connecticut, settled in Salem in 1801. One of his daughters married Dr. Virgil Diboll; another espoused Judge Oristus Collins. The Dr. Schott who was practicing in Kingston soon after 1800 was a son of Captain John Paul Schott. Dr.

Mason Crary, after studying medicine in Albany, New York, came to Luzerne County in 1804. From 1806 to 1814 he practiced in Berwick, and afterwards in Wilkes-Barre, the local paper carrying his interesting announcement, in July, 1814. It reads:

Dr. Crary will attend to the practice of Physic and Surgery in Wilkes-Barre and the adjacent town; having had an opportunity of a regular study under the direction of eminent physicians, and having since had an extensive and successful practice for a number of years in city and country, he flatters himself that by assiduous attention he may merit public approbation.

He was an enterprising doctor, and optimistically advertised his pills and other preparations. One of his advertisements in July, 1814, reads:

Dr. Crary informs the public that he has removed his family to the house laterly occupied by Judge Gibson in Wilkesbarre, and has just received a fresh supply of genuine drugs and medicines. *Crary's Antiseptic Family Physic in Pills* will be sold by the dozen or single boxes; great allowance by the dozen and the money returned at any time if the pills are not damaged. Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to keep a supply of the above cheap and safe Family Physic. He is not ambitious of being called a half-price Physician, yet he disapproves of raising wages in consequence of ardent spirits being a little higher; he prefers taking a little less stimulus and using more industry; his charges shall be as low as any regular bred practitioner, always favoring the industrious and virtuous poor, and discharge his duties without prejudice or partiality, either religious or political. He will not, under any pretence, call to see other physicians' patients and endeavor to prejudice them against their physician. He gives advice, either written or verbal, gratis at his shop. Wilkes-Barre, July 1, 1814.

Dr. Crary also kept boys of the neighborhood busy, pinching off from the mass of calomel, jalap and rhubarb in his mortar as much as they could roll between finger and thumb into a pill of normal size. These went out to suffering humanity as "Dr. Crary's Anti-Bilious Family Pills." They did not seem to hurt his professional practice, for during the next decade his practice "extended for miles up and down the Susquehanna," and, indeed, became "so arduous as to require an assistant." Dr. Lathan Jones took this capacity, and in 1824 bought the practice, Dr. Crary returning to Salem, where he continued as a practitioner until about 1845, in excellent repute; indeed, "in fevers, his success was . . . almost marvelous." He died in 1855, aged seventy-five years.

Davis Dimock, "the pioneer Baptist minister of the Valley," gave much medical service during the first half of last century. He had studied medicine, and after being ordained to the ministry in 1804, "went from settlement to settlement through the forest preaching the gospel." His medical services "were frequently called into action." "Finding it an aid rather than a detriment to his gospel ministry, he continued more or less to practice medicine during subsequent life," writes Dr. Johnson of the venerable preacher, whose long life ended at Montrose in 1858, when he was eighty-two years old.

Dr. Ethel B. Bacon, who married Anna, daughter of Captain Daniel Hoyt, of Kingston, in 1809, was in practice at Wyoming for some time, before removing to Tioga County.

The second decade of last century—an especially arduous decade of recurring epidemics—brought many physicians into practice in Luzerne County. Among them were Drs. George W. Trott, Samuel Baldwin, Eleazer Parker, Robert H. Rose, Joseph von Sick, Reuben Montrose, Asa C. Whitney, Ebenezer Chamberlain, Henry Green, Orlo Hamlin, John Smith and Dr. Moreland. Typhus, or, as Dr. Edward Covell described it in 1819, a "*pulmonic fever*," took eleven lives in Wilkes-Barre during the winter of 1815-16, and it was "epidemic over the country generally." Dr. Benjamin Smith succumbed to it, and Dr. George W. Trott died while in busy Wilkes-Barre practice in 1815. Dr. George W. Trott was in Wilkes-Barre practice in 1810, when he married Lydia, sister of Isaac Chapman, the first historian of Wyoming. During his practice, Dr. Trott, writes Judge E. L. Dana, "acquired little more than a reputation, a practice and a long list of uncollectible accounts." His widow,

and their daughter, five years old, were unprovided for in 1815, but the widowed mother, by teaching, maintained herself and daughter, and the latter eventually became the wife of Chief Justice George W. Woodward. Dr. Samuel Baldwin, who is of Wyoming record in 1807 and of Wilkes-Barre practice in 1810, later removing to Forty Fort and eventually, in 1821, going out of the county altogether, was an eccentric man who seemed more engrossed in his hopes of inventing perpetual motion than in his medical practice. Dr. Eleazer Parker practiced in Great Bend for a few years before, in 1810 settling at Kingston. In an age when alcohol was often prescribed and freely imbibed, Dr. Parker's attitude was remarkable. "He was a teetotaler and never prescribed alcohol in a practice of 60 years," writes Johnson. In 1808 "he successfully performed tracheotomy and removed a watermelon seed from the windpipe of a two-year-old child." He died in Susquehanna County in 1877, when about ninety-five years old. Dr. Robert Hutchinson Rose, who owned 100,000 acres of land in Susquehanna and western adjoining counties, was an English gentleman who graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but with no idea of practicing. He built a baronial home at Silver Lake, Susquehanna County, and there lived the life of an English Lord of the Manor. His descendants still live in Montrose. Dr. Joseph von Sick came, with good credentials, to Wilkes-Barre in 1810, and became active in public affairs; so active, indeed, as treasurer of Luzerne County, that his accounting came under question in 1815. The family left Wilkes-Barre a few years later. Dr. Reuben Montross, who settled in Exeter in 1812, and eventually gained wide repute in the setting of bones and for queer cures that were "something on the faith cure order," was credited "with almost miraculous gifts." One old settler spoke of him as follows: "Yes, I remember Dr. Montross. He went up to Nehemiah Ide's; the old lady had been bedridden for seven years, but before he left her he ordered her to go down and bring him cider from the cellar, and she did. Yes, she was well for years after. . . . He had great power and I do not understand it. He did not give much medicine." In later life, Dr. Montross practiced in Wyoming County, where he died in 1857. Dr. Asa C. Whitney, regarded as one of the most skillful and daring surgeons in the valley, was a New Englander who lived in Bradford County before coming to Luzerne in 1810. A year earlier he had married Betsey, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance. He lived at Kingston, but later bought the Sinton home, corner of Hazle Avenue and Park Avenue, at Wilkes-Barre. There he lived, and in Wilkes-Barre he practiced until 1824, when death took him while scarcely yet in his prime. Dr. Orlo Hamlin, a young physician, came with his wife to Providence in 1813, thinking that the community and neighborhood might have ailments enough to support one physician, but, as Dr. Hollister says, "this locality, fresh with ozone from the forest, offered so little compensation to a profession without need of appreciation among the hardy woodmen, that the doctor removed the next year to Salem, Wayne County." In 1814 or 1815, a Dr. Moreland set up in practice at Plymouth. In 1816, Dr. Ebenezer Chamberlain succeeded him, beginning a practice which extended over a half century. He held several public offices, and was an esteemed Plymouth townsman until his death, in 1866.

Dr. Isaac Pickering, who in 1820 married Nancy, daughter of Judge Jesse Fell, came to Wilkes-Barre from Massachusetts. Later he was of Pittston practice, and still later of Huntington, but eventually he took his family to Michigan, where he died. A man of huge stature and commanding personality, Dr. Pickering was a skillful practitioner, but apparently restless. It is said that he was a graduate of a medical college. There were few so qualified then in the backwoods; indeed, there were very few medical colleges. Dr. Francis Carey and Dr. Virgil Diboll were practicing in the Wyoming Valley in the 'twenties, but both moved away. Dr. Lathan Jones, who bought the

practice of Dr. Crary in 1824, practiced in Wilkes-Barre for more than forty years after, widely respected as a citizen and generally esteemed as a physician. Dr. Andrew Bedford, father of Attorney George R. Bedford, was born in Wyoming in 1800, and died at Waverly, Pennsylvania, in his ninetieth year. He, too, was a graduate of a medical college—Yale—and he began his professional career at Dundaff in 1825. In 1826 he settled at Waverly, but did little or no professional work after 1840. Thereafter, he gave most of his time to public affairs, but he maintained a drug store in Waverly, and one of his sons continued it until about twelve years ago. Dr. Thomas W. Miner, born in Wilkes-Barre in 1803, graduated from the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1825. From that year until he died, in 1858, Dr. Miner practiced in the Wyoming Valley, skillfully following his profession and actively entering into public affairs, acting indeed as one would expect a cultured, well-informed reputable physician to act—as a leader in his community. Dr. Silas Robinson received more encouragement in Providence than his predecessor, Dr. Orlo Hamlin. For almost forty years, from about 1822, Dr. Robinson practiced in a field in which for many years he had no competitors. Dr. Hollister writes of him: "During his long practice, he always carried his own medicine, which he purchased in Wilkes-Barre, at the nearest drug store, nineteen miles away. He always went on foot, no matter how great the distance or urgent the case. A colt once ran away with him and never afterwards would he ride in a wagon. He always carried his rusty turnkeys to twist out teeth. He had two peculiarities, one was to always read the Bible at the bedside of his patient, and the other was his great habit of profanity. He would rarely utter a sentence without an oath. He had no competitor in the field, while Dr. Nathaniel Giddings, at Pittston Ferry, Dr. Andrew Bedford, of Abington, and Dr. Thomas Sweet, of Carbondale, were his nearest colleagues." Dr. Sweet was practicing in Carbondale as early as 1823.

Dr. Atkins, a Bostonian, who practiced in Kingston for about ten years, from 1825, was notably successful as a surgeon. He "achieved local reputation by cutting for stone in the bladder," taking from a Plymouth patient in one operation a stone "as big as a walnut." Dr. Johnson writes: "Another operation was the incision of portions of the leg bones and the saving of a leg which other physicians had pronounced a case for amputation. The patient . . . had sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the lower third of the small bones of the leg. The surgeon removed the spiculae, sawed off the projecting extremity, made extension, constructed a fracture box and was rewarded with an excellent result. This operation, like that for stone in the bladder, is common enough in our day, but required a boldness that was rare in the country doctor of the first quarter of the nineteenth century."

Dr. Alden I. Bennett was the first physician to settle at Nanticoke. He began practice in 1825. In 1833, Dr. Sidney H. Warner began a practice which continued for fifty years in Huntington. In 1846, Dr. L. C. White settled in Shickshinny. In the next year, his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Parker, became his associate. Dr. White moved to Mississippi, but Dr. Parker was in practice in Shickshinny neighborhood until he was eighty years old.

These were some of the uncomplaining "ministers of the sick," ever at the call of suffering humanity, ever ready day or night to mount a horse and pass through forest or along trails to the homes of the settlers, never expecting much for their service and rarely demanding anything. The wealth of the average country doctor of the pioneer days was largely a matter of record—in his list of uncollectible accounts. One hundred years ago, the region from Pittston to Carbondale was spanned by three physicians; now "perhaps every square mile will average a disciple of the healing art." Even forty years ago, Luzerne County had a practicing physician for every seven hundred inhabitants, and since that time the number of practicing physicians has consider-

ably increased. With the vast strides forward in medical science, practice has taken different ways. During the twentieth century, the trend has been increasingly toward specialism. Every major department of medicine in every large community is now the special practice of some physician who has forsaken, or never undertaken, general practice, but has centered his study of medical science upon this branch, necessarily becoming more skillful in his specialty than a general practitioner could hope to become. Therefore, the family physician, always seeking to bring to the aid of his patients the most expert medical treatment, is leaning more and more upon his specialist *confrere*. To name all the living physicians of Luzerne would serve no useful purpose in this article, and to single out some for mention would be invidious when all are medical college graduates, some have diplomas for post-graduate courses, and almost all are holding to the noble standards of the profession, in their practice and their observance of its ethics.

While the physician's professional conduct is governed mainly by the extent of his own human interest and fellow-feeling, coming as he does into the closest touch with scenes that influence the heart and bring the nobler human qualities uppermost, the medical societies by their associated strength exercise some control over the medical fraternity. Luzerne County has had a medical society for more than sixty years. It was formed on March 4, 1861, a convention of regular physicians of the county being held on that day in the courthouse at Wilkes-Barre. Those who attended this convention were: Drs. P. C. H. Rooney, of Hazleton; N. P. Moody, of Lehman; H. Ladd, C. Marr, William Green, B. H. Throop, of Scranton; G. Urquhart, W. F. Dennis, E. R. Mayer, C. Wagner, E. B. Miner, of Wilkes-Barre; R. H. Tubbs, of Kingston; S. Lawton, of Pittston; A. L. Cressler and J. R. Casselbury, of Conyngham. The Luzerne County Medical Society was then formed. The original officers were: Dr. Benjamin H. Throop, of Scranton, president; Drs. E. R. Mayer and A. L. Cressler, vice-presidents; Dr. G. Urquhart, secretary; and Dr. R. H. Tubbs, treasurer.

The successors of Dr. Throop, as presidents of the Luzerne County Medical Society are named below:

W. F. Dennis	1862	W. H. Faulds	1891
S. W. Lawton, Jr.	1863	John T. Howell	1892
R. H. Tubbs	1864	G. Underwood	1893
John Smith	1865	W. S. Stewart	1894
A. L. Cressler	1866	T. A. James	1895
J. B. Crawford	1867	Charles Long	1896
Horace Ladd	1868	John B. Mahon	1897
S. Lawton	1869	J. Harris Jones	1898
Edward R. Mayer	1870	Maris Gibson	1899
James B. Lewis	1871	H. M. Neale	1900
Horace Ladd	1872	Alexander G. Fell	1901
J. E. Bulkley	1873	Granville T. Matlack	1902
G. Underwood	1874	Walter Lathrop	1903
Charles Burr	1875	Levi I. Shoemaker	1904
Edward R. Mayer	1876	Olin F. Harvey	1905
J. B. Crawford	1877	W. R. Longshore	1906
I. E. Ross	1878	J. I. Roe	1907
Joseph A. Murphy	1879	James W. Geist	1908
Fred. Corss	1880	S. P. Mengel	1909
A. D. Tewksbury	1881	George A. Clark	1910
C. A. Spencer	1882	Charles H. Miner	1911
J. B. Crawford	1883	C. W. Prevost	1912
Reese Davis	1884	E. U. Buckman	1913
Lewis H. Taylor	1885	Delbert Barney	1914
S. W. Trimmer	1886	H. L. Whitney	1915
W. G. Weaver	1887	R. P. Taylor	1916
C. P. Knapp	1888	E. L. Meyers	1917
J. L. Miner (died July, 1899)	1889	Boyd Dodson	1918
George W. Guthrie	1890	August Trapold	1919

H. B. Gibby	1920	John E. Scheifly	1924
Lewis Edwards	1921	Samuel M. Wolfe	1925
Walter Davis	1922	Peter P. Mayock	1926
N. L. Schappert	1923	George Drake	1927

The Medical Society has a Hazleton branch. In 1916, the physicians of that part of the county met to form a local society, because of their inaccessibility to Wilkes-Barre and of the inconvenience they suffered in attending meetings of the county society. They formed the local society, the Associated Physicians of Hazleton. It functioned as such from 1916 until January 1, 1924, when its name became the Hazleton Branch of the Luzerne County Medical Society. The Hazleton physicians by this time had fully succeeded in their major purposes; to promote closer professional fellowship, and to eradicate "the intolerable system of contract practice" that prevailed in the mining districts. As Dr. M. H. Kudlich described it, in a paper read before the parent society on November 4, 1925, "Contract Practice" was "a system of professional slavery, owing its existence," he believed, "to the elder Dr. George Wentz, of Drifton, whereby a physician was bound by contract to serve entire families for the munificent sum of seventy-five cents per month, which, in 1911, was raised to one dollar per month, under a storm of protest from the indignant public." Dr. Kudlich continues: "In fairness let it be understood that extra charges could be levied; for example, five dollars for confinement, twenty-five cents for vaccination and extraction of teeth (oh yes! a pair of dental forceps was part of our surgical equipment in those days). To add to the humiliation of the system, it was our duty to canvass each family to collect our monthly stipend, thus taking our position upon a plane quite equal to the newsboy, the beer man and the collectors for the industrial insurance companies." The contract system was finally abolished on January 1, 1925, when it was decreed that any physician who persisted in this form of practice would automatically cease to belong to the county society.

The Hazleton society had done for its district what the parent society had done fifty or sixty years before for the greater part of the county, that is, as Dr. E. R. Mayer said, after twenty-five years of the functioning of the county society, it had been "bringing order out of chaos in all medical matters, in unifying the decent and honorable members of our guild in one harmonious whole, in dignifying its character and in demanding and securing from the public the appreciation and compensation which we, its members, earn and deserve." In the early chaotic days, before the formation of the county society, one physician of Luzerne County, with no professional body to stay his action, had "originated the novel method of hastening delayed labor by incising the scalp of the child with a pair of scissors and inserting the fingers between the scalp and skull, for purpose of traction." But that dark period soon passed.

The Luzerne County Medical Society started in 1861 with fifteen members. Fifty years later, it had one hundred and fifty. Now its membership embraces to all intents all the reputable allopathic physicians of the county. Its meetings, in early years, were sometimes held in Scranton, sometimes in Pittston, and sometimes in Wilkes-Barre. They are now all held in the county seat, and in its own magnificent building on Franklin Avenue. The Medical Building was built in 1914, and houses a medical library of 8,000 volumes or more, in modern stacks.

Of the worthy physicians of the latter half of the nineteenth century, Dr. Lewis H. Taylor spoke, at a meeting of the County Medical Society, in 1911. He referred to Dr. Welden F. Dennis (1818-79), who, being a physician "of great ingenuity and resourcefulness," on one occasion, "being in need of an obstetric forceps, . . . had one forged by a blacksmith in a few moments, which answered his purpose." Dr. Taylor spoke of: Dr. George Urquhart, "a kindly sympathetic elderly man"; of Dr. Edward R. Mayer (1823-91), who



STATE HOSPITAL, HAZLETON



POST OFFICE, HAZLETON

"was *facile princeps* among all the good, true, and worthy men that this society has numbered in its long and worthy roll of membership"; of Dr. Melissa A. Bradley, who died in July, 1878, "the first female physician ever elected to membership in a county medical society in Pennsylvania"; of Dr. J. E. Bulkley (1825-85); Dr. J. B. Crawford; Dr. Isaac E. Ross, Dr. Gideon Underwood, Civil War surgeons, and subsequently of noteworthy practice in Wilkes-Barre: of Dr. Reese Davis (1837-95), who in the last years of his practice was, thought Dr. Taylor, "without doubt the chief surgeon in this part of Pennsylvania"; of Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, also a brilliant surgeon, "the most rapid operator" that Dr. Taylor had ever seen "handle the knife"; also of that "whole-souled companion," Dr. Harry Hakes, who was "by occupation a lawyer" but, to the last, "by inclination, a physician"; also of Drs. Rogers, Corss, Trimmer, Hileman, Kirwan, Miner, Young, Jones, Shoemaker, Carle, Weiss, Farrell and others, who have passed to the Great Beyond after a lifetime of service to their fellowmen of this planet. Of those who have gone to their last reward after long service in the Hazleton district, Dr. Kudlich names Drs. Hutchison, Casselbury, MacKellar and Doolittle. The physicians of Luzerne County responded nobly to the call for war service in 1917. No less than ninety-four physicians of the county served in military hospitals during the World War. The roll and biographies are given in the Transactions of the Luzerne County Medical Society for 1919 and 1920.

The homeopathic physicians of the county associated in a professional body, for social intercourse and professional and ethical purposes, as early as 1866; and for many years they have maintained an excellent hospital service.

The hospitals of the county are as follows:

Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, which was founded in 1872, and opened as the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital on October 10 of that year. Until 1874 the hospital was maintained wholly by voluntary subscriptions but since then State appropriations have been made. In 1875 a tract of four acres, on River Street near Mill Creek, was donated by John Welles Hollenback, and upon this site during the next year a hospital building, providing accommodation for 75 to 100 patients, was erected. It was opened on April 1, 1876. The hospital has expanded considerably in fifty years. Its capacity in 1926 was 325 beds. Elmer E. Matthews is superintendent.

Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, at No. 147 Dana Street, Wilkes-Barre, is a general hospital service that has been maintained under homeopathic auspices for fifteen years. Established in 1911, the hospital has grown to a capacity of eighty-five beds. Miss Eva E. Dean R. N., is superintendent.

Mercy Hospital, No. 196 Hanover Street, Wilkes-Barre, is a general hospital conducted by a Roman Catholic order but open to all people, without distinction of class, color or creed. It was founded in 1898, and now has a capacity of 177 beds. Sister Mary Bernard is superintendent.

Home for Friendless Children, at No. 335 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, established in 1893 a children's hospital, the capacity of which is now thirty hospital beds. Miss May Blythe is superintendent.

Emergency Contagious Diseases Hospital, East Division Street, Wilkes-Barre, is a municipal service established in 1918, with the city physician, G. A. Clark, in charge.

Nesbitt West Side Hospital, at Kingston, was established in 1912. It is a general hospital of seventy-three beds. Miss May W. Templeton, R. N., is superintendent.

Pittston General Hospital, at Port Griffith, Pittston, was founded in 1892 and now has a capacity of sixty-five beds. Miss Esther J. Tinsley, R. N., is superintendent. A new hospital of seven wards and 140 beds was opened in 1927. Its cost was \$300,000.

Hazleton State Hospital was founded in 1889, four-fifths of its original cost being borne by the State. The original hospital plant consisted of two wards of 24 beds each, in "a spacious and elegant building on the hill east of the town." Its present capacity is 131 beds. The medical superintendent is Dr. Walter Lathrop.

Nanticoke State Hospital, situated at Washington Street, Nanticoke, is, like the Hazleton State Hospital, a general hospital service for injured persons of the coalfields in particular.

Nanticoke State Hospital, Washington Street, Nanticoke, was founded in 1908. Like the Hazleton institution, its major purpose when founded was to receive injured persons of the mining district. Neither, however, confines its service to mine-workers. The Nanticoke Hospital has a capacity of 95 beds. Dr. E. G. Heyer is surgeon-in-chief and Lillian V. Kilgus is superintendent.

Retreat Mental Hospital, a county institution for nervous and mental cases, was established in 1900, and is under the control of the Central Poor District. Its capacity is 700 beds. Miss Augustine J. Atkinson, R. N., is superintendent.

Retreat Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, is a general hospital of 135 beds. D. A. Mackin is superintendent and the controlling body is also the Central Poor District.

Almost all of the general hospitals have out-patient departments, giving dispensary service to all who need it. The State also has State Clinic No. 1 at 56 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre. The Medical Director of Luzerne County is Dr. E. W. Bixby, of Wilkes-Barre, who is also recording secretary of the County Medical Society.

There are several tubercular institutions at Whitehaven. The largest and the oldest is the Whitehaven Sanitarium (Free Hospital for Poor Consumptives). It was founded in 1895 and has two hundred and forty beds. Miss Anna L. Morris is superintendent. The others are: Sunnyrest Sanitarium, founded in 1901, fifty-five beds; Fern Cliff Sanitarium, founded in 1894, twenty beds; Hill Crest Sanitarium, founded 1908, eight beds; Clair Mont Sanitarium, founded 1910, ten beds.



CHAPTER LI.

BANKS AND BANKING.

In the earliest days of white settlement in America, the pioneers, especially in their dealings with the Indians, used wampum as the means of exchange in trading, although where possible the practical and prudent New Englanders preferred to barter product for product. In Virginia bundles of tobacco were the accepted circulating mediums of commerce; in other settlements stamped wood and leather were taken. Paper money did not come into use in America until the end of the seventeenth century. Massachusetts was the first of the American colonies to issue bills of credit. This experiment was made in 1690, and was thoughtfully followed by at least one interested English financier. William Patterson, then in the colonies, noticed that the Massachusetts bills of credit, payable to bearer on demand and made legal tender in payment of taxes, were confidently accepted by the colonists. He carried the idea to England, and five years later was instrumental in establishing that great banking institution, the Bank of England, which, until after the World War of 1914-18, was to be the banking barometer of the world. Pennsylvania did not follow the example of Massachusetts until 1723, when an emission of \$75,000 of paper money was made by the province. All went well until war came. Then it was seen that paper money was not a safe circulating medium. In 1745, the Massachusetts expedition against Louisburg, a Canadian stronghold of France, shattered Massachusetts credit so appallingly that its paper money could only be exchanged at the rate of eleven dollars for one dollar of silver. Pennsylvania, not having been involved in the military expedition, found its currency almost unshaken. The fall in Massachusetts currency had an indirect effect on Quaker paper, but only to the extent of a fall of the latter to \$1.80 of paper for \$1 of silver. During the Revolution, however, the case was different. All colonies were involved in the financial chaos that overtook the Confederacy. To meet the extraordinary call for the sinews of war, all the states made emission after emission, and the National body, the Continental Congress, in addition, made stupendous issuances. The intention, of course, was that all should eventually be funded, as the liabilities of the United States of the opening period. The first emission of Continental currency was to the extent of \$2,000,000, authorized in May, 1775, and issued in June of that year. Between that month and November, 1779, there were no less than forty emissions of notes, the staggering total being \$241,000,000—the liability of a Nation not yet born. In addition, the issuances by the young states, amounted to \$209,000,000, backed by nothing more tangible than faith in Congress. The National governing body had repeatedly called upon the State governments, and the states had met the call, without heed to means for redemption. In 1780, the Continental Congress made provision for the acceptance of paper in place of silver at the rate of forty to one, but “depreciation (of Continental paper) continued until the notes were regarded as worthless,” the exchange rate reaching one thousand to one. Ultimately, holders of paper recovered some of their stupendous loss in exchange, for by the Funding Act of 1790, the Continental notes still in circulation were retired at the rate of one hundred to one.

This experience, it may be supposed, was not soon forgotten by the average hard-working citizen. There were no local banks in any colony at that time, and, in their shaken confidence in anything but metallic currency, farmers developed the custom of making produce or merchandise, or something

equally tangible, serve as the means of exchange in the absence of coin, or specie, as it is termed. There were some private banking houses in Philadelphia in late colonial times. Wharton and Company was doing business in the middle decades of the eighteenth century, but it was not until 1781 that Robert Morris, in an endeavor to save the National finances from absolute disaster, prevailed upon the Continental Congress to charter the Bank of North America. This National bank was to function from Philadelphia, but it did not come at once into operation. Both Pennsylvania and New York opposed, both doubting the power of Congress to grant the charter. However, in 1782, the State of Pennsylvania incorporated this bank under its own laws. Thus, the first National banking institution of the United States—which indeed were, as yet, all separate distinct independent sovereignties, all watchful of State rights and suspicious of control by a National Government—became a State bank of Pennsylvania. The charter of the Bank of North America was revoked in 1785, but again granted in 1787. This pioneer banking house is still in existence, still under the name it was given in 1781.

Robert Morris, Stephen Girard, and some other capitalists conducted private banking businesses, but no other bank was chartered in Pennsylvania until 1793, when, in granting a charter to the Bank of Pennsylvania, the State subscribed for one-third of its stock. Alexander Hamilton had, of course, by this time overcome popular prejudice and also founded a National bank, the United States Bank, which was to be the strongest financial pillar of the Nation for twenty years, but the Bank of North America and the Bank of Pennsylvania for many years represented the whole of Pennsylvania's effort to encourage banking. Indeed, in most of the former thirteen colonies, financiers were focusing their strength upon the United States Bank, which they sought to destroy. They succeeded in 1810, and for the next five years each State felt itself in full control of its own financial affairs.

The reaction was toward the promotion of State banks. Applications for banking charters were encouraged by most of the State governments. Banks multiplied, and, having wide authority under their charters, currency increased alarmingly. The smallest State banks were authorized to issue paper money, and most of them did so. By 1813, the amount of currency in circulation had increased to \$62,000,000. In the next year, in Pennsylvania, specie payments almost wholly ceased and the financial situation went from bad to worse. "The Federal Government had no control over the states, and the states had little over the bankers." In Pennsylvania alone forty-one State banks were incorporated in 1814, some of them destined to have a very short life and to bring embarrassment and bankruptcy to many citizens who had imagined themselves to be well circumstanced.

The Wyoming Valley communities took no part in this era of banking promotions. The settlers were generally substantial in thought and act, if not in purse, and it did not occur to them to seek personal profit in the issuance of paper money that they could not support with specie. As a matter of fact, a Philadelphia bank had been stripping the region of its silver for some time. In 1810, the Bank of Pennsylvania, or the Bank of Philadelphia, as its name had become upon renewal of its charter, in 1807, had established a branch in Wilkes-Barre in 1810, on River Street, and for some years had had the confidence of the people, but when, in 1814, a shortage of specie became increasingly apparent to Philadelphia financiers, Wilkes-Barre began to feel it. Stewart Pierce, in his "History of Luzerne County," states that the local branch of the Bank of Philadelphia was closed in 1820. Further, that the effect of its operation "was to drain the county of specie." "At one time," he writes, "Steuben Butler and Col. Bowman, directors of the bank, took \$40,000 in silver in wagons to Philadelphia. Philip Reed was the wagoner." This

drainage occurred in 1814 and 1815.* In September, 1814, all specie payments were suspended in Pennsylvania, and although "An Act Regulating Banks" which had been passed on March 21, 1814, in Pennsylvania brought forty-one State banks, capitalized at \$17,000,000, into operation—or rather into corporate existence, for some of them never functioned—and bound these banks to utter no notes of smaller denomination than five dollars, most of them within a year were issuing notes of one dollar face value and scarcely any true value. They were also showering the country with "bills" of much smaller denomination. Bills of a face value of five or ten cents became commonly circulated. This condition was not local to Pennsylvania. The stringency was felt with equal severity in most states; and in most of them like expedients were resorted to. It was a time of war—protracted campaigns that upset National and State fiscal systems—and the war needs had to be met, whatever might be the resultant financial chaos. It is said that army officers in Wilkes-Barre—which was an important recruiting station—"issued their individual notes for \$1 and \$2, and these passed as money."

The financial situation did not worry the average citizen. He did not know what bankers knew. Paper money was plentiful. Loans were easy to negotiate on doubtful security. Apparently, the country was prosperous. Indeed, realty values began to advance surprisingly, and the absence of specie was not felt. Bankers, however, knew that it was a dangerous artificial prosperity; and the financial counsellors of the National Government were making desperate efforts to stir the United States to action, so that a strong National bank might step into the breach and save both National and State financial systems, by curbing the abnormal issuance of State paper money. These financial counsellors succeeded in reestablishing the United States Bank. The Act of April 3, 1816, rechartered the National bank for twenty years, with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, of which the United States Government subscribed \$7,000,000, also making the institution its agent for negotiating Federal and State loans. The act seated the United States Bank at Philadelphia, with power to establish many branches, each of which would, obviously, be stronger than any local bank. Thus, it is apparent that its establishment boded ill for all unstable State banks. The functioning of the United States Bank brought on a money "panic," by forcing all State banks to resume specie payments in 1817, but undoubtedly the great institution saved National and State credit by forcing to the wall of bankruptcy all State banks that could not resume specie payments. Although the paper emissions of these local banks could not now be redeemed, they were at least prevented from issuing more worthless paper. Of the forty-one Pennsylvania banks chartered for ten years in 1814, six failed to report to the State Auditor-General in 1816, and only twenty-two reported at the end of the ten-year term.

One of the banks that had failed to function was a Wilkes-Barre institution. Its life had been snuffed out, fortunately, while it was still in embryo. The Susquehanna Bank† of Wilkes-Barre was one of the institutions chartered, but apparently its promoters were unable to bring their banking plans to consummation in time to participate in the manufacture of worthless paper. Joseph Sinton, who was the president of the Board of Directors, may have been the stumbling block. Certainly, this worthy old Quaker merchant was, in later years, widely known and respected for his exactness and honesty in all his trading. Bedford, in his "Early Recollections," writes: "The Quaker merchants, Jacob and Joseph Sinton, were most scrupulous and exact in all their dealings; most particular were they to see that full weight and full measure were accorded every customer . . . the Sintons, unable to return change to the half cent, would hand the customer part of a paper of pins or

*See Vol. III, pp. 1783-84.

†See p. 1783, Vol. III.

needles of equivalent value." Men of this type would hardly wittingly give their name to a banking promotion of doubtful prospect. The record has it that "a wave of hard times" prevented the Susquehanna Bank "from ever opening its doors to the public," though it seems that its preparations reached even to the stage of having plates made for the issuance of its own bank notes.

The next Wilkes-Barre bank to be organized, and the first, it seems, to come into operation, was the Wyoming Bank, now the Wyoming National Bank. At the time it was chartered, in 1829, there was only one National bank, the United States Bank. All other banks were governed by State banking laws. As a matter of fact, even the United States Bank was governed in Pennsylvania by Pennsylvania law; indeed, it possessed a State charter, under which, in 1836—when political opposition again robbed the great National bank of its Federal charter—it tried to carry on. Had the shrewd Wilkes-Barre gentlemen identified with the founding of the Wyoming Bank, in 1829, foreseen the stormy decade ahead of them—the most disastrous in American financial history, made so by political interference with a sound National financial system—they would probably have hesitated and, after a little thought, resumed the normal course of their own affairs, shelving unused the banking charter they had secured. But they could not see the future, and Wilkes-Barre stood in need of banking facilities, controlled by Wilkes-Barre men. So, having been granted a charter on November 4, 1829, certain local men of substance associated to make use of it. William Ross, Henderson Gaylord, John N. Conyngham, William Swetland and Isaac Bowman were made "commissioners to receive subscriptions," and on November 16, 1829, the Wyoming Bank was organized. The first Board of Directors consisted of Benjamin Dorrance, who became first president; William Ross, John N. Conyngham, William Swetland, George N. Hollenback, O. Collins, Ziba Bennett, H. Gaylord, James Nesbitt, Jr., Steuben Butler, Abraham Thomas and Miller Horton. Mr. Bennett acted as secretary "until a cashier should be chosen." The first cashier was Edward Lynch. Mr. Dorrance was the president until May 30, 1832. Then, upon the resignation of Mr. Dorrance, who indeed had sought to retire a year earlier, George M. Hollenback became president. He carried the institution through all the uncertainties and worries of two financial panics—1837 and 1857—as well as through the strenuous exciting Civil War period. He remained at its head until his death, November 1, 1866. He had lived through many crises. Andrew Jackson had gone back to the White House in 1832, vowing that he would tear down Democracy's foe, the United States Bank. In order to complete its destruction, he took from it the moneys of the United States. These he deposited with State banks. Probably none came to Wilkes-Barre, but the Wyoming Bank, in common with all other State banks, went forward with the swell of importance that all State banks derived from the Presidential favor. The removal of nine millions of National deposits from the United States Bank within nine months caused the latter to curtail its discounts. On the other hand, however, the State banks, Jackson's "pet banks" as they were called, were easing the situation. Rising, over night almost, to dignity and importance to which they were unused, the State banks, as was to be expected, were over-reaching themselves in their emissions of paper money. Again, it was the day of the State bank. Again the country was to be showered with "shin-plasters" blown into the light air by flimsy institutions whose power to blow came from systems dangerously inflated by the knowledge that, almost in a night, they had been transformed from unimportant little citified bodies to great National figures, from small-town banks to National institutions, the chosen depositaries of the money of a great Nation.

The Wilkes-Barre institution probably was not one of those State banks that basked in the Presidential favor, but it had to live through, or expire dur-

ing, the exciting period, 1830-37, in which paper money in circulation increased from \$66,628,898 to \$149,000,000. In 1837, America had six hundred and thirty-four State banks, aggregating a capital of \$291,000,000, against which had been issued \$149,000,000 of notes and \$525,000,000 of loans and discounts. Deposits were only \$127,000,000. Some banks could show only one dollar in specie for every twenty-five of its issued notes. As a matter of fact, since the beginning of minting in 1792, the United States had coined barely \$50,000,000, and of this the bulk had been exported to meet foreign obligations. Therefore, when Andrew Jackson, in denying the rechartering of the United States Bank, "stopped the balance-wheel which regulated the finances of the country," the State banks were expected to prove the compensating force. But the President jolted the State banking systems out of all chance of preserving equilibrium by his famous "specie circular," which required all payments for public lands to be made in specie. New York and Philadelphia banks suspended specie payments in May, 1837, and almost all the banks of the country followed their example.

In some parts of the country, where development had been phenomenal during the artificial period of seeming prosperity that had preceded the crash, the state of the people was deplorable. Whole communities sank into insolvency, and had it not been for the Bankrupt Law of 1840 many of the submerged debtors would never have emerged to solvency again. Andrew Jackson had been triumphant in his fight against the United States Bank, but his own fall from popularity came with dramatic suddenness. His case, thinks Dr. Lord, should be "a lesson to all future Presidents who set up their own will against the collected experience and wisdom of the leading interests of the country."

The country did not recover from the panic of 1837 for almost ten years, and politicians, as a rule, avoided banking legislation. The State banks did what business was to be done, and the average man did as little business as he could with banks. However, with the discovery of gold in California in 1848 and 1849, a new period of financial stability seemed to have come. Banking became more active in Pennsylvania, and in 1850 another "Act Regulating Banks" became law.

Once again, the courage that seems inevitably to come when pockets long empty begin to fill led the courageous and imprudent on much farther than they should have gone. The State banks, having no competition as financial agents, eased the money market. This was fortunate for there was so much to be done in that wonderful decade of railway pioneering. Undertakings that called for immense loans were begun with carefree optimism. In 1850, the country possessed only 7,000 miles of railways. During the next seven years 20,000 miles more were laid, the construction calling for \$700,000,000 of borrowed money. Again, the country—through the State banks—had overstepped itself. Its footing had become so precarious that one slip—a "run" on one Cincinnati bank—sent the whole banking system tottering. Within a few weeks a financial storm "began to sweep over the country and strew it with wrecks." It swept overseas, indeed, for the mighty Bank of England "was saved only by a suspension of the operation of the Banking Act." Almost all Pennsylvania banks followed the lead of Philadelphia in suspending specie payments in September, 1857.

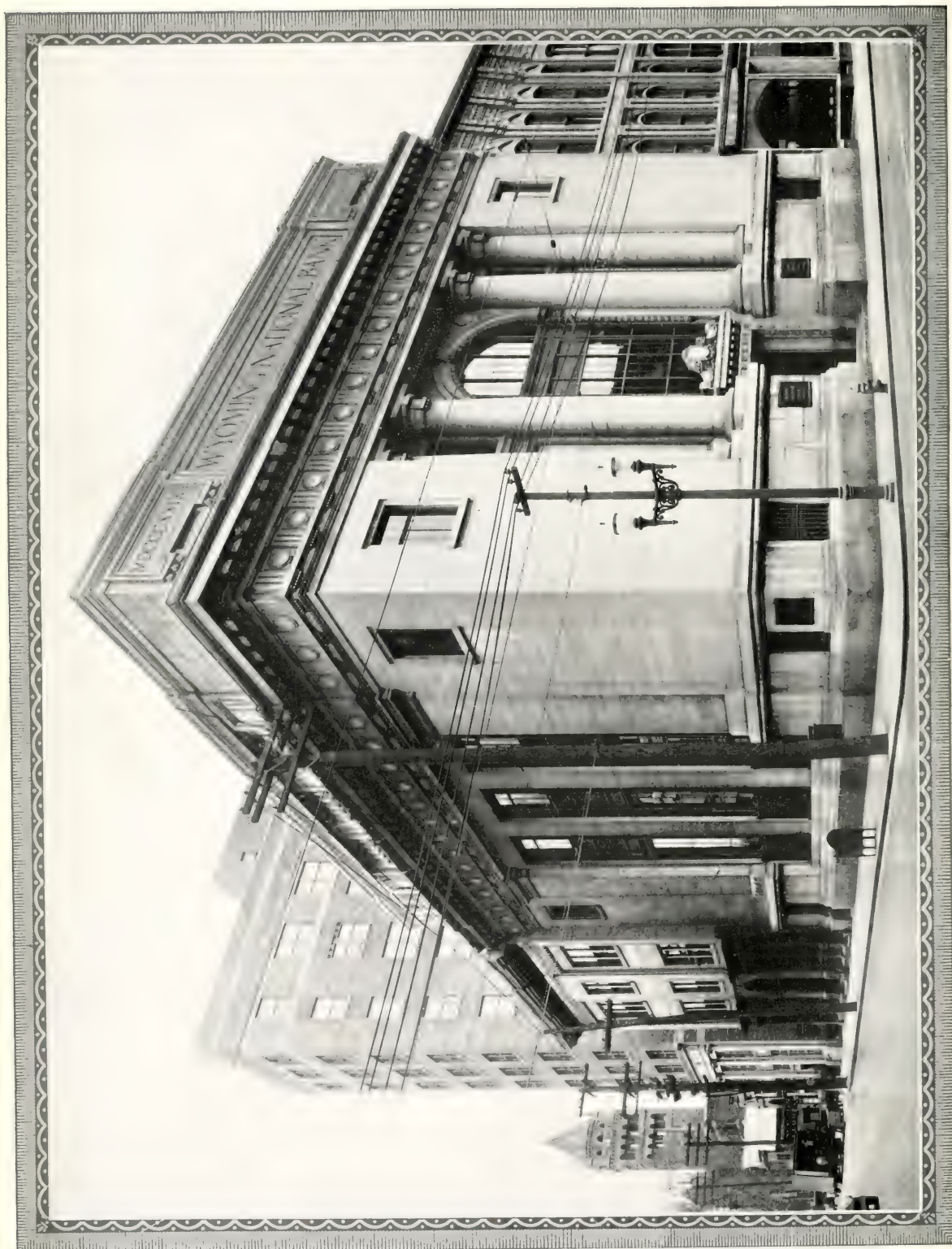
The recovery was rapid, however. The local banks resumed specie payments in February, 1858, although the industries of the Nation were not well upon their feet again in 1860, when the rumblings of approaching war brought uneasiness into banking circles. Pennsylvania had followed New York, in 1860, in introducing a system of "free banking," whereby chartered institutions might, without restriction, issue their own notes to the value of securities they had deposited with the State. It was not a successful system, and the

day of the State bank was almost over. The question of a Federal banking system again became one of the most vital matters of business in the National Legislature. Congress and Senate were driven to the consideration of this partly because of the need of developing strong sinews of war, and partly to grapple with the ever-increasing evidences of counterfeited or altered bills. "When almost every bank had its own plates for six or more denominations of notes, the land was full of counterfeits and alterations." In 1862 there were counterfeits on the notes of two hundred and fifty-three banks, and on even the best notes a discount of as much as fifteen per cent. was exacted in business circles, to cover possible losses.

The United States Government decided, as one of the earliest war measures, to borrow \$50,000,000 from the State banks, issuing demand notes to that extent. In 1862 an issue of \$150,000,000 of treasury notes was made, \$50,000,000 of this being apportioned to wipe out the demand notes of 1861. The National Banking Law came into effect in 1863, and was amended in 1864. By this law a Currency Bureau, and Comptroller of the Currency, were made part of the Treasury Department, with power to authorize banking associations to handle National currency under financial advantages not possible to the State banks. The latter desired to come into the new system, and nearly all of the states made this possible by withdrawing from circulation their old notes, the banks taking new ones from the United States Treasury. Of the Pennsylvania State banks, fifty-seven entered the National system in 1863-65. By the year 1867, Pennsylvania possessed only six State banks, not counting savings banks. By 1869, Luzerne County possessed five National banks, and three savings banks, if one might include in the latter the Markle private banking house which twenty-five years later became the Markle Banking and Trust Company. The five National banks, giving them in the order in which they were granted Federal certificates to do business as National banks, were: The First and Second National Banks of Wilkes-Barre, certificates Nos. 30 and 104, respectively; the First National Bank of Pittston, No. 468; the First National Bank of Plymouth, No. 707; and the Wyoming National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, certificate No. 732.

With the full establishment of the National banking system, American banking had finally emerged from the precarious experimental period. Henceforth, American banking was to go forward along safe and sane lines, and carry the country with prosperity into first place among the wealthy nations of Occidental civilization. More than once, since the Civil War period, has the National system been put to the test, but in each test the Nation has emerged financially sound—all classes being convinced of the advantage they derive in making the Nation the bedrock of the banking system. A very sharp financial stringency occurred in 1873—caused again by railway construction overreaching the financial means—and some National banks failed, but "the one redeeming feature of the 'panic' of 1873 was the demonstration it afforded of the protection given by the National banking system. Securities deposited with the Treasury Department, against issuances of currency by the National banks that failed, made it possible for the Government to honor all the National bank notes issued." Banking, therefore, being set, by the National Banking Act, along the lines which it has, in general, followed ever since, the writer will devote the remainder of this review to a closer survey of the banking history of Luzerne County.

Strange to say, the Wyoming Bank, in 1861, came into possession of the site of the Susquehanna Bank of 1816. The Sinton store, a one-storied frame building at the corner of Franklin and Market streets, had for long been a landmark, and indeed the place of considerable business—probably the largest general store business in Wilkes-Barre during its time, which by the way was before that of the department stores. The store was torn down in 1860, and



WYOMING NATIONAL BANK WILMINGTON PENNSYLVANIA

the new Wyoming Bank Building erected. The latter was opened on March 17, 1861. On January 19, 1865, the Wyoming Bank added "National" to its name, and as the Wyoming National Bank the institution has ever since been conducted. In November of the next year President Hollenback died. While most of his successors have held the chief executive office for lengthy periods, no Wyoming National Bank president has approached Mr. Hollenback's record of thirty-four years as such. Among his successors have been General William S. Ross, Hon. Ziba Bennett, Col. Charles Dorrance, Sheldon Reynolds, Andrew H. McClintock. The present officers are: Dorrance Reynolds, president; Theodore S. Barber, vice-president, and C. M. Austin, cashier. At the end of 1926, the Wyoming National Bank had a paid in capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of more than \$1,000,000. Its deposits totaled to \$5,454,800.

The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre was evidently one of the first to apply for a National charter. It holds charter No. 30 of all the thousands of National charters that have been issued to National banks. The bank, organized on April 14, 1863, was chartered on July 21 of that year, and opened its doors for business two weeks later—on August 8, with a capital of \$51,500. Its first officers were: James McLean, president, and Thomas Wilson, cashier. Alexander McLean, brother of James, was one of the leading projectors of the bank, and the McLean family is still identified with the institution, William S. McLean, Sr., the existing president, being a son of Alexander McLean. He has been president for almost forty years. The existing vice-presidents are William H. Conyngham and Charles F. Huber. Francis Douglas is cashier. At the end of 1926 the First National Bank had capital of \$375,000, a surplus of \$1,125,070, and deposits aggregating \$7,370,580.

The Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, charter No. 104, was organized on September 23, 1863, with a capital of \$250,000. The original officers were: Thomas T. Atherton, president; M. L. Everett, cashier. Its officers in 1926 were: H. B. Schooley, president; W. T. Payne, A. P. Kirby and E. B. Mulligan, vice-presidents; and W. E. Lewis, vice-president and cashier. Its capital is \$1,000,000, with surplus of \$2,757,280, and deposits of more than \$10,000,000.

The First National Bank of Pittston was organized in June, 1864, receiving National Charter No. 478. Theo. Strong was president for many years, and William L. Watson, once its cashier, was president fifteen years ago. The existing officers are: H. J. Mahon, president; S. M. Parke, vice-president; J. Benfield, cashier. At the end of 1926 its capital was \$250,000, its surplus was \$805,230, and its deposits amounted to \$5,781,070. Identified with the bank for many years was the late Mr. C. S. Crane, a shrewd, conservative banker and for some years virtually managing the bank, as cashier.

The First National Bank of Plymouth, the fourth of the five chartered in the 'sixties, was organized in September, 1865, its charter number being 707, and that of the Wyoming National Bank 732. The Plymouth institution began with a capital of \$100,000. For its first few decades the bank had as its president the Hon. John B. Smith, son of Abijah Smith, who, in 1807, helped to open at Plymouth the first anthracite coal mine operated in the United States. The first cashier of the bank was Henderson Gaylord. Edwin Davenport was president for many years, Henry Lees, the present incumbent, being his successor. A. K. DeWitt, who is vice-president and cashier, has for the greater part of his lifetime held the latter office. At the end of 1926 the bank reported its deposits at \$5,498,200. Its capital is \$200,000 and surplus \$830,050.

These National banks did their part in carrying the Nation's finances steadily during a critical period. The National currency in circulation at the end of the Civil War amounted to about \$450,000,000. This flood of paper money

would have constituted a most ominous financial state had the financial control not been in the hands of a central authority. As it was, the Nation managed to exist and to rise above its financial difficulties during the next fifteen years, in which very little specie was in circulation.

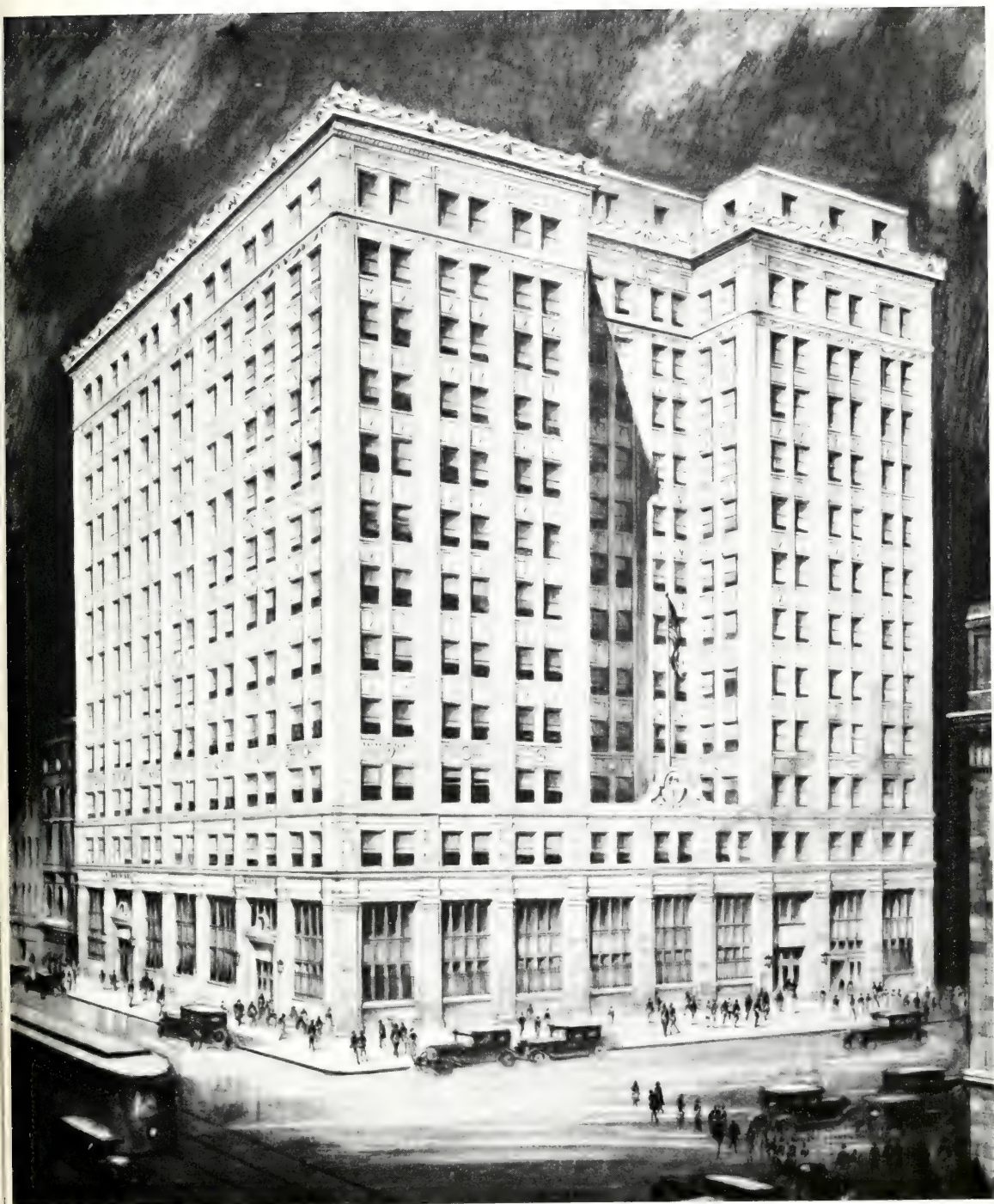
The two savings banks organized in Luzerne County during the 'sixties were the Miners' Savings Banks of Wilkes-Barre and Pittston. They were organized under State law, the Wilkes-Barre institution being the first of its kind in the county. An act incorporating it was passed on February 13, 1868, the associators being authorized to conduct a savings and loan institution, and indeed to do all other business that came within the power of a State bank. The savings bank was the forerunner of the trust company, having power also "to act as executor or administrator of any deceased testator or intestate." The Wilkes-Barre institution had a paid-in capital of \$150,000, and its affairs were in the care of the following officers: A. C. Laning, president; Ziba Bennett, Walter G. Sterling and A. T. McClintock, vice-presidents; J. A. Rippard, cashier. The institution was conservatively managed and steadily expanded its operations. Latterly, it has been known as the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and is now an immense banking institution, its deposits at the end of 1926 being \$18,980,520. Its capital is two million dollars and its surplus in reserve is almost five millions. The present executives are: F. M. Kirby, chairman of board; C. W. Laycock, president; I. M. Thomas, J. N. Conyngham, Samuel McCracken and F. A. Gamble, vice-presidents; W. J. Ruff, cashier.

The Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston was chartered under State law on November 1, 1869, and, with a capital of \$60,000, began to do a banking business much like that of the Wilkes-Barre institution, having as wide powers. Mr. A. Bryden was president for many years, and the present chief executive, W. L. Foster, was for many years cashier. Mr. W. J. Fowler is vice-president and Mr. Leo Reap is cashier. At the end of 1926 the condition of this strong institution was: Paid-in capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$1,595,530; deposits, \$6,953,930.

One more of the existing banks of Luzerne County dates back to the 'sixties. In 1867 a private banking company began to do business in Hazleton, the leading coal operators of that district giving banking accommodation to their employees under the banking name of Parlee, Markle and Grier. In 1872 they built a banking house. Eventually the company name was changed to Markle Brothers and Company. In June, 1892, as the volume of banking had grown considerably, corporate powers were taken, under the name Markle Banking and Trust Company, which is the present name. At the end of 1926 its capital was \$600,000, its surplus \$1,224,190, and its deposits totaled to \$6,621,120. The officers then were: Alvan Markle, president; Alvan Markle, Jr., and C. J. Kirschner, vice-presidents.

In the early 'seventies three of the existing banks of the county were founded. Some others were established, but could not stand the stress of the financial storm that raged in 1873 and left debris that could not be cleared for many years. Perhaps this explains the blank space on Luzerne County's list of banking promotions from 1872 to 1888. The People's Union Savings Bank of Pittston and the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank were organized in 1871, and the Whitehaven Savings Bank in 1872, but the next that calls for notice is the Hazleton First National Bank, founded in 1888. In one or two instances, banks organized during this period, and conducted successfully through the critical period, have since been merged with other banks, and so have lost their identity in this record, which is of current institutions.

The People's Union Savings Bank of Pittston, organized in 1871 under State law, was operated on a capital of \$75,000 for many years. Its capital at end of 1926 was \$250,000; its surplus then was \$504,530; and its deposits totaled to \$3,129,210. W. J. Kilgallon is president. The vice-president, A. C.



THE MINERS BANK BUILDING, WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

Shoemaker, and cashier, W. H. McMillan, have held these offices for very many years.

The movement to establish a bank in Whitehaven was active in 1871, and on January 2, 1872, an act was passed authorizing the associators to begin banking business, under State law, with a capital of \$25,000, with authority to increase to \$50,000. Mr. Abram F. Peters was identified with the Whitehaven Savings Bank during its early decades as its president. R. P. Crellin, who is now president, was a director of the bank more than thirty years ago. H. P. Baker is vice-president, and F. F. Baetz cashier. At the end of 1926 its capital was still \$25,000, but its surplus was \$135,600. The deposits then were \$813,440.

The Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank was incorporated, under State law, on May 20, 1871, with an authorized capital of \$300,000. Before the bank opened for business on July 1, 1871, \$150,000 of this capital was paid in by the stockholders, who, in the main, constituted the directorate. The first directors were C. L. Lamberton, Stanley Woodward, C. Brahl, J. McNeish, Jr., W. W. Ketcham, A. J. Pringle, F. J. Helfrich, Joseph Lippincott and J. P. Williamson. The two last named were elected president and cashier, respectively. In its fifty-five years of careful operation the bank has become an institution of \$300,000 paid-in capital, \$740,570 surplus and more than \$5,000,000 of deposits. The officers in 1926 were: J. R. Davis, president; J. J. Becker, vice-president; B. F. Williams, secretary.

The First National Bank of Hazleton was founded in June, 1888, charter No. 3893, with capital of \$100,000, and the following officers: A. W. Leisenring, president; David Clark, vice-president; John R. Leisenring, cashier. John B. Price, who was assistant cashier in the first years, is now president, an office he has held for almost a generation. The Heidenreich family, also, has been closely identified with the bank since its beginning; H. W. Heidenreich, vice-president, and P. G. Heidenreich, cashier, have acted as such for many years. At the end of 1926 the bank's paid-in capital was \$500,000; its surplus was \$806,280; and its deposits were \$5,638,720.

The First National Bank of Nanticoke was founded in November, 1888, charter No. 3955. Its doors were opened for business on January 14, 1889. Its original capital was \$75,000. After three years of operation it had accumulated a surplus of \$13,000 and deposits of \$167,189. At the end of 1926 its capital was \$150,000, its surplus was \$1,250,000, and its deposits stood at \$7,000,000. This tells its own story. The officers in the first years were: John Smoulter, Jr., president; H. W. Search, vice-president; H. D. Flanagan, cashier. Both Mr. Smoulter and Mr. Flanagan were in those respective offices for the first quarter century of the bank's existence. The officers in 1926 were: C. A. Shea, president; J. H. Lecher, and F. H. Kohlrocker, vice-presidents, and William T. Harris, cashier.

During the 'nineties four of the existing banks began their careers. The Citizens' Bank of Freeland was incorporated on January 30, 1890, under State laws. Its capital was \$50,000, and its original officers were: Joseph Birkbeck, president; H. C. Koons, vice-president; B. R. Davis, cashier. Mr. Koons succeeded to the presidency and William Birkbeck became vice-president. The latter is now president, with C. O. Boyle as vice-president and W. E. Kahler as cashier. At the end of 1926 the paid-in capital was \$200,000, the surplus was \$447,680, and the deposits were \$2,688,310.

The Hazleton National Bank was founded in February, 1890, though it really might date its history back to May 23, 1871, when the Hazleton Savings Bank was organized and began business with a capital of \$30,000. The National bank succeeded this savings bank of Hazleton by purchase in 1890, when it received its National charter, No. 4204. The original capital of the Hazleton National Bank was \$100,000 and its first officers were A. S. Van

Wickle, president; Frank Pardee, vice-president; A. M. Eby, cashier. Its paid-in capital in 1926 was \$500,000; its surplus was \$936,160, and its deposits totaled to more than five and a half millions of dollars. The officers at that time were: I. P. Pardee, president; Frank and J. L. Pardee, vice-presidents, and B. E. Kunkle, cashier.

The Wyoming Valley Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre was organized in 1893, the first trust company, as latterly constituted, to be formed in Luzerne County.

The year 1893 was another of those of financial stringency in which even the very strong banks find themselves sorely strained to meet banking demands after one or two of the greatest have temporarily closed their doors. The failure of the great English banking house of Baring Brothers and Company, in 1890, shocked the world and started a period of depression. There has probably never been such a money famine in the United States as that of 1893. The political strife over free silver had shaken confidence in the National prospects. The storage of silver as bullion by the United States Treasury had inflated the paper currency, and, after the Baring failure, Europe began to call in her loans and investments in this country. The closing of some banks started a scramble for coin, and in a few days the hoarding of money had swallowed up all our circulating medium. "No other civilized nation ever experienced such a currency famine"; but the country was to witness another such hoarding of metallic currency in 1907. Early in 1893, the United States Treasury was "scraping on bare bottom." Soon, "there was not a gold dollar in the Treasury," and the bank crashes followed. President Cleveland ended the unnatural inflation of currency by repealing the law which compelled the purchase of silver, and McKinley, in 1896, pledged to sound money and a protective tariff, brought a more satisfactory state of mind into financial circles, but the National banking system had suffered severely. The uncertainty of National politics of recent years had influenced several of the National banks to give up their Federal charters and reorganize under State laws.

In Pennsylvania the Trust Company Law seemed to promise better scope for banking business; the trust companies came under the General Corporation Act of 1874 and its supplement of 1889, and had certain privileges which were attractive, but nevertheless had to conform with certain adamant requirements which were distinctly protective. Hence, the trust company form of banking promotion, or reorganization, became increasingly evident in Pennsylvania between the two periods of National stringency—1893 and 1907. By the year 1903 the funds of the trust companies of Pennsylvania aggregated \$513,234,862.

Represented in this total were those of the Luzerne County trust companies. The Wyoming Valley Trust Company had gone on steadily through the periods of stringency. After twenty years of operations its capital paid in and fully pledged for the performance of its trusts, was \$350,000. In addition, it had a surplus of \$665,000. The officers then (in 1913) were: Fred Theis, president; John T. Lenahan, vice-president, and J. N. Thompson, treasurer. Mr. Theis is still president; W. B. Schaeffer, G. W. Moore are vice-presidents, as well as treasurer and secretary, respectively. At the end of 1926 the condition of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company was reported as follows: Capital, \$350,000; surplus, \$1,525,970; deposits, \$5,869,670.

The Kingston Deposit and Savings Bank has been merged in the Kingston Bank and Trust Company now functioning. The former was established in 1896. In 1912 the officers of the Deposit and Savings Bank were: T. L. Newell, president; E. M. Rosser, vice-president, and E. J. Evans, cashier. Its capital was \$100,000, with surplus of \$200,000. Fifteen years later (1927), the Kingston Bank and Trust Company was officered by E. M. Rosser, president, and E. J. Evans, cashier, both of the old company. T. C. Edwards is vice-

president and secretary. The condition of the Bank and Trust Company at the end of 1926 was reported as: Capital, \$950,000; surplus, \$486,000; deposits, \$5,126,160. In August, 1927, the directors of the West Side Trust Company voted to merge with the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, the consolidation creating an institution with resources totaling to about \$13,000,000.

Banking was especially active during the first decade of this century. No less than nine new National banks were founded in Luzerne County, and in addition five State banks and trust companies were chartered. The National banks came into operation in the following order: Schickshinny First National Bank, charter No. 5573, in 1900; Freeland First National Bank, charter No. 6175, in 1902; Plymouth National Bank, charter No. 6881, in 1903; Nanticoke National Bank, charter No. 7406, in 1904; Dallas First National Bank, charter No. 8164, in 1906; Wyoming First National, charter No. 8517, in 1906; Avoca First National Bank, charter No. 8494, in 1907; Ashley First National Bank, charter No. 8655, in 1907; Luzerne National Bank, charter No. 8921, in 1907. The State banks organized were: The People's Savings and Trust Company of Hazleton, in 1905; the Wilkes-Barre South Side Bank and Trust Company, in 1906; the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, in 1908; and the Citizens' Bank of Parsons, the Discount and Deposit Bank of Old Forge, and the West Side Bank of Pittston, in 1909. The growth of these fourteen institutions during the last fifteen years is shown by the following statistics:

	Capital	Surplus	Profits
<i>Schickshinny First National Bank:</i>			
1911—Jesse Beedle, president; E. W. Garrison, vice-president; D. Z. Mensch, cashier.....	\$50,000	\$25,000	
1926—E. W. Garrison, president; R. W. Beedle, vice-president; D. Z. Mensch, cashier.....	125,000	125,000	\$1,649,790
<i>Freeland First National Bank:</i>			
1911—A. Oswald, president; G. S. Christian, vice-president; J. G. Bell, cashier.....	75,000	15,000	
1926—J. G. Saricks, president; S. S. Hess, vice-president; G. S. Christian, cashier.....	150,000	227,600	2,071,720
<i>Plymouth National Bank:</i>			
1911—J. R. Powell, president; G. N. Postlethwaite, cashier; J. J. Moore, vice-president.....	100,000	65,000	
1926—Chas. Kuschke, president; C. L. Ashley, vice-president; W. H. Hayward, cashier.....	100,000	304,250	2,632,050
<i>Nanticoke National Bank:</i>			
1911—A. A. Enke, president; A. Lape, vice-president; E. M. Muir, cashier.....	100,000	30,000	
1926—D. S. Pensyl, president; E. J. Williams, vice-president; R. R. Zarr, cashier.....	100,000	321,060	3,078,170
<i>Dallas First National Bank:</i>			
1911—George R. Wright, president; Reese D. Isaacs, vice-president; F. Leavenworth, cashier.....	25,000	8,000	
1926—Geo. R. Wright, president; D. P. Honeywell and C. A. Frantz, vice-presidents; W. B. Jeter, cashier	50,000	30,810	539,460
<i>Wyoming First National Bank:</i>			
1911—W. J. Fowler, president; J. B. Schooley, vice-president; Frank D. Cooper, cashier.....	50,000	30,000	
1926—W. J. Fowler, president; J. I. Shoemaker, vice-president; Frank D. Cooper, cashier.....	50,000	215,000	1,540,000
<i>Avoca First National Bank:</i>			
1911—Jno. F. McLaughlin, president; Edward Laird, vice-president; H. N. Weller, cashier.....	50,000	25,000	
1926—John F. McLaughlin, president; J. Henderson, vice-president; H. N. Weller, cashier.....	50,000	198,380	1,582,770
<i>Ashley First National Bank:</i>			
1911—W. B. Foss, president; W. A. Edgar, cashier..	50,000	25,000	
1926—The same officers	150,000	189,656	2,272,990

	Capital	Surplus	Profits
<i>Luzerne National Bank:</i>			
1911—W. J. Parry, president; Henry C. Johnson, vice-president; G. M. Harris, cashier.....	50,000	20,000	
1926—W. J. Parry, president; S. P. Frantz, vice-president; W. W. Burleigh, cashier.....	150,000	135,550	1,673,530
<i>Peoples Savings and Trust Company, Hazleton:</i>			
1911—A. W. Drake, president; C. C. Heller, vice-president; M. G. Shennan, treasurer; H. Olewine, secretary	125,000	50,000	
1926—A. W. Drake, president; G. W. Wilmot, vice-president; M. G. Shennan, treasurer; W. A. Deisroth, secretary	250,000	500,000	4,500,000
<i>South Side Bank and Trust Company, of Wilkes-Barre:</i>			
1911—Geo. T. Dickover, president; Henry Schappert, vice-president; Roger F. Williams, cashier....	75,000	25,000	
1926—G. T. Dickover, president; Hy. Shappert, J. G. Schuler, vice-presidents; R. S. Williams, treasurer; G. M. Reiley, secretary.....	125,000	179,350	1,740,900
<i>Dime Bank, Title, and Trust Company, of Wilkes-Barre:</i>			
1911—(As Dime Deposit Bank), Charles F. Hess, president; J. Frank Hart, vice-president; O. R. Wolfe, cashier	200,000	100,000	
1926—Ross H. Lloyd, president; A. G. Isaacs, J. E. Griffin; Z. S. Robbins, vice-president.....	400,000	684,000	3,639,390
<i>Citizens Bank of Parsons:</i>			
1911—Frank J. Scouten, president; Fred V. Chase, vice-president; Vincent A. Shindel, cashier....	50,000	3,700	
1926—F. N. Chase, president; J. W. Wall, vice-president; Jos. L. Golden, cashier.....	50,000	121,540	952,180
<i>Old Forge Discount and Deposit Bank:</i>			
1911—T. J. Stewart, president; Frank Berger, vice-president; J. J. Rawson, cashier.....	50,000	10,000	
1926—T. J. Stewart, president; Frank Berger, vice-president; R. E. Siebecker, cashier.....	50,000	127,000	1,149,440
<i>West Side Bank, of Pittston:</i>			
1911—L. B. Hillard, president; T. B. Mitten, vice-president; B. W. Tennant, cashier.....	50,000	1,500	
1926—R. S. Brenton, president; S. J. Howell, vice-president; B. R. Sayes, cashier.....	50,000	21,050	639,340

Since 1907 the State has been gaining ground on the Nation in the matter of banking promotions. Although the first seven years of the twentieth century saw the founding of nine National banks in Luzerne County, and only two State banks during the same period, the two decades since 1907 have seen only five additional National banks organized in the county, but during the same twenty years twenty-six new banking institutions of Luzerne County have elected to operate under State charter. The inference is that the banking laws of the Commonwealth have lost their one-time looseness and as now framed give the State a banking system as steady and well protected as that of the Nation. It is, of course, not possible to do without the National system, but the State system now amply supplements it, and for some phases of banking is preferable.

The National banks incorporated since 1907 are: Edwarsville People's National Bank, in 1910; Pittston Liberty National Bank, in 1920; Nescopeck National Bank, in 1922; Mocanaqua First National Bank, in 1923; and Kingston First National Bank, in 1926.

The State banks of Luzerne County that have come into existence since 1910 are: The Heights Deposit Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, chartered in 1910; the Dime Bank of Pittston, and the Hanover Bank and Trust Company, in 1911; the Glen Lyon Bank, in 1912; the Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, in 1912; the Miners' Bank of West Hazleton, in 1913; the American Bank and Trust Company of Hazleton, in 1916; the Miners' Trust

Company of Nanticoke, in 1920; the West Side Trust Company of Kingston and the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, in 1921; the Farmers' State Bank of Shickshinny, the Liberty State Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, in 1922; the People's Saving and Trust Company of Nanticoke, Merchants' and Miners' State Bank of Luzerne, People's State Bank of Newtown, People's Savings and Trust Company of Duryea, the State Bank of Plains, the City Bank and Trust Company of Hazleton, the Miners' and Merchants' State Bank of Old Forge, and the Lincoln Deposit and Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, all incorporated in 1923; the North End State Bank of Wilkes-Barre, in 1926, and the Forty Fort State Bank, opened in 1927.

At the end of 1926 the condition of these banks was reported as follows:

NATIONAL BANKS.

Founded

- 1910—Edwardsville. People's National Bank; charter No. 9862; W. J. Trembath, president; John H. Rice, vice-president; L. L. Reese, cashier; capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$225,000; deposits, \$1,500,000.
- 1920—Pittston. Liberty National Bank; F. L. Pinola, president; C. F. Donnelly, vice-president; F. A. Loro, vice-president and cashier. Capital, \$250,000; surplus, \$134,760; deposits, \$1,434,460.
- 1922—Nescopeck National Bank. Wilson Harter, president; C. M. Harter and E. S. Walker, vice-presidents; William T. Hetter, cashier. Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$16,000; deposits, \$277,080.
- 1923—Mocanaqua First National Bank. S. M. Whitesell, president; John Bridal, vice-president; W. D. Taylor, cashier. Capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$5,000; deposits, \$250,000.
- 1926—Kingston First National Bank. O. R. Mullison, president; E. G. Chapin, R. H. Scureman, vice-presidents; H. R. Hay, cashier. Capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$30,000; deposits, \$150,000.

STATE BANKS.

- 1910—Wilkes-Barre. Heights Deposit Bank. J. H. Shea, president; John Repa, vice-president; L. J. Moore, cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$211,760; deposits, \$1,642,520.
- 1911—Pittston. Dime Bank. Alexander Sloan, Sr., president; T. A. Gibbons, vice-president; B. W. Tennant, cashier. Capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$257,050; deposits, \$2,226,110.
- 1911—Hanover Bank and Trust Company. Geo. Nicholson, president; W. S. Goff, vice-president; D. R. Tredinnick, cashier. Capital, \$250,000; surplus, \$373,990; deposits, \$1,500,580.
- 1912—Glen Lyon Bank. J. L. Myers, president; W. B. Miller, Z. Sweitzer and W. C. Miller, vice-presidents; C. H. Seitz, cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$69,120; deposits, \$575,940.
- 1912—Wilkes-Barre. Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Company. A. V. Kosek, president; Michael Posak, A. S. Chuya, vice-presidents; J. M. Hiznay, cashier. Capital, \$200,000; surplus, \$314,740; deposits, \$2,348,590.
- 1913—West Hazleton. Miners' Bank. J. H. Jones, president; Daniel Sachse, vice-president; Horace H. Price, cashier. Capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$152,630; deposits, \$1,337,920.
- 1916—Hazleton. American Bank and Trust Company. John Shigo, president; J. G. Kochczynski and M. Yurkanin, vice-president and treasurer; A. G. Kotch, secretary. Capital, \$400,000; surplus, \$552,540; deposits, \$4,754,360.
- 1920—Nanticoke. Miners Trust Company. Emil Malinowski, president; John Karboski, John Malinowski, vice-presidents; H. S. Twarowski, treasurer; M. J. Cannon, secretary. Capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$223,470; deposits, \$2,090,220.
- 1921—Kingston. West Side Trust Company. Donald O. Coughlin, president; F. P. Oliver, Charles F. Hess, vice-presidents; Harold Tippet, treasurer; W. H. Cocking, secretary. Capital, \$450,000; surplus, \$295,630; deposits, \$1,885,350.
- 1921—Wilkes-Barre. Union Savings Bank and Trust Company. H. N. Rust, president; A. J. Sardon, L. B. Jones and M. E. Moore, vice-presidents; O. S. Parker, treasurer; Neil Chrisman, secretary. Capital, \$452,350; surplus, \$348,730; deposits, \$1,787,380.
- 1922—Shickshinny. Farmers State Bank. L. B. Davenport, president; E. B. Koons, vice-president; J. M. Bredbenner, cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; deposits, \$180,000.
- 1922—Wilkes-Barre. Liberty State Bank and Trust Company. T. F. Farrell, president; F. C. Wintermute, vice-president; G. Yesko, treasurer; J. J. Kocyan, secretary. Capital, \$150,000; surplus, \$119,200; deposits, \$362,680.

Founded

- 1923—Nanticoke. Peoples Savings and Trust Company. Wm. W. Smith, president; F. E. Davis, F. W. Quoos, vice-presidents; W. J. Morgan, cashier. Capital, \$180,000; surplus, \$30,790; deposits, \$602,650.
- 1923—Luzerne. Merchants and Miners State Bank. R. Cobie, president; C. A. Hoff, vice-president; J. M. Sheibley, cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$15,570; deposits, \$376,590.
- 1923—Newtown (Ashley P. O.). Peoples State Bank. T. A. Curley, president; Calvin M. Keller, vice-president; R. J. Lynott, cashier. Capital, \$75,000; surplus, \$15,000; deposits, \$337,650.
- 1923—Duryea. Peoples Savings and Trust Company. Geo. Swantkowski, president; E. G. Watkins, J. H. Breymeier, A. J. Baker, vice-presidents; W. F. Barson, treasurer; E. T. Daniels, secretary. Capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$41,190; deposits, \$784,440.
- 1923—Plains State Bank. T. H. James, president; J. F. Kropp, vice-president; Butler O. Bowen, vice-president and cashier. Capital, \$175,000; surplus, \$71,000; deposits, \$910,630.
- 1923—Hazleton. City Bank and Trust Company. H. Drosdick, president; J. H. Lahm, vice-president; Z. Drosdick, secretary and treasurer. Capital, \$125,000; surplus, \$56,950; deposits, \$1,055,510.
- 1923—Old Forge. Miners and Merchants State Bank. G. L. Timlin, president; L. M. Potter, W. J. G. Salmon, vice-presidents; Frank Lally, cashier. Capital, \$62,500; surplus, \$12,990; deposits, \$273,060.
- 1923—Wilkes-Barre. Lincoln Deposit and Savings Bank. M. S. Frederick, president; John F. McGroarty and E. J. Brislin, vice-presidents; Geo. O. Mutter, cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; deposits, \$362,500.
- 1926—Wilkes-Barre. North End State Bank. D. J. Cray, president; G. A. Johnson, vice-president; J. Petro, cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; deposits, \$224,570.
- 1927—Forty Fort State Bank. E. M. Rosser, president; R. H. Garrahan, A. A. Killian, vice-presidents; H. B. Glidden, cashier. Capital, \$100,000; surplus, \$25,000.

The financial stringencies of 1893 and 1907 seem insignificant when one brings under discussion the extraordinary measures taken by the Nation in 1917-19 to find the means with which to successfully wage the greatest of all the wars of history. The banks of the country virtually carried the First Liberty Loan themselves, and had leading part in steering the others, and with them the Nation, through to victory. When it is pointed out that the Nation was called upon to provide, during the few years of war and reconstruction, more than fifty billions of dollars—including Government loans to our allies—and that the four years of the Civil War did not call for more than two and a half billions, one realizes what a responsibility rested upon the financial advisers of the United States during the World War period. In no year previous to 1917 did appropriations made by Congress exceed a billion dollars; in 1918 the appropriations made by Congress exceeded eighteen billions (\$18,144,861,745), and the appropriations of 1919 exceeded twenty-five billions (\$25,598,967,518). That these astounding, well-nigh incredible, appropriations were made and met is not perhaps as surprising as that the National credit was maintained when the reaction came. The triumphant outcome has demonstrated the strength of American banking systems, also the ability of American bankers. Undoubtedly, the great stabilizing factor was the Federal Reserve Bank, which was organized to meet the impending extraordinary financial burdens of the World War; but there were times during 1919, 1920, and 1921 when it seemed that even the strongest of strong systems would collapse, just as almost all European banking systems had. Few people realize how near America was in 1921 to a money panic—to a stringency more disastrous than any in history. As 1920 ended, the Federal Reserve Bank had in actual circulation Federal Reserve paper to the extent of three and one-third billion dollars. The lending resources of the banks had been taxed to the verge of danger. The Federal Reserve ratio stood at forty-five per cent., or within five per cent. of the danger line which the framers of the Federal Reserve Bank Act forbade banks to cross. The year 1921 opened ominously,

but, fortunately, the peak of inflation had been reached, and, by skillful manipulation of finances, the disaster which had been feared was averted. By the end of 1921, the Federal Reserve ratio was found to be appreciably above seventy per cent., with a billion dollars less of its paper money in circulation than in the beginning of that year. This great achievement was made possible only by the combined effort of all the responsible bankers of the country. Undoubtedly, Luzerne County bankers had part in this supreme financial effort which steadied the National credit, and safeguarded the abnormal investments of the public. There was scarcely one patriotic American family that had not pledged itself to the limit—the greater number of them far beyond the sane limit—during the Liberty Loan campaigns. Had the National credit even temporarily collapsed, the Government securities might have tottered to depths reached by those of European governments. The loss to the average investor would have been overwhelming. Instead, by the masterly handling of finance by great American bankers—those who make it their life-work to protect the savings of the hard working productive American citizens, the latter were enabled to carry on their industrial enterprises unembarrassed. The business man could not do without the banker, and the wage-earner would soon find his surplus disappearing through holes in his pocket had he not formed the habit of putting his money in the safe custody of one who makes it his business to safeguard it, *c. g.*, his banker. Progressive Americans no longer hoard money in stockings. They know it is safer in the bank; moreover, more productive. The time when money was permitted to lie idle has long since passed.

Luzerne County has three clearing houses as a necessary part of the banking system. All bank traffic—cheques, drafts, and so forth, handled in the interchange of the circulating mediums of commerce—in the Hazleton district pass through the Hazleton Clearing House to or from the banks of that part of Luzerne County. In 1926 the Hazleton Clearing House was headed by: M. G. Shennan, chairman; Alvan Markle, Jr., president; B. E. Kunkle, vice-president; M. Yurkanin, secretary, and George H. Martin, manager. The Pittston district is a clearing house zone, the Pittston Clearing House in 1926 having the following officers: T. A. Gibbons, president; A. C. Shoemaker, vice-president; F. A. Loro, treasurer; William Wicks, secretary. The Wilkes-Barre Clearing House, necessarily the largest in Luzerne County, is governed by: William S. McLean, chairman; George O. Motter, secretary, and C. M. Austin, manager. The bank clearings of Wilkes-Barre totaled to \$208,000,000 in 1925.



CHAPTER LII.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL INDUSTRY IN ITS MODERN DEVELOPMENT.

So much has been written in earlier chapters—particularly, in Chapters XL, XLIV, XLVII and XLVIII, which are devoted mainly to the history of anthracite coal mining—that this chapter, on the same subject, must necessarily be more technical and statistical than historical. It is, of course, an historical review, or at least, the historical background must be shown, but only to illustrate subsequent development and to compare early mining conditions with modern.

The leading mineral industry of the United States is coal mining. Pennsylvania, thirty-second among the states in size and second in population, takes first place in the value of mineral products and in the number of persons employed in the industry. Almost all the anthracite coal produced in America is mined in Pennsylvania, and all the anthracite of Pennsylvania is contained in an area of about 500 square miles of ten eastern counties of that State. Of these ten counties, the richest in mineral wealth is Schuylkill. Next comes Luzerne, which is really the heart of the anthracite coal region of America; and it is in the Wyoming region that one must delve for the bases of anthracite mining industry, also for the last word as to its modern development. It was from the Wyoming Valley that the pioneer operators, Abijah Smith & Co., shipped fifty-five tons of "stone" coal, in 1807. It was they who did what earlier miners had failed to do. Difficulties in marketing the product only made the brothers Smith more determined to find markets. They were the first to depend for their livelihoods upon anthracite coal mining, and though they did not reap the full monetary reward that should have been theirs, the despised industry they sponsored grew to such proportions that, a century or so later, it was producing coal to the extent of almost one hundred million tons in a year (output of anthracite coal in 1917 was 99,611,811 tons of 2,000 pounds—according to the report of the U. S. Geological Survey). The mining of coal represented, in 1919, the labor of 147,372 mine workers; it was made possible by mining plants which had cost \$433,868,039, the equipment including 245 coal breakers for the 374 mines operated. Truly, the primitive mining of one hundred and twenty years ago, and the difficulties of subsequent years have led to wonderful industrial achievements—to an industry that yields the means of life to at least 500,000 persons and provides the warmth that keeps Americans comfortable in their homes at times when zero conditions prevail outside.

The "stone" coal which, in the first disastrous days of trying to market it, was thought to be fit only for use as gravel, in driveways and garden pathways, is now so necessary to winter comfort in the average American home, so vital a heating means in large cities—because of its smokelessness—that a labor dispute which stops mining is looked upon as a National calamity, affecting not only capital and labor, but the American public in general. The enterprise and persistence of a few sturdy men of the Wyoming Valley more than a century ago, therefore, had an important bearing upon American prosperity and life of the present. In the truest sense, those early coal miners of the Wyoming Valley were not only industrial pioneers of Luzerne, but of America—at least, so far as anthracite coal mining comes into the National industrial effort. That it does come, and importantly, has already been shown.

Anthracite coal measures lie in the counties of Wayne, Susquehanna,

Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Schuylkill, Columbia, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Sullivan counties. They are divided into three principal fields: known as the Northern or Wyoming; the Middle or Lehigh, and the Southern or Schuylkill. There is a fourth field, the Bernice basin, in Sullivan County, but this, for statistical purposes is put into the Northern. The great Northern coalfield crosses Luzerne County, and the so-called Eastern Middle coalfield runs along the southern border of the county. Subdivided into twenty-five local districts, the Northern or Wyoming field includes the Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth and Kingston districts, also the Bernice district; the Eastern Middle or Lehigh field includes the Green Mountain, Black Creek, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow and Panther Creek districts; while the Western Middle field of three districts (East Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Shamokin) is grouped with the Southern District in the Schuylkill trade region. The chief districts of the Southern coalfield are East Schuylkill, West Schuylkill, Lorberrry and Lykens Valley.

Between the Northern and Middle fields in Luzerne County runs "the great Montour's Ridge rock-arch, bringing to the surface an anticlinal belt of Marcellus, Hamilton, and Chemung rocks," and although Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton are twenty miles apart, "the same coal beds can be recognized at the two places, showing that they once spanned the wide rock-arch of the Wapwallopen valley," indeed, "that all the coalfields were once united; and that the slow erosion of ages has spared to the people of Pennsylvania but a small fraction of the mineral which once covered the entire area of the State."

"The Wyoming coal basin," reads the Report of Progress X of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania (1885), "enclosed between the Shick-shinny Mountain on the north and the Wyoming Mountain on the south, with their terraces of Conglomerate, is (as to its coal area) 4 miles wide at Pittston, $5\frac{1}{2}$ at Wilkes-Barre, $2\frac{1}{2}$ at Nescopeck and comes to a point at Hartville, a length in the county of about 25 miles. Its floor, being crumpled into many diagonal rolls, it is sub-divided into as many small basins, which run out eastward against the side of the Wyoming Mountain. The deepest of these basins near Wilkes-Barre holds about 900 feet of coal measures, and 16 coal beds, mined at 59 collieries (in the Wyoming Mine Inspector's District), producing in 1883 7,400,096 tons. The Pittston Mine Inspector's District (three-fourths of which is in this county) supports 39 collieries, producing in 1883 2,173,144 tons. . . . The Eastern Middle coalfield in the southern townships is subdivided into fourteen coal basins, lying side by side on an elevated plateau of the Conglomerate . . . , some of them deep enough only to hold the lowest workable coal bed; others, the Buck Mountain Mammoth and several higher beds. Of these, the Black Creek Basin has an east and west length of 23 miles (in this county) by a width of 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles; the Hazleton Basin a length of 12 miles and a width of one mile. In the Green Mountain Mine District are 5 collieries, producing, in 1883, 429,555 tons; in the Black Creek District, 24 collieries, producing 2,455,091 tons; in the Hazleton District, 15 collieries, producing 1,443,448 tons; and in the Beaver Meadow District (partly in Schuylkill County) 12 collieries, producing 1,236,006 tons; total (for Eastern Middle coalfield), 56 collieries and 5,564,100 tons. While in the Wilkes-Barre Basin there remain about 900 feet of coal measures, with a total thickness of 90 feet of coal, more or less, there remain in the Black Creek Basin only 558' of measures, with 38 feet of coal; and at Hazleton 528' of measures, with 81 feet of coal. . . . The Carbondale main coal is 7' thick; the Baltimore bed at Wilkes-Barre 15', and the Red Ash bed 17'; the Buck Mountain bed at Nanticoke 10'. In the Black Creek Basin the Buck Mountain bed is 13' and the Mammoth bed 27'. At Hazleton the Twin bed is 12' (with a 3' parting); another 158' below it is 9'; a third 42' lower is $4\frac{1}{2}'$; a fourth 6' lower is

6½'; the Mammoth 124' lower is 33'; the Wharton bed, 44' lower is 9'; and the Buck Mountain bed 88' lower is 8' thick."

According to the statistics of the Fourteenth Census of the United States, 63.4% of the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania operated in 1919 were in the Wyoming (Northern) coalfield, and only 13.6% of Pennsylvania's total were in the Lehigh (or Middle) coalfield. Of the 374 active anthracite mines of Pennsylvania in 1919, 237 are in the Wyoming field and 51 in the Lehigh field. Of the 245 coal breakers, 135 are in the Wyoming coalfield and 29 in the Lehigh. Of the 261,355 acres of coal land operated, 120,168 (or 46.0%) are in the Wyoming and 26,746 acres (10.2%) in the Lehigh coalfield. Of 147,372 wage-earners, 83,959 were in the Wyoming field (or 57.0%) and 19,472 (or 13.2%) in the Lehigh. Of \$433,868,039 invested in the 254 anthracite mining enterprises of Pennsylvania, \$233,977,334 (or 53.9%) is the proportion of Wyoming coalfield properties and \$64,057,110 (or 14.8%) is the Lehigh coalfield investment. Of \$210,289,473 expended in wages during 1919, \$118,765,340 (or 56.5%) was earned in the Wyoming coalfield, and \$27,964,063 (or 13.3%) in the Lehigh. Of \$364,084,142 worth of coal produced in 1919, \$208,738,489 worth was produced in the Wyoming field (or 57.3%) and \$54,376,559 worth in the Lehigh field (or 14.9%). Of 78,723,668 tons of anthracite produced in 1919, 43,016,303 tons were mined and 298,807 tons washed in the Wyoming coalfield (or 55%), and 11,881,375 tons were mined and 176,846 tons were washed in the Lehigh coalfield (15.3%), all figures given being of "long" tons (2,240 pounds). It is thus seen that the Northern, or Wyoming, coalfield, the greater part of which is in Luzerne County, yields more than one-half of the anthracite coal mined in America.

Although Abijah Smith and his brother are looked upon, and rightly, as the pioneers of the anthracite coal industry, they were not the discoverers of the coalfield. Neither were they the first operators. The Smith brothers come into place as the pioneers because they were the first to steadily apply themselves to shipping coal out of the Wyoming region and to finding markets for it. The discoverers of the "stone" coal were undoubtedly the Indians, who were first in the region. The outcrop of the coal measures was exposed and visible to the eye of any passer-by. John Jenkins, who surveyed a part of the Wyoming Valley for the Connecticut proprietors, the Susquehanna Company, in 1762, reported "finding coal outcropping at two points." The company, on April 17, 1763, voted "to reserve for the use of the company all beds and mines of iron and coal that may be within the towns or ordered for settlement."

This followed the usual procedure of colonization companies of colonial days. Penn's colonization plans hinged importantly upon the possibility of finding mineral deposits, in the exploitation of which the Penns would benefit, by reserving a proprietary interest. But Penn's agents were not looking for coal. William Penn, and his early governors and advisers, were ever hopeful of discovering the more precious mineral deposits, gold, silver, copper. In 1708, when Penn first had an inkling that "the King of the Shawnee Indians was quietly working mines for Mitchel" and his own lieutenant-governor, John Evans, he was jubilant and optimistic. In a letter to James Logan, secretary of the province, William Penn indicated what the news augured for him. He wrote: "I am glad . . . that mines so rich are so certainly found, for that will clear the country and me of all other encumbrances." William Penn was an ironmaster, and iron ore might interest him, but he was, in fact, in desperate straits for money and was pinning his faith on the discovery and exploitation of higher minerals, which alone could bring him quickly the money he needed. The operations of the "King of the Shawnee Indians" in 1708 are believed to have been in Lancaster County, far from the Wyoming Valley, but had Indians of the latter region taken pieces of the outcropping "black diamonds" to Penn's mining experts of that period, it is doubtful

whether they would have viewed the pieces of "stone coal" as anything more than interesting geological specimens. Penn went to his grave, with hope deferred—as so many other pioneers have—and his sons and grandsons had little better fortunes. The lieutenant-governor, in 1720, sank some of the proprietor's money in trying to operate the copper mines, and Thomas Penn, in 1730, had a one-sixth interest in another copper mining company, which failed. In 1766, James Filghman, of Philadelphia, wrote to Thomas and Richard Penn, informing them of a "very great fund of coal in the hills" of the Wyoming region; but all the response was a polite note from Penn to Filghman, informing the latter that his specimens had been handed over to "some persons skilled in that article."

A few years later, in 1768, one of the settlers in the Wyoming Valley was using anthracite (or "black stones") in his smithy. In blacksmiths' forges it was used in the Wyoming Valley quite successfully during the next decade; and, during the Revolution coal mined near Wilkes-Barre was shipped to Carlisle, and there used in the making of guns for the Continental Army. In 1788, Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, was forging nails, with anthracite as his fuel.

By this time, therefore, it was recognized, at least in the Wyoming region, that "stone" coal had a definite industrial value. In 1790, the statement was made that coal existed, in abundance, in the Schuylkill region, but was not much used. In 1791, Philip Ginter, while hunting, discovered a bed of coal in Carbon County—on the Mauch Chunk Mountain. A century later a movement was initiated in the Pennsylvania Senate to erect a monument to Philip Ginter "as the discoverer on anthracite coal in Pennsylvania." The movement died an early death, for it was soon apparent that although important developments might, justly, be attributed to the finding of coal by Ginter, he should not be lauded as the "discoverer." No white man has the right to that distinctive place. Ginter took his samples to Fort Allen, and, for some recompense, showed Colonel Jacob Weiss and some associates where the coal bed outcropped, or at least where it clung to the roots of a fallen tree. The Lehigh Coal Mining Company was the outcome—the first group of men associated to undertake an anthracite operation. Its successor eventually was the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, a corporate name prominent for more than a century in anthracite mining history.

The Lehigh Coal Mining Company did not carry their exploitation very far for some years. In the Wyoming Valley, blacksmiths generally used the coal in their smithy forges, but the Lehigh Company could not find even such a market, and for domestic use the coal was not yet thought well suited. Coal was found in Carbondale in 1799, and in the first year of the new century, Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, made the first shipment of coal from the Schuylkill region. In 1802-03, the Lehigh Coal Mining Company shipped two arks of coal to Philadelphia. The operators hoped to develop a domestic trade, as well as a municipal demand, for the hard coal, but they seemed doomed to disappointment and failure. The trials were unsatisfactory and the broken coal was not a very acceptable substitute for the gravel used in driveways and garden paths.

However, at least some of the coal was put to good use. Oliver Evans, when requested to give his "opinion of the qualities of the Lehigh coals," certified, on February 15, 1803, that he had "experienced the use of them in a close stove and also in a fireplace," and that he had found the anthracite coal to give "a greater degree of heat than any other coal" he was "acquainted with." Further testimony was given in May, 1805, by Frederick Graff, clerk of the Philadelphia Waterworks. He said he had "made a trial of the Lehigh coal sometime in the year 1802 at the Pennsylvania Bank, in the large stove," and had found it "to answer . . . exceedingly well." "They (the coals) give an excellent heat and burn lively," he said. Graff was of the opinion that

"for the use of familys, the fireplaces can be so constituted with a small expense as to have the sufficient draft required."

A "newly-invented iron grate, calculated for coal," was on the market in Philadelphia in 1807. Evidently, thoughtful men were beginning to see that coal might come into place alongside wood as household fuel. Nevertheless, a shipment of anthracite to Philadelphia in 1806 met with no better fate than the first. The Lehigh Coal Mining Company's operations were not pursued with such persistence as that manifested during the next decade by a Wyoming Valley operator. In 1807 Abijah Smith and Company, of Plymouth, began to ship coal down the Susquehanna River. The Smiths were the first to acquire a tract of land in the Wyoming Valley expressly for coal mining. They had had enough confidence in the future of the coal industry to venture five hundred dollars—a by no means insignificant sum of money in those frugal days—in acquiring a tract of seventy-five acres of coal land; and they set to work, with pick and wedge, in the outcrop of the vein of coal on Curry Hill, Plymouth. The Reynolds, or Washington, mine, still operated by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, is the continuation of Abijah Smith's "drift" in 1807. In the autumn of 1807, having by hard quarrying wedged out quite a lot of coal, Abijah Smith did not sit idly by waiting for an ark owner to chance by and offer the use of his vessel (which, but for its arklike caboose, was little better than a raft) to carry the coal to market; Abijah Smith bought an ark for \$24, brought it to Plymouth, loaded on to it fifty-five tons of coal, also himself, and the venturesome voyage down the Susquehanna, to market, was begun. In the early days of Plymouth, the coal taken from Abijah Smith's mine was hauled in ordinary wagons by horses or mules from Coal Street down to the river bank, near the present Flat Road, and there loaded on to the arks. But that was not the last responsibility of the pioneer shipper. The treacherous rocky bed of the shallow Susquehanna, it is estimated, ended the life of about two of every three arks that started down the Susquehanna waterway from the Wyoming Valley. However, had all the coal shipped reached the market, a glut might have resulted. Still, Abijah Smith's first loaded ark was safely navigated to Columbia, Lancaster County—a rendezvous for raftsmen and then an important ferry point on the route West—but that was all the satisfaction he got. The "stone" coal was unsalable; it had to be left for local men to find a market. It was necessary to educate the public; and there was no better way of doing so than by demonstrations in the public houses, the taverns. Abijah Smith and Company were in the coal business to stay, and if their product was not salable in one way they must find another. If stoves and grates must be put into public houses, to prove the advantage that anthracite gave the consumer, then they, Abijah Smith and Company, must go that way to market.

In an earlier chapter, No. 40, the epoch-making experiments of Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, have been given the extensive notice they deserve. In the grate that he fashioned and set up in his Wilkes-Barre tavern in 1808, Judge Fell demonstrated that anthracite coal could be used to advantage in the home. Thereafter, Abijah and John Smith had no doubt as to the future of the coal industry. From that year until 1826 the firm of Abijah Smith and Company sent several arks yearly to market. Columbia was not the only market; the arks ran to tidewater. "In 1811 and 1812," writes John B. Smith, "they ran 220 tons of coal to Havre-de-Grace, had it unloaded on the schooner 'Washington' and sold in New York, the bills for which were rendered by the commission merchant in 1813." In almost all cases during the first years, the operator almost invariably took the risk of sale. It was missionary effort. An instance is seen in the records of Marietta, just above Columbia, in Lancaster County. "In 1816 a raftsmen from the north branch brought down some stone coal, as they called it. There being no sale for it, it was given to Henry

Cassel (on to whose lumber wharf the coal had been dumped) for distribution, and for which he opened a market, and sold a few years later 455 tons at \$10 a ton in one season." This is not surprising, for in the average small community, before the introduction of anthracite, an unsightly pile of wood was generally to be seen at every door in the fall of each year. If the stone coal could take the place of the unsightly mountain of wood, those who had any civic pride at all would, if not too costly, burn coal.

So the coal industry steadily found a footing in most of the communities on the seaboard and along the waterways. Of course, there were no railways at that time. The era of canals, indeed, had not yet come in Pennsylvania. Yet we find one far-sighted Wilkes-Barre citizen seriously advocating, as early as 1813, "the opening of a communication from the Susquehanna to Philadelphia by a road or railway from Wilkes-Barre to Lehigh, and thence by that river to the Delaware, and thence to Philadelphia." This well-informed Wilkes-Barrean, Charles Miner, editor of the "Gleaner," used his journal to broadcast the idea. Early in 1814, Mr. Miner wrote a long editorial on the subject of "Navigation on the Lehigh"; the editorial ends in this way: "I hope our grandchildren may live to see a complete railway from this place to the Lehigh, and a canal from thence to Philadelphia." Probably not one in ten of his readers had more than a vague idea what a railway was; certainly, they did not associate such a road or way with steam. Another fifteen years were to pass before the first locomotive brought to America was to turn its wheels on American soil. At best, the railway would be a tramway, along which the propelling force would be the horse, or mule, where gravity would not move the wheels. Nowadays, there are thousands of miles of tramways in the mines; one mine alone, of the three hundred and sixty-four of the anthracite region, operates, in its underground workings, no less than eighty-five miles of tramways. We think of them as "tracks," but hardly as "railways." But this was in most cases the type of road that men who talked of railways one hundred and ten years ago pictured.

Mr. Miner was among the men of imagination and initiative who saw hope in the anthracite coal industry in 1813. A year before, Messrs. White & Hazard, ironmasters, had spent a whole morning trying to coax "stone" coal into a blaze, at their furnace plant at the Falls of the Schuylkill. But it would not blaze. At mid-day they gave up the attempt as hopeless, and went to their mid-day meal. Upon their return, they fully expected to find the furnaces cold. Much to their astonishment, however, they discovered that the furnace was hot—very hot. The coal was not blazing, but was obviously burning, giving such fear, indeed, that the furnace "was in danger of melting."

Thus, an important industrial market had been opened for anthracite coal, ironmaking being at that time probably the principal manufacturing industry of Pennsylvania. The coal tried by White and Hazard had been part of nine wagon loads sent from Pottsville by Colonel Shoemaker, for trying to sell some of which the wagoners barely escaped arrest.

However, the success of the Hazard and White experiment resulted in a number of mining operations being begun in the Schuylkill region in 1813. In that year it occurred to Charles Miner and several other Wilkes-Barreans to lease the Lehigh Coal Mining Company's property. This was done, and coal from the "great coal bed near the Lehigh, commonly called the Weiss bed," was carried to Philadelphia, and there sold to Messrs. White and Hazard at \$21 per ton; but even this high price did not recompense the shippers for even the cost of transportation. So the leased property found its way back to the owners, and the Wilkes-Barre group of operators retired from the field sadder and poorer men.

How the cost of transportation mounted may be imagined by the following "Recollection" made public fifty years later by James A. Gordon who, in

1814, had helped to build arks for the Lehigh coal operators. "On the 17th July, 1814," writes Mr. Gordon in the Wilkes-Barre "Record of Times," February, 1874, "with Abail Abbott" and others, I "shouldered knapsacks and tools for a march to the Lehigh to build arks for Messrs. Cist, Miner, and Millhouse. Four arks were ready for loading by the first freshet. The estimated cost of fifty tons, one ark load of coal, was: Mining, \$50; hauling from summit, \$.50 per ton, \$225; cost of ark, \$125; loading ark, \$15. Total, \$415. Lehigh pilots were on hand. The fleet moved off with the rapid current, and in fifteen minutes brought up on a reef called 'Red Rocks,' half a mile below. One ark got through." That one ark represented a cost at shipping point of \$1,660. Therefore, even \$21 a ton for its fifty tons would leave the shippers much on the wrong side. Still, had the war continued, Mr. Miner and his associates might have risked another year of coal mining and ark-shooting, but the war ended in December, 1814, and the price of coal on the seaboard dropped to \$6 a ton, a price at which no anthracite coal could be delivered at Philadelphia or New York. "Sea" coal, from Wales, could be shipped across the Atlantic at a lower cost than Pennsylvania anthracite could be transported to Philadelphia.

The slump in price did not long prevail, though no such price as that of 1814 ever again came to cheer the pioneer operators. Rather, the leanness of the possible profit caused the mining companies to look for ways in which their mining and transportation costs might be reduced. It did not seem that there was much chance of reduction in the cost of mining. Methods were very simple. Mechanical devices were entirely absent. The steam engine had not yet come to the mines, so there was no mining below the water-line. Had it been necessary, the operators might have adopted methods somewhat like those followed by the Penns, in their copper mining of almost a century before; in the Gap copper mines (Lancaster County, Pennsylvania), in 1730-40, eight pumps were going night and day, so that the miners might work in the pit; but coal miners of 1814 had such an abundance of coal within sight above the water line, accessible without pit-sinking, that search for other mining methods than those of the drift would be folly. The pick and wedge, wielded by manpower, could produce all the coal they could market, so why search for more complicated systems, thought the pioneer operators. "Mining systems were hardly known," writes Dever C. Ashmead, "but such as were used were on the type of the room and pillar method of mining. There was no engineering and the easy coal only was taken. Only that coal in the bed which was bright and shiny and free from impurities was mined. The rest was considered worthless, for there was no attempt at preparation. Only lump coal was shipped to market; the rest, as far as possible, was left in the mine."

This, of course, was wasteful mining; but there was so much coal to be had, that it did not seem so to the operators, who found it difficult enough to market even the lump coal. When the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in 1820, took over the coal measures found by Ginter in 1791 (and operated successively—but not successfully—by the Lehigh Coal Mining Company, Charles Miner and his Wilkes-Barre associates and by Smith and Hazard), the price obtainable for lump anthracite coal in Philadelphia was \$8.40 a ton. Colonel Butler, who owned the wonderful Coalbrook property that later, in its magnitude, became known as the Baltimore mine, used to quarry lump coal and send it in to Wilkes-Barre consumers at \$3 a ton. It yielded more profit, probably, than \$8.40 a ton in Philadelphia would. In 1820, Colonel Washington Lee sent several hundreds of tons from his Hanover mine to Baltimore, Maryland. There, the coal was sold at only \$8 a ton. In 1823, Colonel Lee and an associate leased an operation in Newport. He contracted for the mining and delivery of 1,000 tons of coal in arks at Lee's Ferry at \$1.10 a ton from this property, a contract which was carried out; yet, after the sale of the

coal at Columbia, Colonel Lee found that he and his associate had lost \$1,500 on the operation.

Reduction in transportation cost rather than in cost of mining, therefore, was the vital need of the time. The advent of canals, and later of railways, brought about this reduction in carrying cost, but only after many years had passed, years in which anthracite coal never failed to dangle alluring prospects before capitalists, and never failed to use up most of the available capital. Despite losses, discouragements, failures, the development of the anthracite coalfields went steadily forward. This is shown positively in the statistics of shipments from the Wyoming coalfield. As given by George R. Culp, in 1890, in an address then delivered before the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the figures from 1807 to 1820 are:

Year	Tons	Year	Tons	Year	Tons
1807.....	55	1812.....	500	1817.....	1,100
1808.....	150	1813.....	500	1818.....	1,200
1809.....	200	1814.....	700	1819.....	1,400
1810.....	350	1815.....	1,000	1820.....	2,500
1811.....	450	1816.....	1,000		

That was the period of the small operator. The next decade, however, brought several large corporations into the field. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was incorporated in February, 1822, a merger of the Lehigh Coal Mining Company and the Lehigh Navigation Company, both of which companies had been organized, with Smith and Hazard as the chief promoters, in 1818. This early consolidation of mining and transportation corporations created a strong company which was destined to have a leading place in anthracite mining for a century. Baltimore capitalists, in the corporate name of the Baltimore and Pittsburg Coal Company, took over Colonel Butler's operation at Coalbrook, and made the Baltimore Mine famous. The 2,500 tons of coal shipped in 1820 seems an insignificant output when compared with the production of a decade later. The United States Geological Survey's statistics of anthracite coal begin with the year 1829. The production in that year was 138,086 tons. Ten years later, in 1839, we find the anthracite shipments reaching into the seventh column, with an output of 1,008,322 tons. Twenty years later, it stepped almost into the next column, with an output of 9,619,771 tons. Thirty-two years later (1891), the annual output exceeded fifty millions (50,665,431 tons), and the peak reached in 1917 was almost a hundred millions (99,611,811 tons of 2,000 pounds).

In all their fanciful dreams, with all their optimism, initiative and courage, the pioneer operators probably never imagined it possible to mine and ship and sell in one year even the odd thousands of the output of the year 1917. Of course, it never could have been done by methods such as they used. Expansion came steadily in the evolution of methods of handling the commodity in all phases of its journey from the coal bed to the ashpit.

Prior to 1818 it had not seemed feasible to use powder in the mining of anthracite coal; but in that year Abijah Smith and Company again stepped into pioneer place. John Flanigan was employed expressly to bore and blast the coal. Flanigan was, writes Colonel Ernest G. Smith, "the first man who ever bored a hole and applied the powder blast in the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania." How much powder Flanigan used to shoot down the few hundred tons of coal shipped by his employers in that year is not recorded, but he proved the practicability of its use, and in the century of mining since Flanigan's time the powder-blast has lightened the labor and increased the output of almost all anthracite miners. Nowadays, every anthracite miner who works steadily uses about \$2,000 worth of powder in a year.

Preparation of coal, emphasized nowadays by the pyramidal breakers that vie with the mountains and culm piles as topographical features of the coal region, was a science unheeded, and indeed unneeded, in the pioneer days of mining. Prior to 1830, preparation of coal inside or outside of the mine meant no more than to load the lumps and let the remainder lie. After wedging or blasting his coal from the vein in the drift or tunnel, the miner, ordinarily, loaded the lumps of coal on to his wheel-barrow, and dumped it into the barge or ark, or into a long chute which had its lower end in the barge. The hand-rake was introduced in 1830, or thereabouts, and its use in the mine workings at that time may be deemed the first step taken in the preparation of coal. With the rake the miner, after loading all the large lumps shot down, was required to make a second selection. The rake's teeth were one and three-quarter inches apart, and what the rake did not catch was left in the mine. What a number of sizes of marketable coal this residue would represent in the classification of today! The salable grades include specks of coal three sixty-fourths of an inch big.

In 1830, with the completion of the canal to Nanticoke, the way was opened for better communication with Philadelphia. A canal boat, the "Wyoming," loaded with coal, voyaged all the way from Nanticoke to Philadelphia and landed its cargo of ten tons safely. Ice closed navigation before the boat could complete the return voyage, and it was not until 1834 that a loaded boat successfully made the "round trip" between Philadelphia and the coal field in one season. Still the coal operators were imbued with optimism and began more closely to consider the domestic demand of the metropolis.

They began to prepare the coal outside of the mine. This, the first attempt to break the coal after mining, seems a crude process by comparison with the breaker systems of the present, but it was at least an effort in the right direction. The coal from the drifts would be dumped on to a perforated iron plate. There, men with picks and hammers would break the coal small enough to pass through the perforations to bar screens below, the openings of the latter being about the same as those of the hand-rake used in the mine. Later, revolving screens were introduced. Revolved by man or mule, these screens separated the commercial sizes of coal from the smaller grades for which there was no market.

This waste material—or, to be more exact, wasted material, for it was coal of excellent quality—form the bases of the culm-piles of today—those unsightly features which are the unavoidable result of the mining and preparation of coal.

For almost a century coal has been heaped up on these so-called culm-piles, larger coal in the early years, but at all times good burnable coal. Anthracite being so much superior to bituminous coal for household use, it has an almost impregnable position in the domestic market, but for steaming purposes its advantage over the bituminous product is not so great. The so-called "steam" sizes, *c. g.*, the smaller grades of broken anthracite, down almost to dust, that were the residue of breaker operations in the anthracite coalfields, would have been unsalable, were it not for the great advantage that anthracite offers in its smokelessness. Anti-smoke ordinances in large cities created some demand for the "steam sizes" of anthracite, and the extraordinary industrial fuel demands of the World War period firmly established a new industry—that of recovering the good coal from the culm-piles—in the anthracite region. It was found that exposure to the elements wrought no noticeable depreciation in the hard coal of the anthracite fields, and as, the operators mined only the cleanest coal in the wasteful early days when the culm-piles began to rise, much that is now being recovered from the culm-piles is coal of better quality than most of the freshly-mined coal of today. Of course, much of the material that makes the culm-pile is not clean coal—in fact, is not coal at all. For

that reason, the process of recovering the wasted coal of former years is to all intents a cleansing of it, or separation of it, from the impurities—shale, slate, or “bone”—that were also thrown upon the culm-pile. Hence, the process is known as “washing,” and the product is known as “washery” coal.

Washery coal came into its own during the World War. At that time, there was vital need of conserving and of controlling all the mineral resources of the Nation. The National Fuel Administration's engineers then whipped up coal production. Never in Anthracite history was so much coal mined; yet it was not enough, so the experts gave careful thought to the utilization of what the culm-piles contained. Government engineers, in 1918, estimated that these piles contained fifty millions of tons of merchantable coal, and that of this quantity one-fifth would be coal of pea size and above.

It was not a newly-found use for the waste-piles of the mines. Culm-pile coal was being shipped in substantial quantities even before the twentieth century dawned. Indeed, about a hundred million tons have been recovered, and the piles are still almost as evident as in the old days. The State Department of Mines did not begin to separately record the shipments of washery coal until the year 1894. In that year 386,960 tons were recovered, so even at that time the operations were not insignificant. In 1900, the total of washery coal shipped was 1,055,425 tons. Twice as much was recovered in 1901, four times as much in 1903, and 5,630,169 tons in 1907. This was about the average yearly output during the next five years. The production in 1913 was 2,934,157 tons, but that was a year of general trade depression. The World War began in 1914, and, after the first brief period of bewilderment, had considerable effect upon industrial America. The effect was felt even by the washery industry. In 1916, 4,432,606 tons were recovered, and in 1917-18, the years of America's part in the war, the output of washery coal was more than thirteen millions of tons. This peak production was not maintained, but in 1922 the culm-piles gave up 2,525,402 tons of their fuel reserve. The total quantity of culm-pile coal recovered during the period 1894-1922 was 97,538,591 tons.

The demand for washery coal is not now very active, but all the good coal contained in the culm-piles will, undoubtedly, find a market in due time. Certainly, it is gratifying to know that the coal which seemed to have been wasted in the first years of coal preparation was, in fact, merely stored for later use. At least, this was so in some cases. Some immense culm-piles have, indeed, been wasted, having burned themselves to ashes where they lay—ignited, it is supposed, by spontaneous combustion. Still, an appreciable industry lies in these culm-pile operations of the anthracite regions. In 1919, forty-one coal washeries were in operation in the Wyoming coalfield, thirteen in the Lehigh field, and twenty-seven in the Schuylkill.

The washeries, of course, cannot find a coal market for the shale, or slate, that one also finds in the culm-piles, but science seems to be casting hungry eyes even toward the shale. A new process of extracting oil from coal shale is now in an advanced stage of experiment, and oil refiners are looking hopefully to the future, in this connection.

Improvements in the methods and appliances used in the preparation of coal for market kept pace with the need of the time, though hardly, it seems, with the degree of improvement in transportation. The perforated iron plate and the breaking by hand was good enough for the period of canals; but it continued even into the period of the railways, when most things seemed to take a quicker step.

Capitalists and legislators began to discuss railway projects in the 'twenties. As the 'twenties passed into the 'thirties some railway schemes were in process of development; and as the 'thirties passed into the 'forties many ambitious projects of connecting the coalfields with the principal markets, by

means of the iron roads, were either in operation, or well advanced in construction. Before the financial stringency of 1857 totally suspended all railroad building, the anthracite coal operators were shipping to market, mostly by the iron road, eight or nine millions of tons of coal a year.

As may be supposed, the incessant burrowing into the coal veins for such stupendous quantities yearly had driven the working face farther and farther out of sight. No longer was the operator able to choose only the brightest, cleanest veins that outcropped. Many of the clean beds that had attracted the pioneer miners had been entirely exhausted, or had been worked so far underground as to be inaccessible by "drifts," or tunnels, from the point where the vein had outcropped on the mountainside. Other beds which formerly had been considered worthless, owing to the large number of partings—*i. e.*, shaly streaks in the coal bed—had to be operated to maintain the output. This meant dirtier coal, and more labor in preparing it for market. It was necessary to pick the impurities out of the mined coal. The breaker work was also increasing, in other ways, the marketable sizes constantly changing, as smaller and smaller sizes became salable for household consumption. It was not difficult to meet the call for cleaning the coal. Boys could be employed, to the number required, to pick out the shale from the coal, but it was not an easy matter to devise means of improving the methods of breaking and screening.

In 1853, mechanical rolls and breakers were introduced, but it was not until 1860 that hand-operated breakers were entirely superseded by the mechanical. In the 'fifties, George B. Markle, a young carpenter with a mechanical bent, became the righthand man of Ario Pardee, one of the leading operators of the Lehigh field. Markle saw that breaking methods were crude. He soon saw a way of improving them, but he could not get his idea into the heads of the mine mechanics. However, here his skill in carpentry served him. With a penknife, he made a model, in wood, of the new type of breaker he wished built. It was to all intents the type still in use, and those who have seen one of these towering structures, and also an ordinary stone-breaker, will have some idea of how revolutionary the Markle breaker was. He has been called the "Father of the Breaker," and he seems to have deserved the title.

The new mechanical type of breaker came with the advent of steam in the operation. The old type of bar screen was superseded by the revolving, and, after many years, the latter gave way to the shaking screen. Eventually, mechanical slate-pickers displaced the breaker-boys. Other changes occurred, and changes will continue to come in the preparation of anthracite for market. Processes, however, have reached almost the limit in one respect. Preparation, nowadays, has, as its main object, the cleaning of coal, rather than the sizing of it. Sizing has almost run its full course, the range being down now almost to nothing. However, the problems of cleaning, or of ridding the coal of the impurities mined with it, are ever increasing. The old dry methods of cleaning the coal are now almost obsolete. The wet methods give surer results. Most of the anthracite coal now mined "is cleaned in jigs, or by the Chance Sand Flotation method, or on tables, or by the new Rhelaveur process."

It is quite obvious that steam wrought as great a revolution in coal mining as in transportation methods. In the 'thirties, the average enlightened citizen looked with awe upon the railway coaches, dreading that the strap rails might curl up, pierce the floor of the coach and impale him. By the 'fifties, however, the average industrial worker was a little better versed in the ways and uses of steam.

With the advent of steam, the day of drift-mining began to wane. Until the 'fifties, all mining was above the water level, but then, with steam harnessed, power pumps could be used. So the operators began to sink shafts

and work below the water level. Mr. Ashmead writes: "Pumps have changed considerably from the old type of Cornish pump to the modern electric driven centrifugal pump, which is a great advancement, as is also the amount of water pumped. In the early history of the region, it was impossible to operate the mines if there was any water, but now the average amount of water pumped for every ton of coal produced amounts to 10.5 tons. There is one mine in the Wyoming Valley that pumps 88 tons of water for every ton of coal produced, and that mine burns 25 per cent. of its output just to pump water. There is sufficient water pumped yearly in the anthracite mines to raise the level of Lake George, in New York State, 29 feet, or putting it another way, there is more water pumped from the mines daily than there is used in New York City." New York City, by the way, consumes 846,900,000 gallons of water in an average day.

With the sinking of shafts some former methods of operation ended. No longer was it possible, for instance, for a horse and wagon to back into the workings, take a load of coal, take it out of the mine and dump it at the consumer's door. No longer could the miner load his wheel-barrow in the chamber and wheel it out to the wharf and there dump its contents into a boat. That much maligned, but, nevertheless, most useful beast-of-burden, the mine mule, was a factor in mining long before the time of the shafts. No doubt, long before the advent of steam, the mule was jogging along between the "strap" rails of mine passages, fractiously pulling what the miner formerly had had to push out of the drift himself. Those were the happy days for the mule. Then, at least, he had frequent glimpses of sunlight. Later, with the sinking of shafts, he was to pass the greater part of his working years underground. Still, progress rarely follows sentimental lines. Its goal is utility; in its never-ending search for more useful servants, utility is the only object that catches its eye. So there came a time, in anthracite mining, when mule-power had to give way to horse-power—horse-power of a lively though not living type—in underground haulage. For a time, the mule still held his own against the iron monster, for in very many mines the steam locomotive could not be used underground, owing to the gaseous nature of the coal and the consequent danger of explosion; but, when, in the late 'eighties, electrical appliances became the vogue and found their way into mining operations, the place of the mule in mining seemed seriously challenged, if not taken.

The first electric locomotive used in an anthracite mine was that taken into the Lykens Colliery of the Susquehanna Collieries Company in 1887; and in the forty years since then—years of steady progress and of incessant search for better mining methods—power motors or locomotives, of the electric or compressed air types, have found places in almost all large mines, superseding the mule, at least, on all the main roads underground.

The mule is still used to haul empty cars from the distributing points on the main roads to the working face, or mine chamber, also to haul loaded cars from the working face to the mobilization points, where the trains of coal are made up; but from those junctions outwards to the pit-shaft, the mule is displaced by the locomotive. In some of the large mines, mule haulage has given way entirely before the quicker mechanical means, but in most of the mines the mule is still favored for the lighter hauls. Hence, it happens that, in anthracite mines, there are still about 10,000 mules whose chances of airing their heels in the sunlight hinge almost entirely upon the possibility of labor disputes among their masters.

Electricity has played a most important part in the improvement of mining. It has reached out its helping hand into almost all phases of mining operations. It pumps the water, hauls the coal, lights the chamber, protects the worker, forces in the fresh air and draws out the foul, works the breaker, hoists the

coal, and, in general, helps to make the mine workers' occupation a lighter and safer one.

Ventilation, in the early days of mining, was not a serious problem. Indeed, it was not a problem at all, because the miners were able to work with only natural ventilation. But when the workings went farther and farther from the fresh air, the difficulties of mining increased more and more. At first, furnaces were resorted to. They were of doubtful benefit. They created currents of air, but also dangers of explosion. So furnace ventilation soon became obsolete. Since the advent of the electric ventilating fan, the installation of the furnace method of ventilation has been forbidden by law.

Bituminous, *c. g.*, soft coal, mining seems more dangerous than the anthracite mining, because of the explosive dust that is ever present. Poisonous gases are to be found in all mines, however. Ceaseless vigilance is necessary. The three venomous demons that ever seek the life of the miner are known as choke-damp, fire-damp and after-damp. The first and last of the demons are the silent gases that come upon mine workers unawares, and stifle them, but cause no explosion. Fire-damp, however, if given the slightest opportunity, would blast away in a second all chance that a mine full of men would have of life. So, to clear the mine of gases, the ventilating fans must whirl night and day. They must never stop, for the enemy never sleeps.

Some of the anthracite mines seem comparatively safe; others, but for ceaseless precautions, would be constant death traps: "One mine in the northern anthracite field produces over ninety tons of *methane*, or white-damp, or fire-damp, each twenty-four hours from one of its shafts." If there were not two shafts mining would be impossible. At all events, since the Avondale disaster of 1869, which trapped one hundred and eight men in a one-shaft mine, the law compels all mines to have two shafts, one for hoisting and the other for air—and in emergency for escape of mine workers also. Through the one shaft, giant ventilating fans, that revolve with a rim-speed of a mile a minute, force a current of fresh air continuously. Out of the other shaft, powerful exhaust fans suck the gases that are driven before the fresh air. The latter, by an ingenious arrangement of doors and curtains and bridges, has been prevented from taking the shortest cut to the exit, and forbidden to find its way out until it has gone the full round of the mine workings, driving out the poisonous gases from every heading, passage, and chamber, making it possible for the miner to work in comparative safety, while he burrows in the catacombs for more and more of the commodity that American householders demand. Ventilation is so good in some mines that naked lights are used by the miners, but generally, nowadays, the mine workers carry electric lights in their caps.

It is estimated that for every ton of coal produced in the anthracite fields, 11.5 tons of gases are expelled from the mine workings—enough in a year to set the whole population of New York State, or of Pennsylvania, gasping in a layer, house-high, of gases as deadly as any that were let loose during the World War.

Accident hazard statistics of mining show some surprising facts. Inasmuch as bituminous coal dust is highly explosive and that anthracite dust is entirely non-explosive, one would suppose that the fatality rates would be much higher in bituminous mining than in anthracite. In fact, taking the statistics of eight recent years, they are not. Undoubtedly, the danger of a general disaster is greater in bituminous mines, but the accident hazards daily before the anthracite miner are much greater than those risked by the bituminous miner. The thick pitching seams of the anthracite coalfields make timbering much more difficult than in the thinner and flatter coal beds of the bituminous areas. In safeguarding the lives of the robbers (miners) who steal from the earth the dead forests (coal) of the Paleozoic era, we sacrifice to Mother Earth vast tracts of living forests every year. It is estimated that for

every ton of coal taken from anthracite beds about fourteen board-feet of timbering is put in—to keep the roof from falling. In any one of recent years of anthracite mining almost a billion board-feet of lumber have been needed for mine timbering; yet many miners lose their lives by falls of roof. Again, the dangerous gases pocket are more in the irregular pitching formation of the working places and breasts of anthracite mines than in the flatter bituminous workings. Moreover, more blasting is needed in the hard anthracite than in the soft bituminous. Nevertheless, the safety work done—with miners, operators, and State coöperating—in recent years is so thorough that the loss of life underground among one thousand anthracite miners in a year of steady work barely averages five workers. Among bituminous mine workers the highest percentage of fatality is among motormen; in anthracite mining, the highest percentage is among the miners and miner's helpers.

Although the preparation of anthracite coal, during recent decades, has become almost an exact science, it does not seem that there has been a corresponding advance in mining methods. The old "room and pillar method of mining, or the pillar and breast system" are still in general use in the anthracite field. The engineering problems have been met, as they arose, in ways that put the anthracite mining engineer upon a high professional plane for efficiency, ingenuity, and resourcefulness; yet, in some phases of the actual mining, the bituminous methods seem to be more modern than the anthracite. Coal-cutting machines are common in the soft coal areas, but are the exception in the anthracite fields.

There is, however, a natural reason for this. Generally the hardness of the coal, the unevenness of the floor, and the steep pitch of the anthracite veins, prevent common use of mechanical coal-cutters. The electric, or compressed air jack-hammer is the main tool of the anthracite miner. In days gone by, our hearts used to go out in sincerest sympathy with the poor miner who shouldered pick and shovel, and, day after day, went down—deep down into the dark, damp, dismal depths, "of the coal mine underneath the ground," as the dirge has it, to delve for "dusky diamonds" to satisfy our needs. We pictured him, worming his way through small openings, in order to get to his working place, where, we supposed, he would often have to work, flat on his back, in oozy slime, picking down the coal he could not reach in any other position. As a matter of fact, no such miserable conditions are before the anthracite miner. At one time he worked hard for little pay, but he does so no longer. Thanks to modern tools and a militant protective labor union, his lot has improved. His work is still dangerous, but not hard. With his power-hammer, the anthracite miner bores his holes twenty times as fast as he once did by hand. He handles his explosives with care—if he is of the cautious type, which some miners are not—tamps the charge carefully in, fills the holes with clay, shoots down his coal and goes home, after from five to eight hours of work, leaving to his helper the heavy work of loading the loosened coal into mine cars.

Loading of coal, at the working face, is done entirely by hand, or by mine scrapers. Coal-loading machines are used in bituminous mines, but their introduction into anthracite operations is still a matter for future record—probably the near future. Possibly, the dearth of coal-loading machines in the hard coal regions is explained by the difficulty that prevails nowadays of mining clean coal, *i. e.*, coal free from impurities such as bone or shale. A mechanical loader cannot discriminate; the human loader can. Indeed, he has too. Each mine car loaded bears the miner's number, and if more than seven per cent. of slate is found in a car, the miner is notified and his helper warned. Two or three such evidences of carelessness puts the miner's helper out of work. Strictly speaking, the miner is usually an independent worker—a contract miner, working on tonnage or yardage basis, and generally is able

to make a comfortable living in less than an eight-hour day. His helper, however, is on a day basis, his pay corresponding approximately to that of unskilled labor.

From the mine chamber, the mules haul the coal to the train-making points underground, and the electric motors transport it quickly over the main roads to the exit—the pit-shaft. In the same cages that the men use, the loaded mine cars are hoisted to the surface. There they are rolled off the mine-cage by hand to go on their way by gravity to the breaker building, a huge structure which generally towers above all other buildings at the mines. The cars are hoisted up to the breaker top, either by a vertical lift or an inclined plane. At the breaker hoist are boys whose work it is to sprag the mine cars as they come, and release them one by one to the hoist. In the breaker building the cars dump their flashing “black diamonds”—as well as their “bone” which dogs would not eat and their slate that would never make ideal roofing material—on to oscillating bars. The process of sizing the coal and of separating it from the impurities now begins. The coal descends from level to level in the breaker process, encountering on its way the mechanical slate pickers or other watchers whose duty it is to consign the worthless material to the waste pile, and let the coal go on its way with a clean bill of health. It has had rough treatment, for in the breaker the coal is “dropped, rolled, rubbed, crushed and shaken” until only that part of it which is smaller than three sixty-fourths of an inch has failed to find a commercial billet in a railway car. Nothing that is coal seems to be wasted. Even the small sizes and fine dust that are swept away from the jigs and tables, with the water used in cleaning, is not forever lost, it seems. Most of the natural watercourses of the coal regions go on their way dark with coal silt; but eighty-one dredges were in use in 1919, and they recovered 621,365 tons of coal.

If the breaker system shows a conservation method that is near perfection, the underground mining does not, although this is not the fault of the mine management, nor of the miners. The waste in mining is still approximately one-third of the original coal content (percentage in 1921 was 34.6), but this was mainly due to the difficulties of mining in the pitch depth and faults of coal bed. Anthracite mining is much more difficult now than it was. This is indicated by the declining output per man per day. In 1877 the production per man per day was 7.5 gross tons; in 1922 it was 4 tons. The average thickness of the coal bed in 1872 was 158 inches; in 1922 it was 80 inches. The thick seams of early years have been worked almost to death, and year by year the operators have to give attention to thinner and thinner beds. For use in the latter, some of the companies have adopted successfully the shaking chute, to avoid having to take down the roof over the mine tracks. In this way the cost of mining has been lessened and the companies enabled to work seams that a few years ago could not be mined. Some of the seams now worked by long-wall or semi-wall methods of European coalfields are barely two feet thick. Therefore, a waste of only one-third of the coal in the ground is in fact a mining triumph, if compared with the wasteful mining of early days. In 1880, an engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company thought that the waste of only 61.3 of the original coal content was a mining achievement worthy of notice by mining engineers. In the pioneer decades of anthracite mining, the waste in mining was, it is said, 75 to 80 per cent. of the coal worked. Therefore, present-day waste in mining would not cause such pondering in company circles as it does, were it not for the acknowledged fact that the anthracite industry is going down hill, more than one-half of the coal deposits yet found in the anthracite region having been exhausted. There is need of conservation. Mining is going farther and farther from the surface. One hundred and twenty years of delving has burrowed ways underground long enough, if placed end to end, to about circle the earth. One of

the twenty-five State mine inspectors of the anthracite field, in 1922, estimated that in his inspection district there were 1,500 miles of underground gangways and workings. The miner has gone far underground to get the heating commodity that American householders demand. He will go farther and deeper during the next century of delving. Then perhaps he will have robbed Mother Earth of the whole of the wonderful mineral deposit she placed in Pennsylvania's beautiful valleys aeons of time ago for use in this tireless industrial age. In 1872 the average depth at which anthracite mining was done was 235 feet below the surface; in 1922, the average depth was 415 feet. Maybe, as times goes on and the search for other coal measures becomes more intense, more will be found at deeper levels. Indeed, in 1926, in one part of the Lackawanna Valley, deeper sinking discovered a seam which will give a new and indefinite lease of life to a mining town that otherwise was expected to develop all the earmarks of the Deserted Village thirty years or so hence. Possibly, this experience will be repeated in other parts of the anthracite coalfields, but the estimate of the United States Coal Commission of 1923 was that, at present rate of production, Pennsylvania would come to the end of its anthracite coal resources in about one hundred years.

Production has declined more than one-fourth from the peak level of war years. Of course, that was an extraordinary effort, not normal production. Still, the suspicion has gained ground that the anthracite operators have, of late, been restricting output to maintain price level. Certainly, movements of anthracite coal have been somewhat sluggish since the last two great strikes, 1922 and 1925, forced consumers to use substitute fuels. Oil-burning furnaces have made more devastating raids upon anthracite markets than the coal operators seem to realize. To the average uninformed citizen—the "poor consumer"—it seems that the anthracite producer, conscious of the superiority of his fuel for home consumption, sees nothing ominous in the present sluggishness of demand. They imagine, he reasons, that when consumers seek the best fuel, they will call for anthracite; that no strenuous hunt for buyers is necessary; that they will come of their own accord—when they want the best. Meanwhile, business logic seems to tell the operators to "sit tight," to "hold their end up"—in other words, to maintain sale prices at a level which will give the producer a reasonable return on his investment, and put into the pay envelope of the miner the war level wage that his powerful union has forced his employer to promise him for the next four years.

As a matter of fact, the operators are looking just as apprehensively at the existing state of things as the miners, who of late have been working only part time, or as the tradespeople of the mining region, whose trade depends almost wholly upon the mining pay roll which eventually finds its way, almost wholly, into their tills. The resources of the mining companies were severely tested by the last two general labor strikes, or lockouts. The miners have lived through two suspensions of about five months each—1922 and 1925—and when peace came, with surety of a truce of five years, they were looking to that period with confidence, hoping in that time to again reestablish their depleted savings accounts. The tradespeople were looking with equal confidence to the miners—an honest, responsible class as a whole—to make good their advances; but latterly, the men have been earning barely enough to pay their way.

How seriously a suspension of mining affects the tradespeople of the anthracite region may be understood roughly by a statement recently made. Every day of idleness at the mines makes the region a million dollars poorer—a region of only 1,300,000 people. A special effort to keep the mines working steadily seems called for.

Of course, the sympathy of the common people—the average consumer—is instinctively against the big interests. Great industrial combinations are

always viewed with suspicion. The political spell-binder since the beginning has ever condemned the few who have brought order out of industrial chaos, who have swept away the hundreds of petty dabblers at industry and in their places put a few strong corporations able, by better working methods and abler executive control, to stabilize prices, give the worker a fair return for his labor, and also prevent the squandering of a valuable mineral resource of the Nation. In the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, is a paragraph which reads:

In the study of anthracite conditions, one can not but be struck by the thought that a commodity so valuable and indispensable, lying within a small area, limited in quantity, should not be wastefully mined, and that the needs of future generations should be considered and their interests conserved.

There was a time, near the end of the nineteenth century, when there was a scramble for anthracite coal lands, over-production resulting. In consequence another scramble developed for what markets there were. Selling at less than the cost of production, some of the weaker producers were driven to the wall, putting many mine workers out of work. The industry was stabilized by the "big interests," the Coal Commission of 1902 having to recognize in its report that "the gradual concentration of anthracite mining properties in the hands of fewer corporations, . . . contributed to secure more uniform conditions in mining." The distributed state of almost all industries during the World War provided many opportunities for profiteering; and the anthracite coal industry has many black marks against it on consumers' books. Yet, strange to say, the "big interests" that control eighty or ninety per cent. of the production were not the offenders. The United States Coal Commission, authorized by Congress in 1922, to investigate all phases of the coal industry, found that although the uniformity of price asked by the big companies, year after year, indicated some degree of price fixing, this combination was not harmful to the consumer, for the big producers maintained this price level even in the face of opportunities to sell at very much higher price. The serious instances of profiteering were found to have been committed by a few of the smaller "independent" producers who hang on the fringe of what the Coal Commission described as "a natural monopoly." The smaller "independents" are not bound by what the big companies deem to be best for all concerned—for producers, miners, and consumers. They have been known to take advantage of a shortage of supply to extort an extra dollar or two. This led to further profiteering, for retailers had opportunity of extorting more, not only for what little coal the "independents" had, but also the larger quantities they had obtained at "reasonable" price from the "companies"—the "big interests." Thus, a discreditable opportunism was charged to the industry as a whole, instead of to only a small, irresponsible fraction of it.

It can hardly be denied that the anthracite coal industry, as at present conducted, is a monopoly, or at least a community of interests in which the average American consumer does not share. It is a seven-member combination: 1. The Commonwealth, the original owners of this natural monopoly. 2. County. 3. Municipality, these three drawing what might be classed as unearned increments to the extent of \$25,000,000 in taxes in 1926. 4. The landowners, who draw unearned increment also—royalty on their coal lands that the capitalists operate. 5. The "big interests," who have invested hundreds of millions of dollars in mining plants, mined the coal and sold it at prices which have yielded them an average profit of forty-one cents a ton over ten years (1913-22, as ascertained by the U. S. Coal Commission). 6. The 150,000 mine workers, who, when work is steady, are able to live comfortably, under good social conditions, on their pay. 7. The million or so more people of the coal regions whose living depends upon the trade that the anthracite

industry brings into the region. At times it is hard to say which is the dominating member—the capitalist or the laborer. The Coal Commission report reads, as to the labor unions: "There is a unified control of mine labor, the entire region being, for practical purposes 100 per cent. organized for collective bargaining. For better or for worse, the fact to be faced today is that wages, hours, and working conditions must be satisfactory to the workers." On the other hand, the capitalist is the man who holds the key to the mine. If he cannot sell his coal at a profit, he can lock the mine; then all the other members of the monopoly lose 100 per cent. of their revenue. In view of the existing irregularity of work at the mines, and the keen competition which other fuels are bringing into anthracite markets, an uneasy feeling is creeping over many logical business men of the anthracite region. They are not so sure that the "goose that lays the golden eggs," in bright and shiny anthracite, will ever again have strength enough to produce at the old rate. So many of its pin feathers have been plucked recently that the bird cannot be expected to continue strong and productive. A drop from 99,000,000 tons to 72,000,000 tons in nine years of a period of constant increase of population—and consequently of fuel consumers—needs more than war-time abnormality to explain it. The average American will buy what he wants, if it conforms in price to his idea of comparative value. If it does not, he will get along with the other article. Anthracite is the best, but not the only fuel. Anthracite may be the hard coal monopoly, but there is soft coal and oil.

From the beginning, the "big interests" of the anthracite coal industry have been unfortunate. They seemed unable to avoid countering the basic State and National laws which very definitely laid down the corporate bounds of common carriers. The alliance of transportation and mining corporations was attacked by law-makers more than a hundred years ago; yet in the development of the anthracite coalfields such an alliance was logical, and indeed inevitable. The coal deposits were worthless without good means of transportation. Common carriers, to exist, must have something to carry. The one need dove-tailed into the other. It cost some Wilkes-Barre men, in 1814, \$1 a ton to mine Lehigh coal and \$31 a ton to transport it to Philadelphia. The Lehigh Navigation Company was organized in 1818, with power to clear the slack-water navigation on the Lehigh River, and to dig a canal from Whitehaven to Easton. The prime purpose of this waterway improvement was to enable the Lehigh Coal Mine Company to deliver its coal in Philadelphia at a lower price than Welsh coal. In 1822, the two companies, having allied interests combined, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company being then chartered. It went forward in its dual capacity, notwithstanding legislative attempts to curb it. It promoted the building of the first blast-furnace at Catasauqua, in 1841, after tests had shown that anthracite coal could be successfully used in the making of pig iron. The iron deposits, probably, of the Scranton district, influenced the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to become railway builders also. The company built the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, from Phillipsburg to Scranton, leasing it subsequently to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, for a share of the gross receipts of the latter. It is thus seen that the pioneer coal company of the Lehigh coal-field could not, in developing its coal property, avoid being drawn into transportation enterprises also. The history of some of the other now great eastern railroads shows somewhat similar association with early mining enterprises.

Throughout the history of anthracite mining—at least since the beginning of canalization of waterways and the building of railways—almost each decade has shown a decrease in the percentage of coal mined by the independent producers, *i. e.*, by those operators who were not recognized as closely affiliated with some railway company. In 1895, the "independents" produced forty-five per cent. of the tonnage mined; in 1900, thirty-eight per cent.; in

1905, twenty-five per cent; in 1921 (after the dissolution of the Temple Iron Company), twenty-four per cent. If, however, the Susquehanna Collieries Company be included in the railroad group of mining companies, the percentage of "independents" for the year 1921 would be nineteen only.

The railroad group of operators is now generally referred to as the "companies" and this sufficiently differentiates them from the "independents." In 1900, the anthracite coal carrying railroads and their affiliated coal companies were:

RAILROAD.	MINING COMPANY.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.....	Coal Dept. of D. L. & W. R. R.
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.....	Coal Dept. of D. & H. Canal Co.
Erie & Wyoming Valley R. R.....	Pennsylvania Coal Company.
(Absorbed by Erie interests.)	
Erie R. R.....	Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
New York, Susquehanna & Western.....	Absorbed by Erie R. R.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.....	Scranton Coal Co., and New York & Scranton Coal Co.
Pennsylvania Railroad	Coal Companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Lehigh Valley Railroad	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill.....	Cross Creek Coal Company.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.....	Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R.....	Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company.

In 1921-22 there was some change in name, but to all intents the same carrier groups were connected with the same mining operations. As shown in the reports of the U. S. Coal Commission, there were ten so-called railroad coal companies, or eight mining "interests," in 1922. They were:

RAILROAD.	MINING INTEREST.
Philadelphia & Reading R. R.....	Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.....	Glen Alden Coal Co.
Delaware & Hudson Co.....	Hudson Coal Co.
Lehigh Valley R. R.....	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Erie Railroad Co.....	Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc.
	Pennsylvania Coal Co.
	Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Central Railroad of N. J.....	Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
Lehigh & New England R. R.....	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.....	Scranton Coal Co.

Although it cannot be said that pioneer anthracite coal producers were the pioneers also of all of these railways, it might, with good reason be claimed that the anthracite coal industry had appreciable part in the origin and sound establishment of most of them. For instance, the Delaware and Hudson, which is likely to be the leading link in a Loree chain of railways that would reach far into the continent, had its beginning in one of the oldest of the anthracite mining corporations. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was mining coal at Carbondale, the northern end of the Wyoming coalfield, in 1829. The first steam locomotive used in America was imported from England by this pioneer coal mining and transportation company. Coal was, it would seem, the spur that drove the pioneers on to this dangerous experiment in mechanical haulage. Rivalry spurred on others vitally interested in coal to bring the new means of transportation to their mines also. So it happened that during the next few decades the ancient saying "All roads lead to Rome" might well be applied to Pennsylvania's region of catacombs. The iron roads of the East were making pilgrimages to King Coal, all anxious to carry back to his shivering subjects outside his warmest blessings. Still, the American pioneer of steam locomotion—the D. & H. Co.—hardly seems to have been as faithful to that means of coal haulage as some of the later carrier companies were. The Delaware and Hudson Company had built a gravity road connecting its Carbondale mines with its canal system, six miles or so distant, at

Honesdale. Along the canal for very many years the coal would slowly go to its terminus at Rondout, on the Hudson River, thence making quicker way down the historical natural waterway to New York City. Not until 1898 did the Delaware and Hudson Company abandon the gravity-road-and-canal route to market. In that year they built a railway spur, of standard gauge, to connect their Carbondale mines with the Erie Railroad at Honesdale. Much of the D. & H. output, however, was going northward, over the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railroad, from Carbondale to Nineveh, there connecting with the Delaware and Hudson main road to Albany. This Erie branch is now part of that known as the Susquehanna branch of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad system. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company owns and operates several of the largest mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. Its coal properties extend from Carbondale to Plymouth, and its Susquehanna branch of railway extends from Nineveh to Wilkes-Barre, serving these mines. Its allocation of work involved in its mining enterprises is somewhat unusual. The Hudson Coal Company is closely affiliated with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. Indeed, the coal company is absolutely owned by the railroad company. The latter not only owns all the mines but works them, delivering the coal at the mine mouth to the Hudson Coal Company, whose part in the operation is to prepare the coal for market and sell it, through wholesalers. From the Hudson Coal Company's breakers, the coal passes into the railway cars of the parent company, the latter, of course, reserving to itself the important prerogatives of carrying agent.

This alliance of coal and carrier corporations is all part of a system of public service which the Federal investigating body, the United States Coal Commission, in 1923, admitted to be superior to earlier methods of operating the vital anthracite industry. Quoting from the general report of the commission, "the question squarely before the public is, which better serves it in certainty of supply and in quality and price of product, the large or the small anthracite companies?" Answering this question, the report, a few paragraphs further on reads: ". . . the commission is convinced that the public would benefit by increased production by the larger and lower cost companies" . . . "and thereby gain some measure of protection against the demands of unscrupulous dealers. If there be a monopoly in effect it is not in the sense of pooling cost and profit among the 'railroad' companies, but in the sense that practically uniform prices have been charged by the 'railroad' group." "Real benefits have flowed to the public from strongly financed companies" is another quotation from the same report, this the opinion, remember, of an independent body of investigators appointed by the Federal Government to find out what was wrong with the anthracite coal industry at a time when consumers were crying out for protection against extortionate coal prices and at least one New England State Government was considering ways of banning anthracite coal altogether. The complete divorcing of mining and carrier corporations would probably do nobody any good; yet the average man of small means seems instinctively to welcome a chance to sprag the wheel of "big business" by legislation, based on a warped understanding of common right and no consideration at all of common weal.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is one of the pioneer coal owning roads that have their origin in the anthracite region. Coal and iron brought the Scrantons to the fair city that perpetuates their name. He and his associates began railway building eastward. In 1856 they reached Delaware Water Gap and there united with the Warren Railroad, the latter connecting with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Junction, and so furnishing Scranton and the northern anthracite field with an iron way to the seaboard at New York. The Lehigh Valley Railroad also connected with the Central Railroad, and both users of the latter were subsequently driven to

find other ways to New York. One company, the D., L. & W. R. R., connected with the Morris and Essex road, which was continued to Easton, crossing it at Washington, New Jersey; the other, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, built a line from Phillipsburg to Elizabeth, almost paralleling the Central road. To regain its share of coal traffic the Central Railroad of New Jersey was now forced to ally itself with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and also with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, so that it might use the line of the latter—the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad—to complete the connection. So the rivalry went on, coal companies and railroad corporations working hand in hand to out-manoeuvre another such combination. In one notable instance, a railroad company tried to “squeeze out” some of the big coal operators. And the latter, in self defense, were compelled to build a “belt line” of their own, so as to connect their mines with other railroads. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost before the competing railroads eventually realized that there was room for them all in the anthracite field—not only room, but ample room—big profits and fat dividends for contented stockholders. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is one of the wealthiest, if not the richest, railroad corporation of the East. It comes legitimately into the coal industry, with charter rights “to mine, transport and sell coal.” It acquired immense coal holdings in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, one group of mines being in the Scranton vicinity and another important group being between Pittston and Plymouth. In addition, it acquired an immense field in the Nanticoke district. A branch of the D., L. & W. R. R. system runs from Scranton, along the Susquehanna River, to Bloomsburg and Northumberland, there connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad system. Along this route much coal passes from D., L. & W. mines. In 1909, the Delaware, Lackawanna and West Coal Company was organized, “to ship and market all the coal mined” by the railroad company. Its stock was taken by stockholders of the railroad company. The affiliation continued until September, 1921, when “the Glen Alden Coal Company succeeded the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company as the producer of the coal, but continues to sell its output through the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.” The D., L. & W. Coal Company’s stock of \$6,500,000 was made possible of purchase by the stockholders of the railroad, by a stock dividend of \$13,000,000 made by the railroad company at that time. The Glen Alden Coal Company took over the coal property of the railroad company at a nominal price—*original* value, and has continued to be a “close” corporation—to all intents, the coal producing department of the railroad company. Latterly, it has been the coal sales department also.

A somewhat similar process has been followed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, one of the pioneer coal roads. Its ostensible divorcing of mining and carrying interests, however, occurred along before the D., L. & W. R. R. Co. acted. Since 1881, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company has been the coal producing branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and in 1912 the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company took over the sales branch of the coal interests of the Lehigh Valley Railroad group (including Coxe Bros., Inc.). Everything was “cut and dried.” The Coal Sales Company issued stock to the amount of \$6,060,800, but gave the Lehigh Valley Railroad stockholders the privilege of purchasing the whole of it. To make this possible, the railroad company simultaneously, or soon thereafter, declared a stock dividend of \$6,060,800. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company operates mines in all the anthracite coal-fields. In addition to this output, the railroad company carries all the coal mined on those of its coal lands that it has permitted tenants to operate. The Lehigh Valley main road runs through the anthracite field from Mauch Chunk to Pittston, “but the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts, as far as Mount Carmel, are a perfect net work of branch roads, known as the Coal Branches.” The

Coxe interests, which are now in the Lehigh Valley Railroad group, were the pioneers of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, and its operations—carrying and mining—centered in Drifton. The Coxe company led the “independent” coal operators in their fight against control by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and eventually brought the carriers to terms that were fair.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey mined coal in the anthracite fields under the name of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, operating collieries in the Wyoming coalfield, and also in the Lehigh region, near Audenried. A branch of the road entered the Panther Creek Basin, to take the output of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In addition the Central Railroad of New Jersey acquired immense holdings of undeveloped coal land between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke. From Wilkes-Barre to within four miles of Scranton, the Central Railroad of New Jersey passed over the Delaware and Hudson tracks, before entering its own system, and connecting with the New York, Ontario and Western at Scranton. A few years ago, a new chapter in the history of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was begun, the United States Supreme Court issuing a decree separating it from the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. The latter has since been operating under changed status.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, “the most extensive owner of lands and the heaviest miner of coal of all the operators,” has also been separated from mining, a decree of the Supreme Court compelling them to dispose of their coal holdings to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Their operations came into the Middle coalfield, but were mainly in the Schuylkill region.

The Erie Railroad Company has extensive coal holdings in the Lackawanna Valley, also at Moosic, Avoca and Pittston. Its coal passed over the Delaware and Hudson road to Carbondale, or over the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad, which superseded the old Pennsylvania gravity road from Pittston to Hawley. The Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company are the producing companies of the Erie Railroad Company. The New York, Susquehanna and Western road was absorbed by the Erie; so also was the Erie & Wyoming Valley road.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, through its coal companies, the Scranton Coal Company and the New York and Scranton Coal Company, operated mainly north of Scranton. It acquired most valuable coal holdings about twenty-five years ago. Its railway connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Scranton.

The Susquehanna Collieries Company is usually grouped with the “independent” producers though, in antecedents at least, it was distinctly a “railroad company.” The Susquehanna Collieries Company succeeded to the coal interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of the “independent” producers, the Susquehanna Company is the largest, its mines being at Glen Lyon and near Nanticoke. The other large “independents” include the Hazle Brook Coal Company, which was organized in 1921, consolidating the Girardville Mining Co., Maryd Coal Co., Midvalley Coal Co., the Raven Run Coal Co., the Upper Lehigh Coal Co., and the Hazle Brook Coal Co. The Markle interests have been prominent among the “independent” group of the Lehigh coalfield since the middle decades of last century. The Jeddo-Highland Coal Co., the Pardee interests, the Kingston Coal Co., the Lytle Coal Co., the Buck Run Coal Co., the Darkwater Coal Co., the Repplier Coal Co., the Temple Coal Co., the Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co., and the Alden Coal Co. are also among the larger producers of the so-called “independent” group. In efficiency and steadiness, the operations and sales systems correspond generally with those of the “railroad group.” The mischief, in past years, of high prices has been generally attributed to the small producers who have little to sell and have not

hesitated to so arrange their deliveries as to take full advantage of temporary shortage of supply.

It is not possible to give detailed statistics of mining for the year 1926; in fact, the publication of mining reports by the State seems to be much over due. It was not until May 29, 1925, that the Secretary of Mines submitted to Governor Gifford Pinchot the reports of the Department of Mines for the years ending December 31, 1921 and 1922. For the purpose of this record, the statistics for the year 1921 will serve quite as well as those for the year 1926; indeed, those for the year 1921 will serve better for that was a normal year, whereas 1926 was a strike year. So, also, was 1922. In the latter year the output of anthracite coal was only 53,910,201 net tons, whereas in 1921, 90,358,642 net tons were mined. The figures for the year 1921, therefore, will give a truer indication of the modern development of the anthracite mining industry.

The Luzerne County mining districts are the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, also about one-third of the 7th and about one-half of the 16th districts. From Luzerne County mining districts, in 1921, 31,648,629 tons of coal were shipped to market, 3,633,711 tons were consumed at the collieries, and 1,400,862 tons were sold locally. The total production was 36,683,202 tons, or 40.60 per cent. of the total quantity of anthracite coal produced. The average number of days worked was two hundred and seventy. Further details are:

SEVENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Glen Alden Coal Co.:</i>			
Hallstead Colliery	D. L. & W.....	203,350	354
<i>Hillside Coal & Iron Co.:</i>			
Consolidated Colliery	Erie	125,097	266
<i>Pennsylvania Coal Co.:</i>			
Central Colliery	Erie	263,380	670
<i>Suffolk Coal Co.:</i>			
Avoca Colliery	D. & D.....	125,462	450
Grand Total. Luzerne County's Part of the Seventh District....		717,289	1,740

EIGHTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Hillside Coal & Iron Co.:</i>			
Butler Colliery	Erie	677,685	1,580
<i>Hudson Coal Co.:</i>			
Laflin Colliery	D. & H.....	315,436	538
<i>Pennsylvania Coal Co.:</i>			
No. 9 Colliery	Erie	676,274	1,650
Ewen Colliery	Erie	637,862	1,697
No. 6 Colliery	Erie	450,266	1,398
No. 14 Colliery	Erie	757,220	1,959
Barnum Colliery	Erie	143,531	403
<i>Quinn Coal Co.:</i>			
Pickaway Colliery	L. V.	8,188	87
Grand Total. Eighth District.....		3,666,462	9,312

NINTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Lchigh Valley Coal Co.:</i>			
Stevens Colliery	L. V. (Idle)
Exeter Colliery	L. V.	437,501	720
Westmoreland Colliery	L. V.	206,780	345
Maithy Colliery	L. V.	332,300	581
Broadwell (Lackawanna)	} D. & H. and L. V.	45,255	79
Heidelberg Colliery		201,584	388
Seneca Colliery		254,221	582
William A. (Lackawanna)		148,673	322
<i>Temple Coal Co.:</i>			
Forty Fort Colliery	L. V.	270,838	505
Harry E. Colliery	D. L. & W.; L. V.	222,485	468
<i>Kingston Coal Co.:</i>	{ D. L. & W.; L. V.; Penna.; D. & H.; C. R.	336,409	810
Kingston No. 4	{ R. of N. J.	1,789
Kingston Washery			
<i>Mount Lookout Coal Co.:</i>			
Mt. Lookout Colliery	D. L. & W.; L. V.	164,130	433
<i>Harris-Denly Coal Co.:</i>			
Kintz Colliery	D. L. & W.; L. V.	29,291	81
<i>Healey Coal Co.:</i>			
Troy	L. V.	21,344	49
<i>John Ames Coal Co.:</i>			
Phoenix Washery	L. V.	7,425	44
<i>John Fib Coal Co.:</i>			
Wyoming Washery	L. V.	3,127	30
Grand Total. Ninth District		2,683,320	5,448

TENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Central Coal Co.:</i>			
Wyoming Colliery	D. & H.	68,159	158
<i>John Conlon:</i>			
Conlon Colliery	D. & H.	59,992	130
<i>East Boston Coal Co.:</i>			
East Boston Colliery	D. L. & W.; L. V.	154,532	416
	Penna.; D. & H.		
<i>Glen Alden Coal Co.:</i>			
Pettebone Colliery	D. L. & W.	679,866	946
<i>Haddock Mining Co.:</i>			
Black Diamond	L. V.; D. L. & W.	160,914	373
<i>Healey Coal Co.:</i>			
Miners Mills Colliery	L. V.	27,338	99
<i>Hudson Coal Co.:</i>			
Pine Ridge Colliery	D. & H.	} 980,192	1,184
Delaware Colliery	D. & H.		
Pine Ridge Washery	D. & H.		
<i>Lchigh Valley Coal Co.:</i>			
Henry Colliery	L. V.	471,496	740
Mineral Spring Colliery	L. V.	300,556	507
<i>Raub Coal Co.:</i>			
Louise Colliery	L. V.	65,886	266
<i>Traders Coal Co.:</i>			
Ridgewood Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.; Erie....	56,849	386
<i>Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co.:</i>			
Madeira Colliery	D. L. & W.; D. & H.	170,449	375
Grand Total. Tenth District		3,242,035	6,233

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Hillman Coal Co.:</i>			
Hillman Colliery	L. V.	94,633	246
<i>Hudson Coal Co.:</i>			
Baltimore No. 5	D. & H.	962,725	1,826
<i>Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.:</i>			
Hollenback No. 2	C. R. R. of N. J.	326,921	583
South Wilkes-Barre No. 5	C. R. R. of N. J.	479,528	978
Stanton No. 7	C. R. R. of N. J.	811,870	1,482
Empire Washery	C. R. R. of N. J.	47,651	45
<i>Lehigh Valley Coal Co.:</i>			
Dorrance Colliery	L. V.	569,508	857
Prospect Colliery	L. V.	362,281	755
<i>Red Ash Coal Co.:</i>			
Red Ash No. 3	C. R. R. of N. J.	54,809	250
Grand Total. Eleventh District		3,709,926	7,022

TWELFTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Glen Alden Coal Co.:</i>			
Woodward Colliery	D. L. & W.	1,229,706	1,767
Woodward Bank	D. L. & W.	37,213
Nanticoke Power Plant	D. L. & W.	34
<i>Hudson Coal Co.:</i>			
Loree No. 6 Colliery	D. & H.	1,590,201	2,443
Loree Washery	D. & H.
<i>Inter-City Fuel Co.:</i>			
Plymouth Co. Washery	C. R. R. of N. J.	8,052	44
<i>Kingston Coal Co.:</i>			
Kingston No. 2 Colliery	{ D. L. & W.; L. V.; D. & H.; Penna.; C. R. R. of N. J.	382,935	885
Gaylord Colliery	{ D. L. & W.; D. & H.; Penna.; C. R. R. of N. J.	118,154	323
<i>Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.:</i>			
Lance No. 11 Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.	480,692	912
Nottingham No. 15 Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.	629,407	1,058
<i>Plymouth Red Ash Coal Co.:</i>			
Plymouth Red Ash Colliery	D. L. & W.	17,361	40
Grand Total. Twelfth District		4,527,194	7,506

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Glen Alden Coal Co.:</i>			
Loomis Colliery	D. L. & W.	798,749	1,019
Truesdale Colliery	D. L. & W.	1,533,152	2,122
Avondale Colliery	D. L. & W.	242,668	488
Culm Bank to Avondale Breaker...	D. L. & W.	82,743
<i>Geo. F. Lee Coal Co.:</i>			
Chauncey Colliery	D. L. & W.	98,285	296
<i>Lehigh Valley Coal Co.:</i>			
Franklin Colliery	L. V.	415,566	634
Warrior Run Colliery	L. V.	95,234	155
<i>Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.:</i>			
Sugar Notch No. 9 Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.	423,401	852
Maxwell No. 20 Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.	583,961	1,079
Buttonwood No. 22 Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.	277,577	632
<i>Pittston Coal Mining Co.:</i>			
Hadleigh Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.	134,446	273
<i>West Nanticoke Coal Co.:</i>			
West Nanticoke Colliery	Penna.	32,721	171
Grand Total. Thirteenth District		4,718,503	7,721

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Alden Coal Co.:</i>			
Alden Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.....	337,485	790
<i>East Alden Mining Co.:</i>			
East Alden Colliery	L. V.	37,438	58
<i>Glen Alden Coal Co.:</i>			
Auchincloss Colliery	D. L. & W.	331,470	501
Bliss Colliery	D. L. & W.	646,301	902
<i>Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.:</i>			
Wanamie No. 18 Colliery.....	C. R. R. of N. J.....	653,117	1,164
Wanamie Washery	C. R. R. of N. J.....	152,318	68
<i>Stackhouse Coal Co. E. S.:</i>			
Salem Colliery	D. L. & W.	39,846	189
<i>Susquehanna Collieries Co.:</i>			
No. 5 Colliery.....	Penna. R. R.....	449,860	1,279
No. 6 Colliery.....	Penna. R. R.....	500,869	1,013
No. 7 Colliery.....	Penna. R. R.....	434,940	1,064
Nanticoke Washery	Penna. R. R.....	212,112	57
<i>West End Coal Co.:</i>			
West End Colliery.....	Penna. R. R.; C. R. R. of N. J.	520,311	996
Grand Total. Fourteenth District		4,306,067	8,081

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

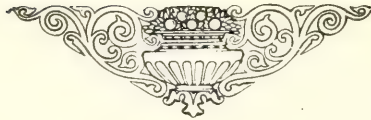
Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc.:</i>			
Drifton Colliery	L. V.	414,301	664
Eckley Colliery	L. V.	328,407	327
Deringer Colliery	L. V.	364,107	699
<i>East Point Coal Co.:</i>			
Pond Creek Colliery.....	C. R. R. of N. J.....	14,453	135
<i>Jeddo-Highland Coal Co.:</i>			
Highland No. 2 Colliery.....	L. V.	242,512	590
Highland No. 5 Colliery.....	L. V.	282,757	501
Jeddo No. 4.....	L. V.	404,913	1,065
Jeddo No. 7.....		197,832	351
<i>Kemmerer & Co. M. S.:</i>			
Sandy Run	C. R. R. of N. J.....	70,070	152
<i>Lehigh Valley Coal Co.:</i>			
Hazleton No. 1 Colliery.....	L. V.	277,467	458
Hazleton Shaft	L. V.	323,901	762
<i>Pardee Bros. & Co., Inc.:</i>			
Lattimer Colliery	L. V.	574,804	1,077
<i>Upper Lehigh Coal Co.:</i>			
Upper Lehigh Colliery.....	C. R. R. of N. J.....	145,122	294
<i>J. S. Wentz Co.:</i>			
Hazle Brook Colliery.....	L. V.	118,762	185
<i>Wolf Collieries Co., Inc.:</i>			
Wolf Colliery	L. V.	43,670	88
Grand Total. Fifteenth District.....		3,803,078	7,348

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, 1921.

Operators and Collieries.	Railroad to Mine	Total Production Net Tons	Number of Employees
<i>Cranberry Creek Coal Co.:</i>			
Cranberry Colliery	L. V.	903,337	1,343
<i>Charles M. Dodson & Co.:</i>			
Beaver Brook Colliery	L. V.; C. R. R. of N. J....	271,598	504
<i>Harwood Coal Co.:</i>			
Harwood Colliery	L. V.	97,599	386
<i>Lehigh Valley Coal Co.:</i>			
Spring Mountain Colliery	L. V.	301,172	485
Spring Brook Colliery	L. V.	10,206	153
Spring Brook Washery	L. V.		
<i>Thomas R. Rees & Son:</i>			
Dusky Diamond Colliery	C. R. R. of N. J.....	207	19
Grand Total. Luzerne County's Part of Sixteenth District.....		1,584,119	2,890

In the three-quarters of a century of shaft mining in the anthracite region, there have been surprisingly few serious general mining disasters. On September 6, 1869, the fire at Avondale Colliery, Plymouth, took the lives of one hundred and seventy-nine miners. The next serious accident was on December 18, 1885, at Nanticoke No. 1. Colliery. Twenty-six men were killed by an inrush of quicksand. An explosion of gas in Jersey No. 8 Mine, at Ashley, on May 15, 1890, killed twenty-six men. A fall of roof imprisoned the workers in the Twin Mine at Pittston, on June 28, 1896, and then fifty-eight lost their lives. Fire in the Pancoast Mine, at Throop, on April 7, 1911, took toll to the extent of seventy-two lives; and ninety-two were killed in Baltimore No. 5 (Baltimore Tunnel), at Wilkes-Barre, on June 5, 1919, in an explosion of powder and dynamite. With these exceptions, no single mining disaster in the anthracite coalfields has taken the lives of more than twenty men. Fatal accidents are constantly occurring in mining, of course, but the mine disasters have been few. Five hundred and forty-six mine workers lost their lives in 1921, while at their work in the anthracite region, and of this number one hundred and ninety-eight were of Luzerne County. This was the casualty total of the operation of a dangerous occupation for one year by 161,926 men. Over the period 1870-1922, the fatalities per 1,000,000 tons of anthracite coal mined averaged 7.60.

The mines attract workers of almost all the nationalities that make up the American population, but the larger national groups among the 161,926 anthracite miners in 1921 were as follows: American, 70,625; Polish, 24,926; Italian, 12,063; Lithuanian, 12,099; Slavonian, 9,276; Austrian, 9,222; Russian, 8,265; Irish, 3,098; Welsh, 2,854; English, 2,752; Hungarian, 1,954; German, 1,357; Greek, 793; Tyrolean, 565; Swedish, 472; Scotch, 426; Spanish, 267.



CHAPTER LIII.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Anthracite coal has come so dominantly into the industrial history of Luzerne County that a stranger is apt to think the other industries are of little importance. It requires little research, however, to discover that the Wyoming Valley is not only a mining region. Anthracite coal mining is, it is true, the leading industry, but the textile industry has been looming large in Luzerne during recent years. The textile mills of the Wilkes-Barre district employ about 9,000 operatives; and, by the way, Wilkes-Barre is not the only textile center of Luzerne County. At Hazleton there are five silk mills and seven knitting mills. For a generation or more, one of these Hazleton mills has found steady employment for more than a thousand workers. It is said that Luzerne County, in 1925, took the place of Paterson, New Jersey, as the dominant silk center of America. Wilkes-Barre has a lace mill which employs about a thousand operatives. It is in the class of the largest American lace manufacturing plants, and in one respect is unique, in that the Wilkes-Barre mill is "the only one of its kind in the world that spins yarn from raw cotton to weave into curtains." The metal manufacturing plants of the Wyoming Valley are by no means insignificant. They employ more than 4,000 workers. Several internationally-known makes of automobiles, trucks, and busses use Sheldon bumpers. Wilkes-Barre axles and springs go under many cars. Wyoming shovels are known from coast to coast. The Vulcan Iron Works, at their several plants, find employment for more than a thousand skilled workers. Vulcan locomotives are known in most of the leading countries of both hemispheres. Kingston manufactures adding machines that find many foreign markets. For seventy-five years Pittston stoves and ranges have been leaders. For a century Hazard wire rope has been used—the first ever used in America for suspension bridge purposes, it is said. And, during recent years, the Hazard insulated wire specialties, particularly the Hazard parkway underground cable, have been the operating connection of many of the fire alarm and traffic regulation systems of leading American cities. Wilkes-Barre has three large tobacco manufacturing establishments that hold their own against the great tobacco trusts; and, quite recently a cigar manufacturing plant at Forty Fort assumed such large proportions as to give credence to the assertion that it is the largest in the world; certainly, it is the largest of the fifty plants of the General Cigar Company, a National corporation, whose factories are to be found in many states. The Forty Fort cigar factory employs about 1,500 operatives. "Planter" peanuts are in demand all over the United States, but not many persons know that they represent a Wilkes-Barre business which has an annual turnover of \$8,000,000. The flouring mills of the Wyoming Valley are not only historic; they are establishments that keep abreast of modern milling improvements and successfully compete with the more extensively advertised flours.

The manufactured products of the Wilkes-Barre district include art glass, automobile commercial bodies, automobile parts, car wheels and axles; chemicals, cigars, clay products; coal breaker machinery; copper wire; curtains, electric hoists, electric machines; engines, steam, electric and gasoline; iron and wire fencing; fire escapes; farm implements; hosiery, some Nationally known; insulated wire, iron and steel ropes; knitted products; laces; locomotives; metallic steam packing; mine drills, motor generators, paints and oils; paper products, including waterproof paper tubes; peanut butter; pow-

der; power (one electric plant furnishing power to 200 communities, over a radius of one hundred miles); printing (a recent merger of two large plants promising, it is said, to give Wilkes-Barre the largest printing establishment in northeastern Pennsylvania, another plant being fully occupied in the printing of colored supplements for Sunday papers); shovels; shirts; silks; snow guards; springs; steel drums; stove castings, stoves and ranges, sugar machinery, tobacco; toilet preparations; umbrellas, underwear, violins, ventilators, wire rope.

Altogether, Luzerne County's manufacturing industries, at the time of the taking of the last Federal industrial census (1919), numbered five hundred and seventy-nine, employing an average of 24,856 workers, whose earnings were \$21,400,673. Value of products was \$94,702,494. The value of the coal output of Luzerne County is about twice as much (\$199,289,572, in 1924), but the foregoing is sufficient to indicate that the manufacturing industries are by no means negligible factors in the industrial life of the Wyoming Valley. The coal measures may have become exhausted a century hence, or reduced to such small volume as to be no longer the dominant industry, but the probability is that long ere that industrial change takes place, the other industries will have so far increased as to be able to provide satisfactorily for the majority of the workers of the region, thus keeping the former coal region in the prosperous industrial state to which it had been so long accustomed. Indeed, the probability is that the change will take place unnoticed, a gradual dwindling of mining importance being counterbalanced by gradual increase in manufacturing activity. It is generally recognized that anthracite mining, after some more decades of peak activity, will gradually diminish, but recent expansion of other industries indicates that as an industrial manufacturing centre Wilkes-Barre's future is bright.

In substantiation, the recent history of the silk industry in Luzerne County might be cited. There was only one silk mill in the county forty years ago, and few in Pennsylvania. In 1919, Pennsylvania, for the first time, led all the states in the value of silk textile products. Luzerne County's share in Pennsylvania's textile development was fifty of three hundred and seventy-three establishments. And there has been considerable expansion since 1919. In the last six years it is estimated that the silk throwing industry of Luzerne County has expanded twenty-five per cent., now providing for an average of about 12,000 operatives, the frequent labor strikes at Paterson, New Jersey, reacting to the benefit of Wilkes-Barre.

The pioneer silk company in the Wilkes-Barre district was the Hess-Goldsmith Company, which established a plant on Waller Street in 1886. It is now one of the largest. In 1899 the Duplan Silk Company built the first mill at Hazleton. Fifteen years later it was putting out annually about 7,000,000 yards of broad silks. Now Hazleton has five silk mills, and the Wilkes-Barre district is forging ahead, seriously challenging, if not having recently taken, Paterson's place as the chief silk manufacturing center of America.

The Wyoming Valley silk companies in 1927 are: The Anthracite Silk Throwing Company, Wyoming; Avoca Silk Co., Avoca; Bentley Silk Corp., Pittston; Century Throwing Co., Wilkes-Barre; Crane Bros., Kingston; David B. Edmund Silk Mill, Wilkes-Barre; Dorranceton Silk Works, Kingston; Duryea Silk Throwing Co., Duryea; Empire Silk Co., Wilkes-Barre; Fashion Silk Co., Plymouth; Forty Fort Silk Co., Forty Fort and Swoyersville; Franklin Mill, Wilkes-Barre; Fromberg Silk Co., Kingston; Georgetown Silk Co., Wilkes-Barre; Gillis-Krych Silk Co., Edwardsville; Gillis Krych Silk Corp., Pittston; Goebel Silk Throwing Co., Wilkes-Barre; Weston E. Good Co., Pittston; Guaranty Silk Corp., Nanticoke; Hamilton Silk Co., Swoyersville; Henry R. Heitman, Inc., Wilkes-Barre; Hess, Goldsmith

& Co., Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, and Plymouth; Kingston Silk Throwing Co., Kingston; Klots Throwing Co., Moosic; Leon-Ferenbach Silk Co., Sugar Notch, Parsons and Wilkes-Barre; Liberty Throwing Co., Nanticoke; Nanticoke Silk Throwing Co., Nanticoke; Newark Silk Co., Wilkes-Barre; Patricia Silk Co., Pittston; Plains Silk Throwing Co., Plains; Post & Sheldon Silk Corp., Dupont; Puritan Silk Co. (Duplan Silk Co.), Wilkes-Barre; Ramsey Silk Co., Avoca; Rosedale Silk Co., Wyoming; Schwarzenbach-Huber Co., Inc., Wilkes-Barre; Sheldon-Robertson Silk Co., Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre; Sheridan Silk Mill, Pittston; Tamor Silk Mills, Inc., Pittston; Universal Industrial Corp., Duryea; Verigood Silk Throwing Co., Pittston; Wallace-Wilson Hosiery Co., Kingston; West Pittston Silk Throwing Co., West Pittston; Wilkes-Barre Silk Co., Wilkes-Barre.

The advantage that the Wyoming Valley possessed in this manufacturing industry was demonstrated during the coal strikes of 1922 and 1925. Then, the labor of the 10,000 or 12,000 young women who constitute the bulk of the mill operatives went a long way to sustain thousands of families wherein the male members were forced to endure idleness for many months.

The silk throwing industry finds an ideal center in the coal regions. Fuel is at hand at first cost, and in a populous region wherein the dominant industry—coal—can find employment only for males, they find abundance of labor of the type they want—female operatives. Thus it happens that the silk and other textile industries are increasing so rapidly in the Wyoming Valley.

Altogether, of the about 60,000 operatives of the Wilkes-Barre district, about 35,000 find employment in other industries than coal mining. These are estimated figures for the year 1926. The Federal statistics for the last census year, 1920, giving the figures for the manufacturing industries in 1919, credit Luzerne County with only 24,856 operatives in these industries. The expansion in other industries than coal mining must, therefore, have been substantial during the last seven years. A few more years will bring us to another Federal census year. Meanwhile, for purposes of record, it might be well to spread here some more statistics of the 1919 census. Quoting from the tables for cities and boroughs of 10,000 inhabitants, or more, we find that the average number of wage-earners in manufacturing industries of Hazleton in 1919 were 3,815; of Nanticoke, 1,029; of Pittston, 974; of Plymouth, 588; of Wilkes-Barre, 9,408. The majority of these worked between 48 and 54 hours a week. Hazleton possessed 74 manufacturing establishments, including four valued at \$500,000 or more; Nanticoke had 36 plants, including four valued at \$100,000 or more; Pittston had 40 plants, including twelve valued at \$100,000 or more; Plymouth had 21 plants, including five valued at \$100,000 to \$500,000; and Wilkes-Barre had 179 plants, including 44 valued at \$20,000 to \$100,000, 29 worth from \$100,000 to \$500,000, six worth from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and eight plants valued at more than \$1,000,000. The value of products in 1919 was: Hazleton, \$14,830,168; Nanticoke, \$2,015,014; Pittston, \$3,835,864; Plymouth, \$1,285,256; Wilkes-Barre, \$41,986,203. Included in the Wilkes-Barre figures were silk goods valued at \$6,023,928.

Wireless Telegraphy Pioneer—The dawn of the twentieth century witnessed the introduction into the world of science of that most mystifying yet stupendously valuable discovery—wireless telegraphy, and the succeeding years have been filled with progressive activities in the practical application of this marvel. First applied to ships at sea it revolutionized maritime trade and travel and of recent years has been the basic principle for the great strides which have been made in radio broadcasting, trans-Atlantic telephone service, and pictorial transmission.

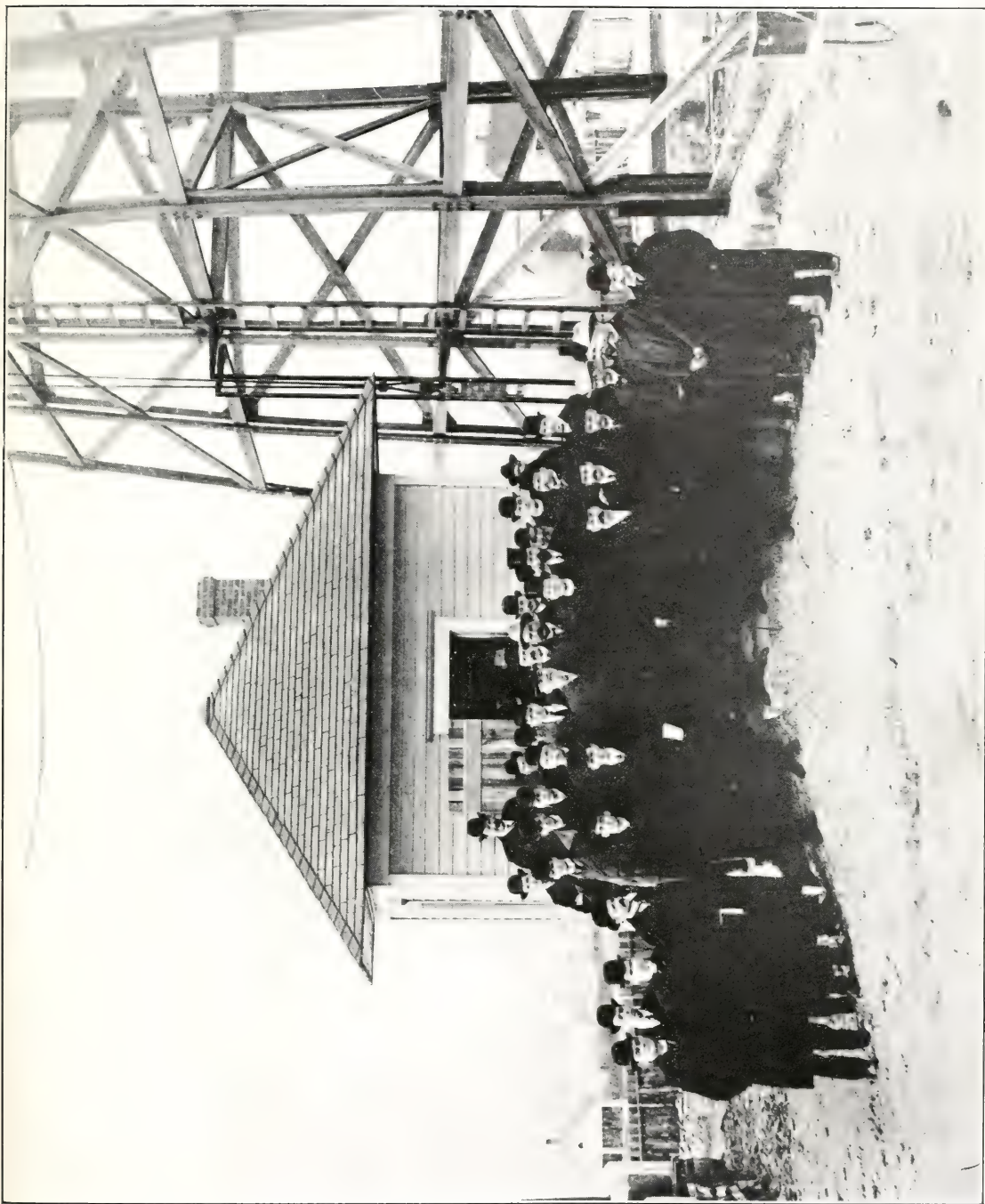
As one of the pioneers in the perfection of wireless telegraphy, the Reverend Joseph Murgas, of Wilkes-Barre, stands out prominently for his origi-

nal and valuable contributions to the development of this remarkable innovation in the annals of scientific history. Father Murgas, a man of great creative genius, devised a system of tone transmission which was an incomparable improvement over previous methods, and on October 2, 1903, applied to the United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for patent letter covering his first invention, which patent was granted under date of May 10, 1904, designated as No. 759,825, "Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus," and No. 759,826, "Method of Communicating Intelligence by Wireless Telegraphy."

The first, "Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus," contains a description of a revolving imperfect contact receiving apparatus for wireless telegraphy in which apparatus, a steel needle slowly rotates by clock work touching some small carbons forming an imperfect contact, which in proper connection with one cell battery and a telephone receiver reproduces faithfully and perfectly the signals emitted from a wireless sending station.

The second patent letter describes a new method of wireless communication, the so-called tone system. The invention consists of the construction in proper relation of the units of the so-called oscillatory circuit apparatus in the sending station, comprising the condensers, inductances, the spark gap and by a given electrical energy adjusting the same permanently in such a way that they emit a musical tone of a certain pitch. By selecting properly the units of the mentioned closed circuit in the sending station, it is possible to obtain at will several tones of different pitch, of which can be formed the alphabet replacing the Morse signals, the dot with one tone and the dash with another tone of different pitch. Because the tones thus obtained to form the Morse code do not depend upon time duration, the musical tones emitted are all of short duration, but differ in pitch, thus making it possible to send and receive signals with greater ease and certainty. However, this property of utilizing tones is not the only factor in establishing Father Murgas' system as superior to all rivals, as one of the greatest advantages is the perfect reception of signals from long distances. By negotiating a common sender in a sending station, the spark emitted from the spark gap has irregular crackling noises, and in receiving the same from a distance, the noise is similar to the ever-present static interfering therefore with the clear reading of the signals. On the other hand, in signals employing the musical tones, the pitch of the tone is clearly distinguished from the static noises, thus making possible direct messages between points of greater remoteness.

The electrical energy for this system was delivered at first from a large, self-made induction coil, using various interruptors, and was replaced later by another invention of which the application was filed October 7, 1905, and patented on April 6, 1909, bearing the name, "Wireless Telegraphy," Patent No. 917,103. The patent letter describes the apparatus necessary for feeding the sending station with alternating current of higher frequency than the usual lighting circuit. Soon as the first patent letter was obtained, a company was formed in Philadelphia, "The Universal Aether Company," to place the system in practical operation. According to the contract which Father Murgas signed, the company was to furnish the necessary money for the erection of a laboratory and two aerial stations two hundred feet high in Wilkes-Barre and in Scranton. Father Murgas was obliged to show his system in practical operation and, in September, 1905, the public test was witnessed by Lieutenant Robinson, of the United States Navy, and by several guests from Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. The Universal Aether Company also witnessed the test with full satisfaction and proposed plans for the erection of several stations for commercial use, but unexpected circumstances occurred which prevented further developments. Two of the most prominent members of the organization died the same year, while about the same time, the station in Scranton



PUBLIC WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TEST BETWEEN WILKES-BARRE AND SCRANTON, SEPTEMBER, 1905



was destroyed by a gale, causing the company to abandon its plans for further building.

It is proper to mention here that the Fessenden and Marconi companies evolved this system still further, improving the alternators to emit much higher cycles, but using only one tone for signaling, and calling the improvement the sonorous system. In 1913, and again in 1914, the two companies started a law suit in the New York Supreme Court regarding the priority of the invention, and both concerns sent expert engineers to Father Murgas' laboratory to investigate the apparatus, especially the special alternator. After their findings were communicated to the judge, the case was thrown out of court, leaving the priority of the invention to Father Murgas alone.

In addition to the aforementioned three patents, Father Murgas invented several other innovations in wireless telegraphy, on which for eleven different inventions patents were granted. Thus in his "Means for Producing Electromagnetic Waves" (application filed January 4, 1905, patented January 14, 1908), the discovery comprises a direct current source of high voltage (from 300 volts up) which through an adjustable inductance coil feeds the closed oscillatory circuit of which the primary coil with the secondary forms an air core transformer, the secondary being connected through a second spark gap to the aerial and to the ground, respectively, and very sharp selectivity is obtained in this manner. Another invention deals with underground antennae and bears the name "Wireless Telegraphy," application filed May 17, 1907, patented March 23, 1909. The invention comprises two patents. The aerial wires are dispensed with and are replaced by an adjustable capacity and inductance. The ground wire leads to the ground and is insulated from the same. This invention when built on a small scale proved to operate with excellent success, but their construction on a large scale aroused many difficulties regarding the insulation, so that the experiment on account of heavy expenses was abandoned.

Still another invention bearing the name, "Method and Apparatus for Producing Electric Oscillations for Alternating Current," was filed on April 23, 1909, and patented (patent not at hand), in which the spark gap forming the closed oscillatory circuit is affected by a strong air blast which unites its discharge in one single thick discharge which is purely oscillatory in character of a very high frequency and practically noiseless. Two other patents relate to a magnetic detector apparatus (application filed March 17, 1909, patented August 10, 1909), in which a rotating magnetic wire solenoid (preferably iron) is rotated in a magnetic field and connected to the antenna and to the ground. Around this solenoid is a stationary wire bobbin at ninety degrees connected to the telephone. Another invention of this type shows a magnetic field of proper zone whereon is rotated a disc made from magnetic material surrounded by a stationary wire bobbin of wire connected to the antenna, ground and telephone. The balance of the patents contains a wave meter, patented April 2, 1907, in which a so-called talking condenser is applied, and in the patent "Electric Transformer," patented April 2, 1907, is designed a new oscillatory transformer for the closed circuit in the sending station.



CHAPTER LIV.

EDUCATION.

More than fifty years before free education became general in Pennsylvania, free schools were being conducted in the Wyoming Valley. This statement will surprise the average Luzerne County resident. Only the well-informed, historically, will know that free schools in the Wyoming Valley, in colonial times, merely meant that the region was functioning normally, in its local government. They will remember that the Wyoming Valley was then a part of Connecticut, not of Pennsylvania, or rather that the Wyoming Valley was then peopled by men from New England who recognized the governmental authority of Connecticut, not that of Pennsylvania. They will also know that the New England plan of local government called for the establishment of free schools in every settled community.

In the early days of the Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts, it was provided "that all such profits as might, or should, annually accrue to the Colony from time to time from fishing with nets or seines at Cape Cod for mackerel, bass, or herring, should be improved for, and towards, a free school in some town of the jurisdiction." In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Puritans went farther. In 1642, the General Court passed a law requiring that those chosen to manage "the prudentials of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwelt, shall have a vigilant eye over their neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach by themselves, or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and a knowledge of the capital laws, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein." Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are far apart; nevertheless, a century and a quarter or so later "prudentials" were elected to care for the governmental affairs of townships then being organized in the Wyoming Valley.

In 1647 the Puritans took more positive steps to establish a free school system. Then the General Court of Massachusetts passed an act which provided for the establishment of a free public school in every town of fifty householders. Larger towns, those in which there were domiciled one hundred families, or more, were required to do more. Therein must be maintained a secondary school—"a grammar school, taught by a schoolmaster who could impart instruction in Latin and mathematics." In course of time, all land grants for township organization were made conditional upon the establishment of a church and a school within the town projected.

This, substantially, was the governmental principle followed by the Connecticut settlers of the Wyoming Valley. The Connecticut law of township organization made provision for the maintenance of schools. Accordingly, when the townships were surveyed in the Wyoming Valley, one full lot—five hundred acres—in each township was set apart for school purposes. This, in time, would provide a school fund; meanwhile the settlers were not to evade their moral liability to have the rudiments of academies taught to their children.

Thus it happens that the settlement records for 1773 show that "the town voted a tax of three pence on the pound in support of a free school in each township." And thus it came about that Luzerne County might rightly claim pioneer place in the establishment of a free common school system in Pennsylvania.

In 1682, William Penn had, it is true, directed his deputy-governor and provincial council to "erect and order all publick schools and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions." A year or so later, in considering "ye instruction and sober education of youth," he had summoned Enoch Flower, a schoolmaster, and had prevailed upon him to establish a school, in which pupils might be taught and fed for £10 a year; but this—the William Penn Charter School—was not a common school. It is true that the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, at its first session, passed an act to compel parents and guardians to educate the children; but no free schools, maintained by township taxes, were organized. It is true that the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania, that of 1776, directed that "a school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public, *as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices*"; but this was no more than the subsidization of the schoolmaster by the State. It was not a system of free schools. Not until 1834, when the Common School Law was passed, did Pennsylvania adopt a system of free education.

The unique place that the Wyoming Valley holds in the history of education in Pennsylvania is, therefore, not difficult to see. Just as easy is it to see that she owes her distinctive place to the fact that her townships were organized under Connecticut law, not Pennsylvanian. The Wyoming Valley pioneers may not have been superior in intellect to those of other parts of Pennsylvania, but they had grown up under a governmental system which inexorably linked free schools and State-aided churches with local government; so they naturally thought of no other educational system than one free to all children, and maintained out of township funds.

It seems that, in 1774, a committee of sixteen elders of Westmoreland Township—which at that time embraced all of the Wyoming Valley, and much more besides—headed by Captain Lazarus Stewart, "was appointed with power to erect schoolhouses and employ teachers."

The several settlements that were soon to become separate townships of Westmoreland County, Connecticut, were then merely "districts," or precincts, of Westmoreland Township. Wilkes-Barre and Kingston records show that action to establish schools was taken in these districts in 1774, and most probably other districts also took steps to meet their liability. The settlers were beset by many difficulties, but, to a New Englander, church and school were inescapable charges upon the town, and no self-respecting parent would chafe at the imposition of a school tax. Nevertheless, one can hardly hold back admiration of these rugged pioneers who so courageously faced their liabilities. Miner, in his history of the region, writes: "It may be justly regarded equally honorable and extraordinary that a people just commencing a settlement in the wilderness, wrestling steadily with the yet rude and unbroken soil for bread, surrounded by so many intrinsic difficulties and causes of alarm and disquiet, should be found so zealously adopting and so steadily pursuing measures to provide free schools throughout the settlement."

The school system was not substantially changed in Luzerne County during the next fifty years. Miner writes: "This system substantially continued in operation in the Wyoming region up to the time of the adoption of the common school system in 1834, when, with little change and no disturbance, it was merged into it; and, as the nearest approach to our modern public schools of any class or schools then known in Pennsylvania, it had considerable influence in shaping the school legislation which culminated in the act of 1834. It was Timothy Pickering, of Luzerne, . . . who, in the Constitution Convention of 1790, secured the adoption of the article on education upon which was subsequently based the whole body of laws relating to common schools in Pennsylvania, up to the year 1874; and by so doing saved the con-

vention from the threatened danger of committing itself to a much narrower policy."

The Constitution of 1790 provided for the free education of those children whose parents were too poor to pay for tuition. This half-measure was not a success, and in ten years the State was called upon to pay only \$3,000 for the education of poor children of Luzerne. The settlers, in general, had little money, but they objected to the stigma of pauperism suggested by the constitutional article of 1790. They would prefer to meet school expenditures by township tax. At the most, this would not be an overwhelming liability. There were not many teachers in Luzerne County in 1790, and not many scholars; indeed, the county has almost as many teachers today as she had inhabitants just after the Revolution. In 1790, when the first Federal census was taken, Luzerne County had a population of 4,904. In 1927 the schools of Wilkes-Barre City alone had a teaching staff of 480.

Wilkes-Barre possessed a school, if not a schoolhouse, before 1781, when the first public school in Pittston was opened. Charles Miner writes: "Throughout the year 1777 schools engaged the greatest attention. They levied an extra penny to the pound for free schools. Each township was to establish a legal school district with power to sell the lands sequestered by the Susquehanna Company therein for the use of schools, and also to receive of the school committee appointed by their town their part of the money according to their respective rates."

The first Wilkes-Barre school building stood "on the east side of the public square." Later, one was built "on the plains near the Cortright residence." The third building was on Dr. Covell's farm, near the railroad station. Bradsby writes: "The earliest teachers remembered were Godlove N. Lutyens, a German university graduate. In 1802, Asher Miner was a teacher. . . . Prior to 1806, select schools had been successfully taught. Mr. Parmaly had opened a school in the old stillhouse on Main Street. Another was on East Union Street, taught by William Wright. This continued to be a prosperous school until the time of Mr. Wright's death, 1816. Mrs. Jabez Fish had a juvenile school, taught only in summer. This was on the river bank, at the lower end of the commons. It is said the chief purpose of her old-fashioned Puritan school was to teach the Westminster Catechism from the John Rogers Primer."

As to township schools, the best description is perhaps that which Mrs. M. L. T. Hartman contributed to Johnson's "Historical Record." In an interesting article she describes early school conditions in Huntington Township. "In the settlement of Huntington," she writes, "were young men and women competent for teachers on their arrival; and, therefore, here at least, their rude log cabins had hardly more than been built before they built schoolhouse cabins as comfortable as the best of the houses, and the supposition is that desks and seats made of planed boards were in use as early as 1800." Mrs. Hartman's "first recollection of a schoolroom was in 1822, in the old schoolhouse nearly opposite the site of the Harveyville church, and then the desks seemed to be old, but were made of planed boards and were comfortable—the house, a frame, one-story, 20x24; the writing desks built along each wall. A large wood stove occupied the center and the teacher's desk was movable. The door was near one corner, and opened into an ante-room for hats and wraps. A respectful bow admitted a boy and a courtesy a girl. . . . Many of the children came more than a mile, some more than two miles. All were instructed in spelling, reading, and writing. Grammar and history were taught to any who wished to study them, or were well advanced in the others. Noah Webster's 'Easy Standard of Pronunciation' and the dictionary were our spelling books. John Rogers' 'Primer,' the 'English Reader,' 'Columbia Orator' and 'American Preceptor' were all used as reading books. Daboll's, Ben-



HAZLETON HIGH SCHOOL

net's and Pike's were the arithmetics. Lindley Murray's 'Grammar' was generally used until superseded by Kirkham's about 1835."

School conditions were probably much alike in all well-settled townships of that period. It will not be necessary, in this general chapter, to follow closely the separate school history of individual townships, for in most of the township reviews, that make up Chapter LVII, something has been written regarding the pioneer schools. John Jenkins was teaching school in Pittston in 1781. Plymouth built two schoolhouses soon after the Revolution. Nanticoke was using a schoolhouse of logs in 1820; Dallas built a hewn-log schoolhouse in 1816; Exeter had a log schoolhouse before 1800, and long before had had a school maintained by township tax. In Plains a schoolhouse of round logs was built in 1818. In Newport township was a schoolhouse as early as 1803. In 1837, Hazleton erected a village hall, to serve all communal purposes—school, church, social and governmental. Although all townships did not at once build schoolhouses, a schoolroom was no doubt soon provided wherever there were children of school age in sufficient number.

When the Common School Law went into operation in 1834, only three townships of Luzerne County voted in the negative on the measure; and these three "non-accepting" school districts conducted schools, at township expense, equal in every respect to those of other townships wherein the Common School Law was in operation. This free school measure called "for a levy on all taxable property and inhabitants; provided that townships, boroughs and wards should be school districts and that schools should be maintained at public expense, the supervision of schools in each district being entrusted to a board of six school directors to be elected." The Secretary of the Commonwealth had general supervision of education, but in each county two inspectors of common schools were to be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

This system continued almost unchanged until 1857, when the Department of Public Instruction was separated from the Department of State. Act of April 18, 1857, provided for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Common School. The way to this change in State control of education had been paved by Act of May 24, 1854, which created the office of county superintendent, the latter an elective office. In 1873, the title of the State office was changed to "Superintendent of Public Instruction," and, inferentially, the office of county superintendent then automatically became that of "Public Instruction," not of "Common Schools." In 1862, boroughs were permitted to have their own superintendents. In 1868, an act was passed which, by 1870, swept into the common school system all the so-called "non-accepting" school districts. Thereafter, all operated under the Free School Law of 1834, as amended. Township high schools were established, or authorized, in 1884.

Progress was steady, but led inexorably to compulsory education. During the 'eighties and 'nineties, this "spectre" of the free school system was fought as bitterly as had been Thaddeus Stevens' Free School Law of 1834. In Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County" (1892), the historian gives his own opinion on the subject in discussing the question: "Do schools educate?"

Is it possible we are deceiving the rising generation on a subject so vital to them as their education? Let us hope not. But it must be confessed that this demand by the rank and file of educators for compulsory schools is very near a fatal admission.

This much we may now know: if it is imperative that we have compulsory free schools, then inevitably the State must furnish lavatories, fine-toothed combs, and decent clothing for those compelled to attend. When these are supplied, and this should be done promptly and ungrudgingly, then these newly-fashioned children cannot go to school and become . . . Solomons on empty stomachs.

However, compulsory education was the inevitable way that expansion of a system of free schools would take. Acts were passed in 1895, 1897, and 1901; and the State has not yet been called upon to clothe the children of the poor

that they might be fit to sit beside their richer schoolmates. Until compulsory education became the law of the land, it hardly seems likely that the free schools can have been as commonly used as they should have been. When Mr. Frank P. Hopper became the superintendent of Luzerne County schools, in 1899, the county employed only seven hundred teachers. In 1925, when Mr. Hopper resigned the office of county superintendent, the number of teachers under his jurisdiction had increased to 1,935. On this basis, the school enrollment should have almost trebled in the quarter century.

The districts now under the supervision of the county superintendent are as follows:

District	No. of Teachers	District	No. of Teachers
Hanover Twp.	141	Nescopeck Boro.	12
Plains Twp.	130	Salem Twp.	12
Duryea Boro.	82	Butler Twp.	11
Larksville Boro.	90	Lehman Twp.	10
Edwardsville Boro.	59	Warrior Run Boro.	10
Jenkins Twp.	55	Dallas Twp.	9
Forty Fort Boro.	51	Ross Twp.	9
Parsons Boro.	46	White Haven Boro.	9
Freeland Boro.	45	Fairmount Twp.	8
Wilkes-Barre Twp.	45	Sugar Loaf Twp.	8
Swoyersville Boro.	43	Fairview Twp.	7
Foster Twp.	41	Hunlock Twp.	7
Exeter Boro.	36	Dorrance Twp.	6
Luzerne Boro.	35	Laurel Run Boro.	6
Pittston Twp.	35	Yatesville Boro.	6
Plymouth Twp.	34	Courtdale Boro.	5
West Hazleton Boro.	32	Dallas Boro.	5
Wyoming Boro.	31	Hollenback Twp.	5
Avoca Boro.	30	Jackson Twp.	5
Miners Mills Boro.	26	Laflin Boro.	5
Kingston Twp.	24	Wright Twp.	5
Sugar Notch	22	Exeter Twp.	4
Dupont Boro.	21	Franklin Twp.	4
Conyngham Twp.	20	Nescopeck Twp.	4
Hughestown Boro.	19	Slocum Twp.	4
Shickshinny Boro.	19	Jeddo Boro.	3
Pringle Boro.	18	Bear Creek Twp.	2
West Wyoming Boro.	16	Conyngham Boro.	2
Black Creek Twp.	15	Buck Twp.	1
Huntington Twp.	13	New Columbus Boro.	1
Lake Twp.	12	Nuangola Boro.	1

Superintendent Hopper was succeeded in 1926 by A. P. Cope, who had been teaching in Luzerne County schools for twenty-two years, at first in his native township, Union, later in Shickshinny, Plymouth Township, Wyoming Seminary, followed by sixteen years as principal and superintendent of Ashley public schools. The associate county superintendents are: C. F. Dengler, Shickshinny; H. E. Heller, Wapwallopen; Z. R. Howell, Trucksville; P. T. Kane, Parsons; and T. A. Wakefield, Drums.

Several of the larger borough and city school districts are of independent status, and, therefore, should be added to the county school statistics. The public schools of the city of Wilkes-Barre used a corps of 480 teachers during the school year 1926-27, Hazleton had 256, Nanticoke about 150, Pittston City 110, Kingston Borough 135, Hazle Township 90, Plymouth Borough 85, West Pittston 52, and Ashley 43 teachers in 1926. This brings the total for the county to almost 3,000—a greater number, probably, than there were inhabitants in the Wyoming Valley at the close of the Revolution. As late as 1864 Wilkes-Barre, which now has 480 teachers, had only 187 scholars in its common schools.

The borough then had three schoolhouses, all one-story structures. The

teaching staff probably did not exceed ten. In 1865, when George B. Kulp, Daniel L. Rhone and George D. Miles were school directors, the Washington School Building was erected. In 1866, the school directors were: George B. Kulp; Henry M. Hoyt, who became Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1879, and Henry W. Palmer, who became Attorney-General in Governor Hoyt's administration. These three worthy citizens built the Frank Schoolhouse, of twelve rooms, in 1869, and continued in direction of the school affairs of Wilkes-Barre until 1871, when the borough was promoted to city class.

As a city, Wilkes-Barre had enlarged boundaries, absorbing part of Wilkes-Barre Township, as well as the whole of the borough. For school purposes also, the remainder of Wilkes-Barre Township was included in three independent school districts provided for by the Act of Incorporation of the City of Wilkes-Barre, May 4, 1871. The new school districts were: The First District, consisting of city wards 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9, and the remaining north portion of the township; the Second District, consisting of city wards 13, 14, and 15, and the remaining south portion of Wilkes-Barre Township; the Third District, consisting of city wards 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12. The Third District had a board of seven directors, and the other six each—nineteen directors in all to manage the schools to which probably not more than a thousand pupils went.

The Third District was the wealthiest, and thus was able to conduct better schools. Ere long, therefore, the other school districts of the city sought to effect a consolidation, or at least to equalize the facilities available to all school children of the city. Dr. William G. Weaver, Edward Mackin and H. G. Reichard, directors of the First District, were especially active agitators. So also were Directors Michael Lynch and John A. Flynn, of the Second District. The newspapers also took up the agitation, but many years passed before legal action was taken. In 1889 two acts were passed by the State Legislature, both designed to meet the same end. Act of May 23, 1889, would provide only a single school district for any borough thereafter raised to the status of a city of the third class. The law also permitted any existing city of the third class to become a single school district. Each ward was to have representation on the school board. The other act, that of May 31, 1889, was more direct. It repealed that section of the Wilkes-Barre city charter which provided for the establishment of three school districts, and consolidated the schools of the fifteen wards of the city, but excluded the township portions that had been put into school districts One and Two in 1871. The consolidation was to go into effect on the first Monday in June, 1890.

Considerable confusion, as to directorates resulted. Each ward elected a director to a board of fifteen, as provided for in the Act of May 23. But the existing directors of the three districts, acting on legal advice, considered that the Act of May 23, 1889, was superseded, so far as Wilkes-Barre was concerned, by the Act of May 31, 1889. Consequently, they nominated two candidates from each of the three boards to represent the city at large in forming a consolidated school board of six members. However, the school district which had most to lose by the consolidation—District No. 3—refused to recognize either the board of fifteen or the board of six. Therefore, although the board of six took general charge of school affairs, at least, in Districts 1 and 2, on June 2, 1890, their authority was not recognized by the Third District even after Judge Rice, in July, 1890, had issued writs of *quo warranto* against the board of fifteen and the board of the Third District, and ruled that the Act of May 31, 1890, had placed control of school affairs in the city of Wilkes-Barre in the hands of a board of six. On January 5, 1891, however, Judge Rice's decision was upheld by the Supreme Court, and this ruling ended all resistance to the authority of the board of six.

The six directors were: Dr. W. G. Weaver and Edward Mackin, of the First District; Walter H. Franks and Henry A. Reid, of the Second District; Dr. G. W. Guthrie and S. J. Strauss, of the Third District. Dr. Weaver, who has been called the "Father of Consolidation," continued as a school director until his death in 1908; Edward Mackin was a director until 1897; Dr. Guthrie, who was the first president of the consolidated school board, remained a school director until his death in 1915; Hon. S. J. Strauss was a member until 1895; Walter H. Franks was the first secretary and district superintendent of the Consolidated School District, but died suddenly before the authority of the board of six had been fully recognized: Henry A. Reid was director only for the first year. For the few unexpired months of Secretary Franks' year of office Mr. J. B. Woodward acted, and in February, 1891, Thomas F. Hart was elected, vice Franks. In the reorganization of the board in June, 1891, Dr. W. G. Weaver became president; Thomas F. Hart secretary; Bernard Long treasurer, and James J. Lenahan secretary.

The board of six lost no time in equalizing the educational facilities of the three old school districts. The deficiencies of the old First and Second districts were substantially removed by the erection of two new schoolhouses—the North Main Street and Hazle Street buildings. On August 24, 1891, James M. Coughlin, who had been county superintendent of schools since 1878, was elected city superintendent—to serve until June, 1893. His was an important pioneer task, and the board did not feel inclined to place the future of the city schools in his hands for long. But he apparently did well, for he was reelected, again and again, serving continuously until 1918, when, of his own accord and because of ill health, he resigned the superintendency. The official records say of Mr. Coughlin and his work: "Mr. Coughlin's was a pioneer task. It was his to organize and systematize the schools. This was so successfully done that the schools of Wilkes-Barre enjoyed an almost Nation-wide reputation for their excellent management." Mr. Coughlin's standing as an educator and school executive was recognized by the State, when he was appointed to a commission of four educators to formulate the existing school code.

The new school code was adopted throughout the State in 1911. Under its provisions, Wilkes-Barre was entitled to elect a school board of nine members. The members of the new board, which took office in December, 1911, were: Dr. G. W. Guthrie, Dr. Boyd Dodson, and Richard A. Ward, elected for a term of six years; Miss Mary L. Trescott, Dr. A. G. Fell, and A. E. Burnaford, for four years; John C. Bell, Dr. E. L. Meyers, and William F. Steinhauer, for two years. Dr. Guthrie was elected president.

Under the new school code it became necessary to appoint annually two school auditors. Those appointed for the school year 1911-12 were Attorneys P. F. O'Neill and Edmund E. Jones.

In 1916, Harry H. Zeiser, who had been head of the Department of Mathematics in Wilkes-Barre High School was appointed assistant to the city superintendent, Mr. Coughlin. He took much of the burden of administration from the drooping shoulders of Mr. Coughlin, and upon the resignation of the latter, in May, 1918, Mr. Zeiser was appointed city superintendent of schools. He still holds that office, and ably administers it.

The directors of the Wilkes-Barre City School District in 1927 are: John H. Jones, president; Michael Mayock, vice-president; Dr. E. L. Meyers, Louis Frank, George H. Brown, John A. Hourigan, Walter Wilson, Morgan Jones, John Nobel, George Yesko, John Blazejewski, Mrs. Elizabeth Burt, Richard Gill, Stanley Witkowski, Walter J. Williams, Richard Trethaway, George Sutton, Eugene T. Giering, Joseph L. Golden, Elmer E. Edwards, John Gallagher.

The schoolhouses now in use in the Wilkes-Barre District are: The J. M. Coughlin High School; the G. A. R. High School; the Carey Avenue School;



WEST PITSTON HIGH SCHOOL, ERECTED 1927



the Centennial School; the Strauss School; the Conyngham School; the Courtright School; the Custer School; the Dana School; the East End School; the Franklin School, the Grant School; the Hazle School; the Hill School; the Hillard-Grove School; the Hoyt School; the Meade School; the North School; the North Main School; the Palmer School; the Parrish School; the South Main School; the Union School; the Weaver School; the Continuation School. Some of these are old buildings remodelled, but most are modern schoolhouses of large size. The G. A. R. Memorial High School cost about \$2,000,000, for site, structure and equipment; and the Meyers High School Building, now (1927) in course of construction, will cost about as much.*

Wilkes-Barre city schools enrolled 16,238 pupils in the school year 1926-1927. Wilkes-Barre city high school graduates, of the class of 1927, numbered 398. The corps of teachers—including principals and assistants—of Wilkes-Barre common and high schools in that year numbered 480. Their salaries totaled to \$854,055.92. The total cost of conducting Wilkes-Barre city schools during the school year 1926-27 was \$1,571,329.76. Approximate cost per pupil, based on current expenditures for the year 1926-27 was \$76; approximate cost, based on total expenditures for that year, was \$97.

In addition, Wilkes-Barre has seven well-attended parochial schools and three private schools. The preparatory schools have been referred to in the general Wilkes-Barre narrative, the Wilkes-Barre Academy somewhat extensively in Chapter XXXVIII, and the Wilkes-Barre Institute in Chapter XLIII. In Chapter XXXVIII, also, will be found the story of the most famous educational institution of the Wyoming Valley—the Wyoming Seminary.

The Catholic institutions, the parochial, preparatory and collegiate schools, conform well with the State school code, and at the same time the parochial schools provide added religious instruction which the church thinks its children should have. In Wilkes-Barre, in 1878, a boarding and day school for young girls was founded by the Sisters of Christian Charity, who emigrated from Germany to America in 1873. This, substantially, is the origin of the Mallinckrodt Convent, on South and Meade streets, and the St. Ann's Academy. In October, 1875, a school for boys and girls was organized in the St. Mary's Convent on Canal Street. Out of this effort of fifty years ago has grown St. Mary's High School. At Dallas is the College Misericordia, a residential and day college for women. Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, the courses of the college are standard, leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, which the college is empowered to grant.

One of the most helpful features of the county school system is the teachers' institute. More than 2,000 teachers in Luzerne County schools gather in conference, with the county superintendent, at the beginning of each school year. This is the outgrowth of the gathering annually, from the year 1867, at the State capital, of teachers from all parts of the State. They met to exchange ideas as to public instruction, and to have laid before them the current plan of school procedure. The county teachers' institute weeks have like purposes.

In 1920, according to United States Census Bureau statistics, there were in Luzerne County 73,901 children under seven years of age. Some of these would have begun their schooling, inasmuch as the public schools accept children six years old, and place them in the first grade. Where there is a kindergarten department, the child's schooling begins at five years. However, the Federal school statistics begin with children of seven years. In Luzerne County, in 1920, there were 66,490 children aged from 7 to 13 years, inclusive.

*Those who seek further information regarding the Wilkes-Barre school buildings will find ample historical data in the Triennial Report of the Wilkes-Barre City School District for 1920-22. There, on pages 68-71, have been separately spread the individual histories of the schoolhouses.

Of these, 62,720, or 96%, were attending school. Of the 15,847 children 14 and 15 years old, 11,008, or 69.5%, were attending school. Of the 16,080 children 16 and 17 years old, 4,073, or 25.3%, were attending school. Of the 20,150 inhabitants who were between the ages of 18 and 20 years, in 1920, 1,867, or 9.3%, were still attending school.

It is, therefore, obvious that public education has long since passed the period in which parents of the wage-earning class were wont to believe that three or four years of schooling were quite enough for their sons, who would be called upon to use more muscle than brain in their manhood labors. Many of the older residents of the Wyoming Valley closed their schooling when only nine or ten years old, to work for wages in the mine breakers; but the greatest aspiration of many mine workers of today is to help their sons and daughters through a college course. So is America progressing.



CHAPTER LV.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

In all probability white men traded in, or with the Indians of, the Wyoming region prior to the coming of the Connecticut settlers. The intrepid fur traders of New York and of southern Pennsylvania were penetrating far beyond the frontier of civilization long before the settlement of the Wyoming region began. And a reflection of it is seen in settlement history. It is recorded that John Jacob Astor, one of the most successful fur traders, was in the Wyoming Valley in 1775. Matthias Hollenback was his guide to Niagara in that year, also his partner in fur trading, over at least that route. Mr. Hollenback, after that trip, planned further trading over the route. Previous to the Battle of Wyoming, in 1778, Hollenback kept a store on South Main Street, just below the corner of Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre. After the return of the settlers to the devastated region, Hollenback reopened his store, and it was used until about 1820, when the business was removed to a brick store built by George M. Hollenback. "Mr. (Matthias) Hollenback was the first regular merchant in Wilkes-Barre, and one of only two merchants in Westmoreland in 1781." He traded up the Susquehanna River, and had trading posts at Wysox, Tioga, and Niagara, succeeding Mr. Astor as owner of a large trading station at Niagara in 1783.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, storekeepers increased in number in the Wyoming Valley. One of the first to open was Lord Butler, whose store was on the corner of River and Northampton streets. It was continued until 1820. About the same time John P. Schott opened a store on River Street, between Butler's and South Street. As early as 1795, and perhaps earlier, Thomas Wright and Thomas Duane conducted a store business, in partnership, "on the corner of the Public Square and North Main Street." In 1801 it was removed to Pittston Ferry. In 1800 Rossett and Doyle opened "quite an establishment" on the corner of River and Market streets, and ran the business for three or four years. They were succeeded by Jacob and Joseph L. Sinton, these Quaker merchants removing in 1816 to the corner of Franklin and Market streets, where for some years they conducted a general store business which was the largest in town. Upon the site of their store the Wyoming Bank was eventually built. Reference to Sinton's store is made in Chapter LI. An Irish emigrant, named Allen Jack, "opened a store on South Main Street in the residence of Dr. M. Covell," in 1803, and there continued in business until his death, in 1814. In 1815, Matthias Hollenback admitted, as partner, Ziba Bennett, who came from Elmira, New York. Bennett went into business for himself, on North Main Street, in 1826, and for more than sixty years was a merchant in Luzerne County. He conducted his Wilkes-Barre store business until his death, in 1878.

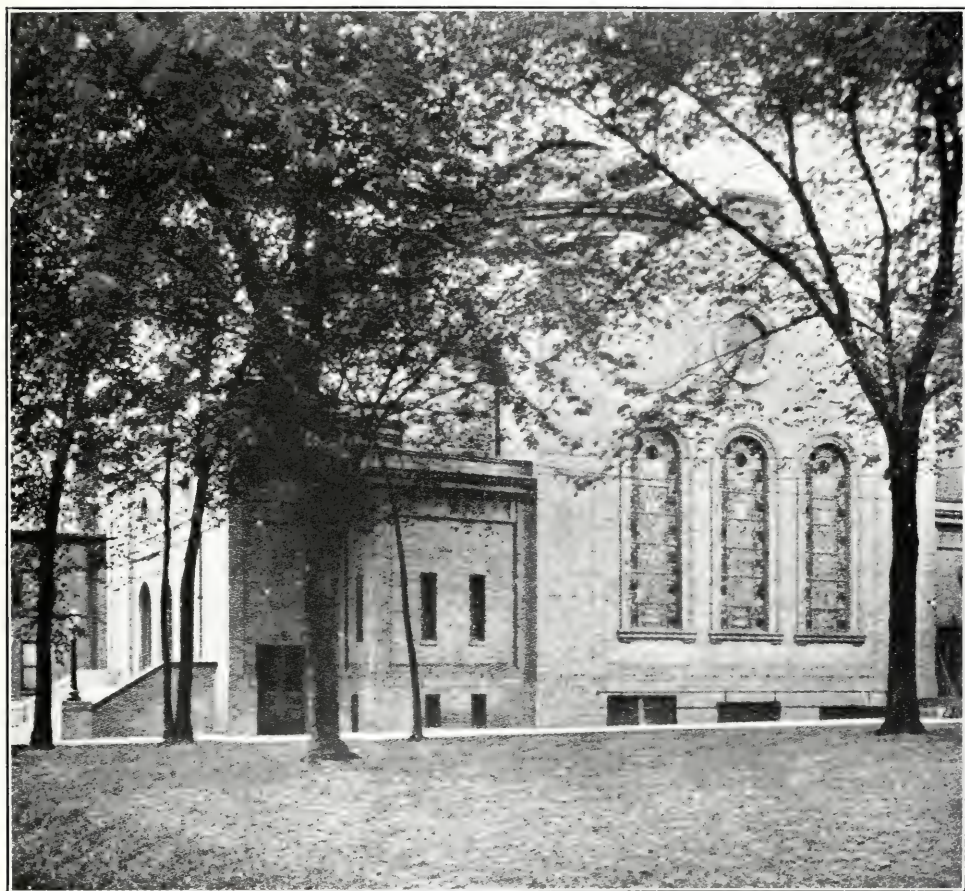
"These were the principal storekeepers of that early period, when the goods were brought from Philadelphia to Harrisburg by wagons and shipped in Durham boats up the Susquehanna to Wilkes-Barre."

Regarding early trading conditions, Bradsby writes: "The Hollenback storehouse was built to accommodate the river traffic in salt, plaster, grain, etc., which was brought down from York State in arks during high water in the river. The salt was in barrels and the plaster in bulk, which was deposited upon the bank and weighed out to farmers, in quarter and half tons, as required. The same was true of the Arndt stone house, which stood opposite the Darling property. John Arndt kept the tavern, which stood upon the site

of the Darling property, adjoining which was his store. Thomas Morgan kept the Stage House there in 1830, from which the Troy coaches departed for New York, Philadelphia, etc. As money was scarce in those days, most of the business was barter of produce for goods, and farmers brought grain in wagons many miles to trade. This grain was also deposited in these store-houses, taken from the wagons to the shoulders of the clerks and carried up into the second story and deposited in the bins. It was in the Arndt stone house that 'old Michael' lived alone for many years, and died there. In the year 1846 John Myers, not being able to agree with the terms of the Bridge Company, started a ferry immediately below the bridge, and ran a flat and skiff until he brought the company to terms. The tolls were high, and many farmers and others tied up their teams on the west side and crossed on foot with light produce, and so many took advantage of the free ferry that it was kept going to its capacity. The trade in butter, eggs, etc., was never so great in the town. Butter was worth eight to ten cents and tons of it were brought in, showing what an advantage a free bridge would have been." Apparently, the bridge, which was built in 1818, had considerable effect upon Wilkes-Barre merchandising.

In the "Historical Record" in 1888 was a letter from Dilton Yarrington, giving, so far as he remembered, the names and occupations of Wilkes-Barre men in 1818. According to this "directory" of the county seat, Wilkes-Barre then had fifteen attorneys, one author, one baker, one basket-maker, eight blacksmiths, one butcher, two cabinet-makers, seventeen carpenters, one cloth dresser, one coal dealer, one confectioner, two constables, one cooper, one court crier, one distiller, two druggists, forty-one farmers, two ferrymen, two gunsmiths, three harness makers (see also saddlers), four hatters, one Indian killer, three judges, two justices of the peace, seven landlords (inn keepers), one manufacturer, fifteen merchants, two millers, two nailmakers, four painters, eight physicians, one plasterer, one poet, two potters, four printers, two preachers, one river pilot, one saddler (see also harness makers), one sexton, one shipbuilder, seven shoemakers, one silversmith, six owners of stage lines, two stone cutters or masons, three surveyors, three tanners, four tailors, five teachers, two teamsters, two wagon-makers.

It will be interesting to compare this with the classified business directory of Wilkes-Barre for 1892. There were in the city in that year eighteen bakeries, five cracker factories, two basket-makers, one bedspring factory, one belting factory, two bird dealers, twenty-six blacksmiths, two blank book-makers, three boiler makers, eleven stationers, twenty-two boot and shoe dealers, two shoe jobbers, sixty-two shoemakers, three shoe factories, two brass and copper foundries, three breweries, two brickyards, one brush factory, two bus lines, twelve carpet weavers, ten wagon and carriage factories, three china and glassware dealers, thirty-six cigar factories, three wholesale tobacco factories, seventeen clothiers and merchant tailors, six clubs, fifteen coal mines and handlers, three coal screen manufacturing, one coffee roaster, six commission merchants, seventy-five confectioners, three wholesale confectioners, twenty dentists, twenty-eight drug stores, twenty-three dry goods stores, six dyers, four dealers in electrical supplies, three engine and boiler factories, two engravers, five express companies, ten fancy stores, six florists, two flour grist-mills, four wholesale fruit dealers, eight furniture stores, three galvanized cornice dealers, one gun factory, twenty-one hardware stores, eight harness and saddle shops, five hat and cap stores, four heaters and rangers, fifty-two hotels and restaurants; eight house furnishing, two ice companies, six installment stores, one lace factory, one dealer in ladies' furnishings, eleven laundries, one hundred and nineteen lawyers, two leather and findings (merchants), six lime and plaster, seventeen livery-stables, seven lumber yards, three mantels and tiles, four marble and granite works, fifty-one meat markets,



TEMPLE ISRAEL, WILKES-BARRE

seven wholesale meat dealers, thirty-four merchant tailors, two postal and messenger services, sixteen milk dealers, seven mill and mine supplies merchants, eight dealers in millinery goods, seven oil dealers, one overall factory, one paper manufactory, one hundred and sixteen physicians, six piano dealers, four planing mills, thirteen printing offices, ten produce dealers, two soap factories, eight stone merchants, seven tea and coffee merchants, twelve undertakers, two upholsterers, seventeen jewelers, two wire-rope factories, five variety stores. In addition, there was, in 1892, a grand opera house, just completed, a music hall, and one other attraction, "Wonderland."

For further comparison, it might be well to put into this record statistics from the business directory of the Wyoming Valley for the current year, 1927. In part, the directory shows: Advertising agents, twelve; aldermen, fifteen; artists, three; ambulance service, three; antique shop, one; architects, nineteen; armories, four; art glass dealers and makers, three; art studio, one; artificial limbmakers, four; art school, one; asbestos dealers, four; asbestos material maker, one; attorneys, about one hundred and forty; automobile dealers, about one hundred and twenty-five; auto accessories, fifty; accessories, wholesale, two; automobile service, about one hundred; awning makers, eleven; badge and regalia makers, one; bakeries, eighty-seven; wholesale bakery, one; bakers' supplies merchant, one; bands, two; banks, forty-five; barbers, sixty-three; barbers' supplies, four; basket-maker, one; auto and radio battery service, twenty-seven; beauty shops, about one hundred; bedding manufacturers, six; belting, one; bicycle dealers, four; billiard halls, sixty-five; blacksmiths, five; blasting supplies, three; boiler manufacturers, two; bookbinders, one; booksellers, three; bottlers, forty-eight; box-makers, five; brass foundry, one; brickmakers, ten; bridge builder, one; broommaker, one; builders, twenty; building supplies, twenty-one; butter, wholesale, two; cabinet-makers, four shops; calendars, two; can manufacturers, three; cap manufacturers, one; caterers, seven; cement blocks, two; cement contractors, two; cement products, four; cheese, wholesale, two; chemist, one; children's wear, six shops; china shops, two; chiropodists, ten; chiropractors, twenty-five; Christian Science practitioner, one; cigar dealers, about one hundred and sixty; cigars, wholesale, five; cigar manufacturer, one; clay products, two; cleaners and dyers, twenty-four; clergymen, two hundred and eighty-eight; clothing stores, fifty-eight; retail coal dealers, nineteen; wholesale, six; coal producers, see Chapter LII; coal novelties, two; coffee wholesalers, two; concrete block makers, four; concrete contractors, seven; concrete products and fireproof specialties, three; conduit materials and constructors, one; confectioners, about two hundred and ninety; confectioners, wholesale, five; contractors, general, sixty-four; cooerage, one; coppersmith, one; corset dealers, ten; house decorators, four; delicatessen shops, seven; dental laboratories, two; dentists, about one hundred and sixty; department stores, twenty-two in Greater Wilkes-Barre, thirty-seven in whole of Wyoming Valley; detective agency, one; diamond merchants, seven; dress-makers, eight; druggists, about one hundred and forty-five; druggists, wholesale, six; dry goods stores, about sixty-four; dry goods, wholesale, three; eggs, wholesale, two; electrical equipment, thirty-six shops; electrical service, thirty-two; elevator companies, five; embalmers, twenty-four; employment agencies, three; engineers, twenty; engravers, five; explosive companies, six; express companies, two; feed stores, eight; fertilizer works, one; iron fence makers, six; fire escape makers, five; fish dealers, eleven; five and ten-cent stores, eighteen; flavoring extract maker, one; florists, forty-six; flour millers and merchants, twenty; fruiterers, sixty-eight; funeral directors, about ninety; furniture dealers, eighty-one; furniture manufacturers, two; furriers, seventeen; garages, about ninety; garbage disposal, two contractors; gasoline service stations, eighty-two—gasoline consumption in Wilkes-Barre zone

alone was 435,343 gallons monthly in 1926; general merchandise stores, one hundred and sixty-eight; gift shops, seven; glass dealers, eight; grocers, retail, about seven hundred and twenty; grocers, wholesale, twenty-five; hardware stores, sixty; hardware, builders', three; harness dealers, three; hatters, five; hauling contractors, thirty-eight; heating plant specialties, ten; heating contractors, twenty-eight; horse dealers, four; horseshoers, three; hotels, twenty-two; house furnishings, wholesale, one; house mover, one; ice merchants, twenty-seven; ice cream manufacturers, eighteen; ice cream cone maker, one; investment brokers, twenty-five; jewelers, forty-seven; jewelers, manufacturing, two; lace works, two; landscape gardeners, three; laundries, twelve; leather merchants, seven; livery stables, one; locksmiths, one; lumber merchants, forty-nine; lumber, wholesale, eight; malt dealers, two; marble dealers, two; mattress makers, two; meats, wholesale, seventeen; meat markets, about three hundred; men's furnishings shops, forty-six; mercantile agencies, three; merchandise brokers, four; milk dealers, eleven; millinery shops, twenty-nine; mine supply contractors, eleven; motor truck dealers, eight; motor cycle dealers, six; movers, furniture, sixteen; music stores, seven; musical instrument shops, six; nurserymen, six; nurses, about three hundred and twenty-five; oil merchants and refiners, twenty; olive oil importer, one; opticians, seven; optometrists, eighteen; osteopathic physicians, eleven; overall factories, two; packing, meats, six; paint shops, twenty-three; master painters, eighteen; paper dealers, twelve; paper, wholesale, three; paperhangers, see painters; paving contractors, three; photographers, eight; physicians and surgeons, about three hundred; piano dealers, nineteen; planing mills, six; platers, nickel, two; plumbing jobbers and wholesalers, twelve; plumbers, sixty-nine; potato chip maker, one; poultry dealers, eight; printers, thirty-four; produce merchants, forty; produce wholesalers, six; radio broadcasting station, one; radio dealers, twenty-seven; real estate agents, about sixty-five; refrigerator companies, eight; renderers, three; restaurants, about one hundred and fifty; roofing contractors, seven; saloons, about two hundred and twenty; sand merchants, twelve; sausage-makers, wholesale, four; scrap iron merchants, nine; screenmakers, five; shoe dealers, about ninety; shoe manufacturer, one; shoe repairers, forty-seven; shovel works, one; sign painters, four; silk mills, fifty; silk mill supply companies, three; soda fountain supplies, five; sporting goods stores, twelve; squib manufacturer, one; stationers, seven; stationers, manufacturing, one; steamship agencies, four; steel specialties, ten; stone merchants, five; storage warehouses, five companies; store fixtures, nine companies; tailors, forty-nine shops; tanners, three; taxicab service, ten companies; tea merchants, four; telegraph companies, two; telephone company, one; theatres, thirty-one; tiles and mantles, eight companies; tinnerns, sixteen; tire dealers, fifty-one; vulcanizers, eight; tobacco packers, seven companies; transfer companies, twelve; typewriter agents, six; undertakers, see funeral directors; upholsters, twelve; veterinarians, seven; washing machines, seven companies; welding, nine plants; window cleaners, five companies; wire rope manufacturer, one; women's wearing apparel, sixty-one shops.

It is thus seen how extensive is the scope of the mercantile business of the Wyoming Valley. A Chamber of Commerce publication gives the information that the business done in Greater Wilkes-Barre in 1923 totaled to \$128,519,610. Wilkes-Barre, of course, is the business center of a populous industrial area, one in which the bulk of the annual pay roll of mining and manufacturing enterprises is spent in the retail establishments.

These are so many that individual mention here is hardly possible. The many large department stores—hives of mercantile activity—of Wilkes-Barre, furnish assuring proofs of the prosperity of the region. A few of these great mercantile houses are historic in Wilkes-Barre associations, and, passing

through several generations, have connected Wilkes-Barre's colorful past with its busy present. Miss Brower, in her enchanting story, "Little Old Wilkes-Barre, As I Knew It," makes several references to these stores; and, in earlier chapters of the current work will be found other references. In addition, the two succeeding volumes, devoted to the individual record, will be able to do justice to those capable business men who have led in the mercantile affairs of the Wyoming Valley.

In their multitudinous transactions with a constantly changing population, the retail merchants have been very well served by an alert credit reporting agency. In these days of extensive credit and extravagant living, the wage-earner is often tempted beyond his immediate means. It is in keeping these transactions within sane proportions for the buyer and safe limit for the seller that the Retail Credit Reporting Association, of Wilkes-Barre, has efficiently and effectively had part in both encouraging and safeguarding merchandising operations. The officers and directors of the Association in 1926 were: George M. Huey, president; George E. Shepherd, of Shepherd-Rust Electrical Co.; C. Robbins, of Duncan and Homer Co.; S. Hirshowitz, of The Hub; Griffith Lloyd, of the Snyder Music Co.; A. H. Popky, of the Select Furniture Corporation; T. F. Kane, of the Hurley-Loughran Co.; W. E. Black, of Lazarus Bros.; and M. F. DeMun, of Fowler Dick and Walker, directors.



CHAPTER LVI.

THE PRESS.

The story of the press of Luzerne County will never be fully told. The editorial activity has been so self-sacrificing, the journalistic effort so strenuous, the publications so numerous, the changes so frequent, and the ramifications so tortuous that it is doubtful whether anyone will ever have the courage, as well as the time, to attempt to explore the Luzerne County highways and byways of newspaperdom back to the period covered by Mr. Harvey in his sketch of "Wilkes-Barre's Earliest Newspapers" (Coll. Wyoming Hist. & Geol. Soc., Vol. XVIII). Colonel Smith refers to these earliest newspapers in Chapter XXXV. Again, in Chapter XLV, he writes about the first daily newspaper; but no attempt has been made to set down the brief histories of the innumerable journals that have come and gone in the last century of printers' ink-spilling.

Indeed, it is doubtful whether such a study would be worthwhile. In Wilkes-Barre it might be, but in other parts of the county it would not—at least, if the press history of most places is at all like that of Pittston. During the last half century, it seems, rival journals of the Pittston "Gazette" have come into fitful circulation almost as frequently as hay fever; but few have survived the first touch of frost. Indeed, it is said that the most elaborate attempt to establish a second Pittston journal was that which recently launched the Pittston "Press"; but that paper barely lived through its first year of discouragement and public neglect. Joseph Wright, of the Wilkes-Barre "Gazette," in 1799-1801, was not the last editor of a Wyoming Valley journal to finally recognize that he had "worked long enough for nothing." The lot of a founding newspaper editor has invariably been hard. In almost all cases, it has been his misfortune to be quite unable to make the reader see even one-tenth of the labor that has gone into the making of a page of print. Consequently, his valedictory has rarely cast prostrating gloom over his community. His fellow-townsmen have not appreciated his effort to serve them, because he has been unable to show them his full worth. Consequently, newspapers have come and gone, and those that have survived have generally passed through many, many hands, for it seems that there was not even one year, in the last century of journalism in Luzerne County, in which some courageous knight of the quill had been unwilling to prod a neglectful public into closer attention to the news of the world, or to the purveyor of the news.

The Wilkes-Barre "Times-Leader," for instance, holds aloft the torch of publicity first lighted in 1810, by Samuel Maffet, editor of the "Susquehanna Democrat." By the way, a collateral line of the "Times-Leader" is "The Gleaner and Luzerne Intelligencer," edited by Charles Miner, in 1811. The "Susquehanna Democrat" passed through many hands before it passed altogether into another Democratic journal, the "Republican Farmer," in 1832. The latter had been founded in 1828 by Henry Pettebone and Henry Hold, and in its first decade or so absorbed almost all rival Democratic journals in its field, including: The "Wyoming Herald," founded by Edward Butler, in 1818, and the "Wyoming Republican," founded by Sharp D. Lewis, in 1832. From 1839 to 1852, the "Farmer" was owned by Mr. S. P. Collings, "a man of brilliant parts." He was the first to attempt a daily paper. In 1852, he was appointed consul at Tangier, in Africa. His newspaper interests then passed to Mr. S. S. Benedict. The latter, soon afterwards merged the "Farmer" with the "Luzerne Democrat," which had been in existence for seven years. The

consolidated journal took the name of the "Luzerne Union," but within a year or so it was again controlled by a former owner of one of the merged papers, the "Wyoming Republican." Seven or eight changes of ownership occurred during the next twenty-five checkered years of the "Union." In 1879, its involved property was sold to the Leader Publishing Company. Joseph K. Bogert and George B. Kulp were at that time the owners of the "Luzerne Leader," which had been founded in July, 1876, by E. A. Niven and C. H. Chamberlin, of Pittston. The paper and plant were removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1877, and in 1879, with the purchase of the "Union" plant and paper, Messrs. Bogert and Kulp launched the "Union-Leader," the first issue of that paper leaving the old "Luzerne Union" office on the Public Square on January 17, 1879. On October 1, 1879, the "Union-Leader" became a daily paper, though the weekly edition was not discontinued. A few months later, Mr. Bogert became sole owner. He published the paper until his death, in 1887. A year later, his brother, Edward Freas Bogert, who, with John S. McGroarty, had been publishing a "Sunday Leader" since 1885, purchased the daily and weekly "Union-Leader" papers.

As the century lagged to its close the "Union-Leader" was feeling the decrepitude of old age. In January, 1903, steps to rejuvenate it were taken. In March of that year additional capital was obtained, the reorganized company introducing Abram Nesbitt, W. P. Billings and Fred C. Kirkendall. With the last named as editor, the journal passed the next two years, being issued as "The Leader." In 1905, Mr. Mulligan withdrew, and Mr. Ernest G. Smith took his place. For more than twenty years thereafter Mr. Kirkendall and Colonel Smith were the active principals of the paper, their partnership in newspaper building ending only with the death of Mr. Kirkendall in December, 1925. The standing of the "Times-Leader" of today is the measure of the success of these two capable newspapermen. That it was a newspaper of uncertain future twenty-five years ago is indicated by the reorganization in 1903. That it is today the leading newspaper of Luzerne County is indicated by its circulation. During the last ten years the "Times-Leader" has outgrown two plants, and in 1926 took possession of its last enlargement—adding the remodeled Grand Opera House to the enlarged Fraser Building to give the needed floor space.

The "Times-Leader" gets its hyphenated name from the merger of the "Times" and the "Leader" in 1908. The "Times" was first published in December, 1885, as a weekly. In August, 1889, it became a semi-weekly. On December 4 of the same year the first "Daily Times" was issued. Not long afterwards it was removed to Wilkes-Barre, and became an afternoon daily journal of the county seat. Its affiliation was now Republican. Formerly, the "Times" had been independent. But when the "Times" and the "Leader" merged, the new afternoon journal, "Times-Leader" became an independent paper; and it still is. The American Newspaper Directory records the paid daily circulation of the "Times-Leader" in 1926 as 26,204,* the next highest in Luzerne County being its morning contemporary, the "Wilkes-Barre Record," which had a paid daily circulation of 23,020.*

At one time politics played such an important part in the life of newspapers that one is somewhat surprised to find that Luzerne County has now not even one Democratic newspaper and only a few of Republican affiliation. Wilkes-Barre has two Republican papers—the "Record" and the "News." Outside, the only G. O. P. journals are the Pittston "Gazette" and the Whitehaven "Journal." All other newspapers in the county are classed as independent. However, the editorial masthead is apt to bend a little to the wind. When politics get tempestuous, the party lines of most newspapers are more clearly seen.

*A. B. C. statement.

The leading Republican journal, the Wilkes-Barre "Record," is almost one hundred years old; and throughout the century it has been loyal to the Republican party and its Whig ancestors. Of course, as a daily, the "Record" is not one hundred years old. It had its beginning in the weekly "Anti-Masonic Advocate," which was published in Wilkes-Barre in 1832, by Elijah Worthington. The Anti-Masonic party was to all intents a faction of the Republicans, or rather of the Whigs, who were the party predecessors of the Republicans. As a matter of fact, the Democrats of that time were more commonly known as Democratic Republicans. The Anti-Masonic furore soon passed, and the Anti-Masonic party passed into the Whig. Hence, we find that when, in 1838, Amos Sisty acquired the Wilkes-Barre paper, he dropped its Anti-Masonic name, and published the journal as the "Wilkes-Barre Advocate," a Whig organ. After his death, in 1843, it passed to Sharp D. Lewis, and in 1853 to William P. Miner. A few years later Mr. Miner dropped the "Advocate" and founded the "Record of the Times." In 1866, the "Record" plant, on West Market Street, below Franklin, was gutted by fire, and in the new material that Mr. Miner quickly gathered was a steam power press—the first installed in Luzerne County. Four years later, Mr. Miner began to publish the "Record" daily as well as weekly. This was not the first daily to be published in Luzerne County, but it was the only one then in the field. Nevertheless, it taxed all of Mr. Miner's excellent journalistic abilities to keep it going. Like all pioneers, he had to pay for pioneering. In 1876, he sold the plant to a stock company, the stockholders being mostly men who were prominent in political and public affairs. Mr. Miner retained a stock interest, but relinquished editorial control. Dr. W. H. Bradley became managing editor. In 1883 the plant was leased to C. B. Snyder, F. C. Johnson and J. C. Powell. In 1888, Mr. Snyder withdrew, but his partners subsequently acquired all of the outstanding stock of the Record of the Times Publishing Company, and continued to publish three journals: The "Daily Record," the weekly "Record of the Times," and Dr. F. C. Johnson's "Historical Record."

The morning "Record" has ever since led in its field, and, generally has followed the English style of journalism and make-up. It avoids scare headlines. Indeed, until a year or two ago, its front page was given over to classified advertising, after the style of the front page of a most conservative English newspaper. Now, the front page of the first section of the "Record" carries only National news. Local news of importance one finds on the front page of the second section, and classified advertisements take an inside page. Both Dr. Johnson and Mr. Powell are dead, but the paper is still owned by their families. Guy W. Moore is general manager, and E. T. Giering has been editor for many years; indeed, he has been a journalist in Wilkes-Barre for thirty-nine years. In 1927, the "Record" Building was torn down, and a new building is rising. Its estimated cost is \$600,000.

The other Wilkes-Barre newspapers are the "News," an evening journal; the "Courier-Herald," a weekly, and two Sunday papers, the "Independent" and "Telegram." There are several others, covering special fields.

The Wilkes-Barre "News" is nearing the half century mark. Its history connects with the "News Dealer," and back to the "Sunday Plain Dealer," which was first published in Pittston in June, 1878—the first Sunday paper published in Northern Pennsylvania. J. C. Coon was its founder, and the capable editor who carried it through its many early vicissitudes. In 1880 he published the "News Dealer," and also a weekly, called the "Dollar Weekly News Dealer." In 1884, a daily edition of the "News Dealer" made its appearance. In 1886 Samuel W. Boyd and John J. Maloney were the publishers of the "Daily News Dealer." After many other changes, the "News" came into the possession of its present owner, John A. Hourigan. John J. McSweeney is editor, and the paid circulation in 1926 was 14,118 per issue.

The "Wilkes-Barre Sunday Telegram" is a continuation of the Wilkes-Barre edition of the "Elmira Telegram," which had its beginning in 1881 and which eventually had a larger circulation in Wilkes-Barre than in its home town. Indeed, the Wilkes-Barre department was to all intents publishing a Wilkes-Barre paper. In "Billy" Leslie, the Elmira journal had a Wilkes-Barre correspondent who seemed to note everything that happened. In three weeks he increased the circulation in Wilkes-Barre from 400 to 12,000. His personality and journalistic energy carried the "Elmira Telegram" in Luzerne County for more than thirty years. He retired in 1920, Joseph Gorman becoming Wilkes-Barre correspondent. In 1924, George F. Williams, a former editor of the "Evening News," purchased the Wilkes-Barre "Telegram," and he has since been both publisher and editor.

Leslie, had he been so inclined, might have written such a history of the press of his time in Luzerne County as no other Wilkes-Barre editor could have. His experience spanned a lifetime. "In his time," reads a reference to his work in the "Telegram" of May 2, 1926, "Leslie has seen many changes in the newspaper business and newspapermen in Wilkes-Barre. He has seen two printers, John A. Hourigan and Guy W. Moore, become publishers of two of the city's leading dailies, the "Evening News" and the "Record," respectively. He has seen one of the city's underpaid reporters elevated to the post of city treasurer and twice elected to the office of mayor. He has seen three crude cub reporters develop into the class of famous magazine writers, Frank Ward O'Malley, Louis Weitzenkorn and Samuel Hoffenstein. He has watched other figures in the local newspaper field lay down their pencils and pads and garner for themselves success in theatrical realms, the political world and in the professions of law, theology and medicine." Leslie could have written a most interesting intimate living story of the press. But he has not done so, and this fragmentary, lifeless compilation of names and dates must stand until some one more conversant with the personalities applies himself to the narrative of the Fourth Estate in the Wyoming Valley.

The other Wilkes-Barre Sunday paper, the "Independent," was founded in 1906, by John J. Maloney. He sold to Thomas F. Heffernan, in 1913. It is edited and owned by T. F. and J. V. Heffernan, and has a large circulation—18,777 net, per issue in 1926. The "Independent" leads in its field.

The special journals in Wilkes-Barre are: The "Bratstvo" (Slovak), a seven column weekly, published by I. V. Patala, with a circulation in 1926 of 19,519 copies weekly; the "Courier-Herald," a weekly, founded in 1920; the "Critic," an illustrated weekly, founded in 1926 by C. B. Strome and John L. Rice; the "Gornik Miner," a Polish journal founded in 1893, and edited by St. Popiel, circulating to the number of 21,264 copies weekly in 1926; the "Labor News," a weekly founded in 1923; the "Niedzienny Gornik," a Sunday paper founded in 1893, and circulating among the Polish people of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys, to the extent of 16,230 copies weekly in 1926, St. Popiel, editor; "Praca," a weekly founded in 1905, S. J. Tyburski editor; the "Svit," a Russian weekly, founded in 1897, and published by the Russian Orthodox Catholic Mutual Aid Society, E. K. Hoyniak, editor; and the "Wachter," a German weekly, one of the oldest journals of Luzerne County. It was in 1842 that Major Jacob Waelder started to publish in Wilkes-Barre the "Democratic Wachter," a four-column folio. In 1851, Robert Baur, a bookbinder, became the publisher; and for the next half century Robert Baur, and his son, G. A. Baur, regularly published the journal. It had a positive influence in its field, and still has a steady circulation. In 1865 the "Wachter" became a seven-column quarto.

The Hazleton papers have been reviewed in the general sketch of that city. Briefly, they are: The "Standard-Sentinel," a morning paper, eight columns, founded in 1866, W. E. Bachman, editor, Henry Walser, publisher, circulation

9,968 daily in 1926; the "Plain Speaker," an eight-column evening paper, founded in 1882, J. H. Dershuck, editor and publisher, circulation 10,020; the "Vigilant," a seven-column weekly, founded in 1903 and published by W. A. Evans, who is also editor; the "Anthracite Miner," a seven-column labor weekly, founded in 1925, the Coöperative Publishing Co., Inc., owners; the "Slovensky Obean," a seven-column weekly founded in 1912, and published by the Citizen Publishing Co., circulation 10,838 copies weekly; the "Trentino," an Italian weekly, founded in 1912, and now having a weekly circulation of 19,500 copies, International Printing Co., owners, M. Mesotella and P. C. Flaim editors; the "Unione Italiana," a seven-column weekly, founded in 1920, and having a circulation of 4,200 weekly in 1926.

The Pittston paper is the "Gazette." It was founded in 1850, by G. M. Richart and H. S. Phillips. It began as a seven-column weekly, of Whig affiliation. In 1856, it became Republican, and is still a Republican journal. Mr. Richart became sole owner in 1853, but sold to Dr. J. H. Puleston, in 1857. Richart, a printer, was again part owner of the "Gazette" in 1860, and in 1863 became sole owner. In 1870 Theodore Hart, Jr., bought a half interest, and in 1878 acquired the Richart interest. Thus, commenced the long connection of the Hart family with the Pittston "Gazette." In 1882 Mr. Hart began to publish a daily paper, the "Daily Evening Gazette," as well as the weekly. The daily began as a six-column folio, but in 1890 became an eight-column paper, which it still is. It has a paid circulation of 4,805 copies daily. The present owners are the Pittston Gazette Co., William J. Peck, editor. Mr. Taliesin Evans, a native of Pittston, has been editorially connected with the "Gazette" for forty years—since 1887, when he became a reporter under Mr. Hart.

Nanticoke has two papers: The "News," which was founded in 1889, a seven-column weekly, edited and owned by Thomas R. Callary; and the "Review," a six-column weekly, founded in 1921, George L. Myers editor and owner. At one time Nanticoke had a daily paper, the "Nanticoke Daily Evening News," which ran for many years after 1890. Another strong weekly was the Nanticoke "Sun," which strove for many years, from 1879, to find a rift in clouded skies.

Whitehaven has a journal almost fifty years old. In 1877, Levi Miner went from Wilkes-Barre to Whitehaven with some type and began to issue the "Whitehaven Standard." In a year or two the sheriff was in possession. The plant was brought by William A. Feist, who, in 1882, began the Whitehaven "Journal." It is a Republican paper, and for many, many years was edited by Mr. Feist. It is still a weekly, still a six-column paper, still a Republican organ, but not still owned by the Feist family. D. M. Taylor is the present editor-owner. Whitehaven has another newspaper now—the "Whitehaven Record," a seven-column weekly, founded in 1923, and edited by G. R. Baletz.

At Freeland is another old paper—the "Freeland Journal," said to have been founded in 1876. It is a six-column paper, with a weekly circulation of 1,100 copies. R. B. McKee is editor-owner.

Shickshinny goes even farther back, the "Mountain Echo" having been published under the same name, weekly, since 1873. It was founded by M. E. Walker, and has had a comparatively steady existence, with few changes of ownership. The present owners are M. H. & S. B. Adkins, who are also the publishers.

The only current newspapers of Luzerne County that have not yet been noticed in this review are: The "Tri-Town Topics," a seven-column journal published weekly, since 1921, in Plains, and now edited and owned by J. N. Conniff and E. A. Keeley; and the "Wilkes-Barre Pictorial," a weekly illustrated paper, now in its eleventh volume, published by Norman E. Davis and Ham Fisher.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that Luzerne County has fewer newspapers today than she had twenty-five years ago. The trend of the time is toward consolidation of effort. This trend has been most noticeable in newspaper developments of recent years. When Colonel Smith became connected with the "Leader" in 1905, Wilkes-Barre alone had two morning papers and three evening journals. Now, in the whole of Luzerne County, there are only two morning and four evening papers. In pre-motor times, when a hard-working printer-publisher could live comfortably on a Goldsmithian stipend, almost every community of fair size had a weekly news-sheet that it could call its own. Now, in all the forty incorporated places and thirty-five townships of this populous county, no more than seven weekly newspapers—other than Sunday publications and those of special field—can be found.

There is, of course, a reason—the high cost of time. Time waits for no man. It will wait on only that employer whose pockets are well-lined. "Shoe-string" business has no chance of life in modern operations—at all events in those of the newspaper field. Gone forever is the time when a man could live "on nothing," as a worthy Wilkes-Barre editor of long ago complained had been his lot. Newspaper publishing, in this expensive age, is the field of "big business." So it happens that few new Fourth Estate enterprises are attempted in a newsfield already covered. Instead, rising costs incline publishers to a merging of interests, so as to cover the field with fewer publications, using this economy to provide better news service.



CHAPTER LVII.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

When William Penn arrived in Pennsylvania, in 1682, he divided the province into three counties, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. On March 13, 1752, part of Bucks County was taken to form Northampton. On March 21, 1772, part of Northampton County, and parts also of the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, and Bedford, were taken to form the county of Northumberland. And, on September 25, 1786, part of Northumberland County was set apart to form the county of Luzerne.

However, in the actual settlement of civil government of what is now Luzerne County, the colony of Connecticut preceded Pennsylvania. Following the usual New England plan of organizing large tracts into townships, under county government, the "Town of Westmoreland" was organized in 1774, under Connecticut law, and attached to the county of Litchfield, Connecticut. So vast in area was the new town that within its bounds (sixty by one hundred and twenty miles) are the present counties of Cameron, Lycoming, Potter, Sullivan, Tioga, as well as almost all of Luzerne County and parts of eight other counties of Pennsylvania. As settlement expanded under Connecticut jurisdiction, the town of Westmoreland became detached from Litchfield County, and for some time thereafter was the county of Westmoreland, under the Connecticut system. The Yankee and Quaker governments clashed over jurisdiction of this region until 1782 when, by the Trenton decree, Connecticut had to relinquish the tract to Pennsylvania. Strife was not ended, but Westmoreland County, Connecticut, now legally became Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Four years later, part of Northumberland County became Luzerne County.

In 1790, Luzerne County was divided into eleven townships. These took the same names as they had held in Westmoreland County, Connecticut, though township boundaries underwent change. The eleven original townships were Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Hanover, Newport, Exeter, Plymouth, Kingston, Salem, Tioga, Wyalusing, and Tunkhannock. Sub-divisions of the county and townships have created other counties and townships. During Luzerne County's first century such changes considerably reduced her territorial area, but much increased the local sub-divisions. In 1920, Luzerne County possessed thirty-five townships. Some are prosperous, some decadent. A reliable indication of their state and prospects may be gathered from census statistics. The thirty-five townships are:

	Population in 1920	Population in 1900
Bear Creek	341	240
Black Creek	1,868	2,352
Buck	87	103
Butler	1,719	1,661
Conyngnam (twp.)	2,540	1,373
Dallas (twp.)	971	1,006
Denison	706	796
Dorrance	670	830
Exeter (twp.)	513	504
Fairmount	728	1,070
Fairview	805	1,087
Foster	5,530	4,497
Franklin	427	501
Hanover	11,139	4,655
Hazle	10,932	15,143

	Population in 1920	Population in 1900
Hollenback	487	654
Hunlock	871	837
Huntington	1,234	1,428
Jackson	642	658
Jenkins	5,722	2,792
Kingston (twp.)	1,467	2,061
Lake	1,080	1,397
Lehman	995	1,120
Nescopeck (twp.)	639	702
Newport	10,992	6,529
Pittston (twp.)	3,581	4,370
Plains	13,985	6,872
Plymouth (twp.)	3,558	9,655
Ross	911	1,386
Salem	1,841	1,317
Slocum	511	543
Sugarloaf	1,256	1,500
Union	784	919
Wilkes-Barre (twp.)	6,608	3,805
Wright	475	329

Very little space is available, but a few of the formative facts in the history of the townships might be given. These brief township reviews will follow alphabetical, not chronological, order.

Bear Creek Township, the largest in Luzerne County, was organized in 1856, out of Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Bucks, Plains and Jenkins townships. The Sullivan military road passed through this township, and along this road, in 1786, a log cabin was built. Oliver Helme built the first sawmill on Bear Creek in 1800. At this point is the only hamlet. Bear Creek Township is wild and rugged. It is beyond the coal area, and has little good farming land. Lumbering has been its principal industry.

Supervisors, 1926: Ira Kreage, H. R. Lewis, Albert Kreage. Taxables, 1926: 1,235. Assessed valuation, 1926: \$1,107,196. President of school board: Ray A. Clark.

Black Creek Township was formed on August 8, 1848, its territory being taken from Sugarloaf Township. The first settlers in Black Creek Township were the Huntsinger, Rittenhouse, Shellhammer, Short and Swoyer families. Barney Huntsinger came as a surveyor in 1806. Martin and William Rittenhouse came in 1810, and built a saw and gristmill on Black Creek. A hamlet developed at this point, approximately the center of the township. A store, a tannery, and a tavern soon gave the Rittenhouse hamlet added importance. Other hamlets sprang up, and eventually the coal measures within the region were explored and developed by the Coxe companies. Derenger and Gowen became "company" mining towns.

Supervisors, 1926: George Sewell, C. H. Troy, Fred Logan. Taxables, 1926: 403. Assessed valuation, 1926: \$284,449. President of school board: W. C. Foose. Principal: Navin J. Cook. Teachers: Three high, twelve graded school.

Buck Township takes its name from George Buck, the first tavern-keeper. The township was formed in 1833, from Covington. John Nagle, who built a log cabin on the Sullivan military road in 1782, was the pioneer settler in Buck. Other early settlers were: Conrad Sox, Justice Simonson, Samuel Wildrick, and Thomas Taftershall. In 1806, Hugh Conner erected a sawmill, at what became Stoddartsville, its only village. The township might have been distinguished by another community, the "City of Rome," had that ambitious and somewhat unscrupulous town-platting of the "Great Swamp," in 1810, been upon dry land. It was an age of town-planning, and Rome was but

one of the many cities-to-be that never passed beyond the settlement stage of development.

Taxables, 1926: 129. Assessed valuation, 1926: \$61,852. President of school board: Mrs. Margaret Blakeslee.

Butler Township, in the Sugarloaf Valley, was set apart from Sugarloaf Township in 1839. When organized, Butler Township was larger than now, for in 1861 Hazle Township took part of Butler.

The first settler was John Balliett, who came from Northampton County in 1784, with his wife and two children, and built a log cabin about one mile west of the village of Drums. He was the pioneer tavern-keeper. Within a year or two, other families settled, including the Benner, Shober, Dolph, Hill, Bachelor and Spaide families. Other early families of Butler were the Woodring, Davis, Mowery and Drum. Raymond Conyngham erected a sawmill on Little Nescopeck Creek in 1809, also a gristmill on Big Nescopeck, in 1820. There were several other mills. The first carding mill was built in 1810 on the Little Nescopeck; and near the carding mill twenty-five years later Philip Drum built the first woolen mill. Henry B. Yost, the first merchant in the township, opened a store in 1832. He was also the pioneer postmaster, his post office being named East Sugarloaf.

Three miles north of Drums was the village of Hughesville, and nearby was an older German settlement. The first weavers in the township were Michael Klouse, Elias Balliett, and Jacob Schaubert, who all lived in this district. When Hughesville became a post office, it was necessary to change the village name to St. Johns. The German church at St. Johns was organized in 1799.

In 1926, the supervisors of Butler Township were: Calvin Young, Theodore Santee, Josiah Thomas. Number of taxables: 1,061. Assessed valuation: \$821,683. President of school board: Gilbert A. Peters. Principal: H. C. Wenner. Teachers: Eleven, graded school only.

Conyngham Township was not organized until 1875, but its settlement dates back to 1795, when Martin Harter was attracted by riparian rights near the mouth of the Little Wapwallopen Creek. Soon after he had settled, other Germans came in from Northampton, among them James Santee, Philip Fenstermacher, John Andreas, Michael Weiss, John Fenstermacher, and Jeremiah Hess. James McNeil was also among the pioneer settlers. The first frame house was built by Martin Harter, in 1797. Upon his old homestead, George Fenstermacher erected, in 1836, the first stone house in the township. The first store was opened in 1805 by Philip Fenstermacher. The first gristmill was erected in 1806. Two years later the first school was organized. The instruction was conducted in German for two years. The principal village, Wapwallopen, is the center of a prosperous farming district, but has also been the center of important explosives plants of the du Pont Company, which National corporation bought the powder mills near the mouth of the creek in 1857, from G. P. Parish and Company.

In 1926, the supervisors of Conyngham Township were: J. D. Smith, William C. Boyd, Burt Denoy. Number of taxables: 1,636. Assessed valuation: \$1,158,652. President of school board: Walter S. Gragle. Teachers: Twenty, graded schools only.

Dallas Township, formed in 1817 from Kingston Township, was settled in, or before, 1797. In that year Ephraim McCoy, a soldier of the Revolution, built a log cabin near the site of McClellandsville (Dallas Borough). Nearby was a smaller cabin, untenanted; when and by whom it was built is not known. William Briggs followed McCoy in settling, and other settlers are said to have come in the following order: Daniel Spencer, John Wort, John

Kelley, Elam Spencer, J. Mears, John Honeywell, Sr. and Jr., William Honeywell, Isaac Montague, and two Ayers brothers. William Honey, who came in 1808, built a frame addition to his log house in 1809. This was the first frame structure in the township. Baldwin's mill, on Tobey Creek, was the first in the township; it was built in 1813. On the same creek Christian Rice built another sawmill five years later.

Kunkle Village, with its population of about one hundred and seventy, is still the home of the Kunkle family. The first postmaster was J. Wesley Kunkle.

In 1926, the supervisors of Dallas Township were: Nelson Whipp, Frank Moore, M. C. Myers. Number of taxables: 1,614. Assessed valuation: \$966,890. President of school board: George Landon. Nine teachers, graded schools only.

Denison Township was taken, in 1839, from one of the original townships—Hanover. The land is poor and farming difficult. For half a century, however, lumbering was an active business within the township. Israel Inman, the first settler, who built a cabin about half a mile below where the Lehigh Railroad crosses the Nescopeck, in 1833, erected a sawmill, and later a forge. In 1837, the Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company cut a road through the township from near Whitehaven. Passing through other townships, it connected Wilkes-Barre with Mauch Chunk. Stages ran from Wilkes-Barre to Whitehaven, and sailing packets gave regular service for passengers who wished to go farther afield. In 1863 railroad construction began, and trains passed through the township in 1865. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey cross Denison Township.

The first settlers within the township in the vicinity of Whitehaven were John Linespand, A. P. Childs and the brothers Lynch. Childs settled in 1835. In 1838 this little hamlet became a post office town, under the name of Middleburg. Many years later the village name was changed to Jerusalem.

In 1926, the supervisors of Denison Township were: Fred Helmer, William Smith, and Arthur Barry. Number of taxables: 552. Assessed valuation: \$230,207. President of school board: N. A. Smith. Five teachers, graded school only.

Dorrance Township perpetuates the name of one of the pioneer families of Luzerne County, and particularly that of Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, who fell in battle on July 3, 1778, at Wyoming. The township was set apart from Newport in 1840. The Big Wapwallopen and Little Wapwallopen creeks pass through the township. The larger creek is to the southward, and in this part of the township the first settlers were the Woodring, Eishenbroun, Reinheimer, Wener, Heller, Whitebread and Eroh families. The pioneers along the Little Wapwallopen in the northern part of the township were the Myers, Bleim, Vandermarle, Engler, Lutz and Stuart families. Dorrance Township was part of the original township of Hanover. In those days the prominent families included the Arnold, Stair, Hawk and Lee families. North and south of Dorrance Township lie valuable coal measures, but lumbering has been the main industry of Dorrance. The only village in the township bears that name, and must not be confused with Dorranceton, a borough four townships away, northerly.

In 1926, the supervisors of Dorrance Township were: George Eigenbrod, Harry Vandermark, and J. L. Peters. Number of Taxables: 486. Assessed valuation: \$315,099. President of school board: August Seigel. Six teachers, common schools only.

Exeter Township—In Exeter Township and Borough the greater part of the fighting during those exciting first days of July, 1778, occurred. The murder

of the Hardings on July 1 quickly developed the subsequent bloody incidents that come into American history as the Wyoming Massacre. The story has been told and retold in National, State, county, and local works, and is, of course, an important chapter of this work. Therefore, further reference on this page is unnecessary.

Exeter was one of the "certified" townships that retained its name when the division of Luzerne County into townships occurred in 1790. Its original area was much greater than its present. Ransom Township, in Lackawanna County, was once part of Exeter; and Franklin Township, to the westward, was taken from Exeter. The latter township has now an area of about twenty-three miles, less the area of the boroughs of West Pittston and Exeter. The Wyoming coalfield, or strictly the Wyoming Valley part of the Northern coalfield, has its northern limit in Exeter Township, which, nevertheless, has been a profitable farming center for more than a century; within the township are more than a hundred good farms.

The earliest records of Exeter have been lost, but in 1796 the township contained sixty-nine taxables. The first grist and sawmills were built on Sutton's (now Coray) Creek twenty years earlier, by James Sutton and James Had-sall. The latter lost his life in the Indian raid of 1778, but a namesake of the next generation—a boy at the time of the massacre—lived in the township until he became almost a centenarian. A subscription paper circulated in 1795, to establish a building fund for a "meeting house," bears the names of John Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, James Scoville, Elisha Scoville and Benjamin Smith. The Scovilles owned the tract in which is Indian Park, where the marauders from the Niagara frontier encamped on the night before the Battle of Wyoming. Harding is a village of about one hundred inhabitants.

In 1926 the supervisors of Exeter Township were: L. B. Dymond, Ed. L. Brown, and W. J. Lewis. Number of taxables: 524. Assessed valuation: \$381,886. President of school board: Archibald Kitchen. Four teachers, common school only.

Fairmount Township, which lies in the extreme northwestern part of Luzerne County, was part of Huntington Township until 1834. It is a farming country, and has enjoyed a steady growth. Its population was 594 in 1840, 1,085 in 1880, and in 1900 it was 1,070. In the last decade, however, it has fallen back.

The first settler was probably Jacob Long, who came in 1792 and built a homestead in the south part of the township. The first settler at Fairmount Springs was Joseph Potter. Other early settlers were Charles Fritz, George Gearhart, Peter Boston, Joseph Moss. The first tavern-keeper was Gad Seward, who opened a public house, in 1818, at Fairmount Springs. In the days of stage-coaching along the Tioga Turnpike, his was a famous hostelry. Shadrach Lacock established a foundry in Fairmount Township in 1830, and there made the Lacock plow, which was so much in demand in its day. The first post office was at Fairmount Springs; it was opened in 1835, with J. C. Pennington as postmaster.

There are several villages in Fairmount Township. At the foot of North Mountain, which rises more than 2,000 feet from the Susquehanna Basin, is Red Rock. Mossville is the center of a prosperous farming group; so also is Fairmount Springs. Rittenhouse has about one hundred inhabitants and Kytte about twenty-five.

In 1926, the supervisors of Fairmount Township were: C. W. Dohl, Harvey Marshall, and C. H. Marshall. Number of taxables: 629. Assessed valuation: \$296,105. President of school board: C. A. Dohl. Eight teachers, common school only.

Fairview Township, which was created in 1889, is the youngest township of Luzerne County. It was taken from Wright Township, and its history spans more than a century and a quarter. Conrad Wickeiser, the pioneer settler, came with his ox-team in 1798. James Wright settled soon afterwards. As was usually the case, the pioneer years were spent mainly in lumbering, the necessity of clearing the land making lumbering the principal industry. There were many sawmills in the township, but James Wright's was probably the first. He was also the first tavern-keeper. Other early settlers were: Harvey Holcomb, Samuel B. Stivers, William Vandermark, John Hoffman. A schoolhouse was not built until 1840, and that was of logs. Charles Fine was the first teacher. Stephen Lee was the pioneer blacksmith and also the first storekeeper; his place was near the Stivers' homestead in the northwest part of the township.

Fairview is aptly named. From Mountain Top, the principal village, one is able to get a perspective of enchanting beauty and inspiring industry. The natural beauty is not harshly marred by the artificial evidences of Pennsylvania's main industry; "in the distance is the valley, Wilkes-Barre, Ashley, Plymouth, Kingston, Dorrance, Bennett, Luzerne, Wyoming, Forty Fort, and the great coal breakers and their ever-ascending columns of steam."

Mountain Top is to all intents a railroad center. The incline coal road from the Wyoming Valley to the mountain top has its terminus at Mountain Top. Also, for many years, the two main lines, Lehigh and Jersey Central, have been forced by natural conditions to make their stations—Fairview and Penobscot—at Mountain Top to all intents terminal points, for, in ascending the steep gradient from the valley, all trains have to have extra power. These extra engines are uncoupled at the Top, and the journey continued under normal power. The village of Mountain Top accounts for about four-fifths of the population of Fairview Township, and most of the inhabitants gainfully employed are railroad employees.

In 1926, the supervisors of Fairview Township were: Howard W. Snyder, John J. Roberts, Herman Weiss. Number of taxables: 699. Assessed valuation, \$493,631. President of school board: F. H. Arbogast. Principal: B. L. Clark. Seven teachers, high and grade schools.

Foster Township, originally a part of Denison, owes its entity to the mineral wealth that counterbalances a surface poverty. Its poor land would yield meagre return for agricultural effort, but Asa L. Foster, who in 1854 began to explore below the surface of this barren region, found such encouraging evidences of coal deposits that mining machinery was quickly installed, and within a year 2,000 tons of coal had been mined.

Foster's operations were in the southwestern part of the township, at a place now known as Eckley; but the first settlements in the township were in the northeastern part. John Lines, the pioneer settler at Whitehaven, came in 1824. Thomas Morrison settled about three miles southeastward of him in 1840. The hamlet that took his name was at one time of greater importance than Whitehaven. Morrison operated saw and gristmills on Pond Creek, and employed much labor in lumbering. Joseph Birkbeck was the first settler in the Freeland District. He came in 1844, and built a house just north of the Freeland Borough line. His tract extended northward, and when mines were opened at Upper Lehigh, Mr. Birkbeck platted a village, which he called South Heberton. Upper Lehigh has absorbed most of the pioneer village. The former is a "company town"; it was platted in 1865 for the mining company, and the Upper Lehigh Company kept it almost wholly for its employees. A "company store" was opened in 1866, in which year actual production of coal began. Three years later the company built the Upper Lehigh Hotel. The

village has about one thousand inhabitants. The Upper Lehigh Coal Company still directs its industry, and the "company store" is still running.

There are several other active mining villages in the township. Near Jeddo, which is a borough of three hundred and sixty-four inhabitants, is the mining town of Eckley. It is a larger village than Upper Lehigh and owes its prosperity to the enterprise of the Coxe Brothers Company. Freeland is a borough within the bounds of Foster. Near Jeddo is Foundryville, where Merriek had his foundry; it passed from iron to coal, from a group of iron-workers to a mining community. Highland is a mining town of Markle interests. Drifton, a community of more than two thousand, was the headquarters town of the Coxe interests. Mines, machine shops, railroads of the company had their directing impetus in or from Drifton. Sandy Run is another mining village.

In 1926, the supervisors of Foster Township were: Joseph Wargo, Peter Shambura, and John Jurballa. Number of taxables: 2,489. Assessed valuation: \$2,633,122. President of school board: William Bachman. Principal: H. E. Hoffman. Forty-one teachers, including five for high school.

Franklin Township, organized as such in 1843—from Kingston, Exeter, and Dallas townships—has a settlement history which reaches back to pre-Revolutionary years. The township is named in honor of Colonel John Franklin, one of the outstanding military figures of this region during the Revolution and the Pennamite troubles. Gideon Bebee is believed to have been the first settler, though this family soon moved away. Another abandoned clearing was that of the Pease family. It adjoined that of Bebee, in the northeastern part of the township, and both families are believed to have been here before the Revolution began. Other early settlers include Ezra Olds and Michael Munson, who came in 1782; Captain Artemadorus Ingersoll, a veteran of the Revolution; Abel Hall, Elisha Rogers, Elijah Brace, William Brace, Benjamin Chandler, James Hadersal, Thomas Mann, Alexander Lord, David O. Culver, Oliver Lewis, Josephus Cone, Amos Jackson, Robert Moore, Jacob Halstead, Benjamin Decker, Jona Wood. As settlement developed, the prominent families included the Winter, Badle, Corwin, Seward, Hallock, Durland, Casterline, Longwell, DeWitt, and Wintz. Walter Munson built the first sawmill on Sutton Creek, in 1808. About the same time Elisha Brace built the first and only gristmill, nearby.

The township center has always been at the village latterly known as Orange. Jacob Drake was the pioneer settler, and the hamlet was known as Draketown. As a post office it took the name of Unison. When Franklin Township was organized, the village name became Franklin Center. The village of Orange has a population of about two hundred, and has always had a good general store, the trading place of a wide farming circle. The first tavern-keeper was Peter Hallock; the first physician was Dr. Skeels.

In 1926, the supervisors of Franklin Township were: Shay Lewis, David Emanuel, Fred Dymond. Number of taxables: 310. Assessed valuation: \$351,005. President of school board: Robert Fink. Four teachers, common schools only.

Hanover Township has a larger population than any other, excepting Plains; and, like Plains, Hanover is possessed of most interesting history. It was one of the original Connecticut townships, and its early history, interwoven as it is with some of the most stirring incidents of Wyoming Valley life of pioneer days, is largely covered in the volumes written by Mr. Harvey, the talented historian who, in his devotion to Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley, conceived and began this work. And Plumb's "History of Hanover Township," published in 1885, will give the searcher far more Hanover history

than could be logically attempted in any general Luzerne County work such as this is. Hanover Township is worthy of more space here, but the space is not available, so brevity must govern this review.

The pioneers in Hanover Township had already made history in southern Pennsylvania. Among the settlers were strong-minded self-reliant men of Scotch-Irish antecedents, men who, in the time of Indian unrest that followed the French and Indian War, had relied more upon themselves than upon the government for protection. The "Paxton boys," of Lancaster County, had dealt so sternly with the Conestoga Indians in 1763 that there was peace on the Conestoga, and that part of the Susquehanna, for many years after. Captain Lazarus Stewart and his company of forty—most of whom were "Paxton boys"—moved from Lancaster County into the Wyoming Valley in 1770, and fought for Connecticut against the Penns. Fort Durkee was stormed. It was retaken by the Penn forces, but the determined "Paxton boys," led by Captain Stewart, again recaptured the fort in December, and expelled the Penn forces from the valley. For their services to Connecticut, Captain Stewart and his followers were granted the tract of land which became Hanover Township. The township area embraced all that lay between Wilkes-Barre Township and the Lehigh River—an area of five square miles, including most of the land now within Hanover, Wright, Fairview, Bear Creek, Buck, Denison, and Foster townships.

The tract, under township organization, was divided into three parts, each part, or division, having thirty-one lots of four hundred and thirty acres each. Twenty-eight of the lots in the first division were granted to Captain Stewart and his men; the other three lots, as was the custom in New England, were reserved for public use. In the Wilkes-Barre records are the minutes of a town meeting held October 19, 1772, at which it was voted: "That Captain Lazarus Stewart and William Stewart are deserving the town of Hanover, agreeably to the votes passed at the general meeting of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Company, held at Windham, January 9, 1771." The lands were surveyed, and the first division allotments made in 1771 or 1772. The second division was made in 1776 and the third in 1787.

The first allotment, or division, established eighteen men as the original proprietors, the allotments being made as follows: Captain Lazarus Stewart, lots 1, 2, and 3; Lazarus Stewart, Jr., 4 and 5; John Donahow, 6; David Young, 7; Captain Lazarus Stewart, 8; William Graham, 9; John Robinson, 10; James Robinson, 11; Thomas Robinson, 12; Josias Aspia, 13; Hugh Caffion, 14; John Franklin, 15; Robert Young, 16; John Young, 17; William Young, 18; William Stewart, 19; Thomas Robinson, 20; James Stewart, 21; William Young, 22; Captain Stewart, 23 and 24; William Stewart, 25; Charles Stewart, 26; William Stewart, 27; Silas Gore, 28. The Stewarts, therefore, were granted thirteen of the twenty-eight lots. John Franklin and Silas Gore were from Connecticut, but the others were Lancaster County men.

Captain Stewart and his Hanover company performed prodigies of valor in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. The intrepid leader fell, with one-fourth of his men, battling heroically against enormous odds. All the houses of the settlement at Hanover were put to the torch. It is not surprising, therefore, that the township records for the first years have never since been found. Township records for 1776 are available, and show the second division of land. In addition to the "proprietors" already named in the first division, there were also in Hanover Township in 1776 several other families, the latter including the Hopkins, Campbell, Caldwell, Spencer, Bennett, Hibbard, Jameson, Inman, Wade, Lasley, McKarrican, Espy, Line, and Pell families.

In 1796, Hanover had ninety-one taxables. This would indicate a total population of about four hundred and fifty to five hundred, in the region

between Wilkes-Barre Township and the Lehigh River. Reduction of the territory of Hanover came in 1839 and a further reduction in 1853.

Mills were erected in Hanover, and on Mill Creek, about 1775. In 1789, the town voted that half of Lot 29 be given to Elisha Delano for sawmill purposes, and the other half to Frederick Crisman for tavern purposes. Both of these public conveniences were established.

Early in the nineteenth century roads were cut through the township, and in 1807 the Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike was completed. Transportation was by wagon road or by river until 1843, when the "iron horse"—the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad—crossed Hanover, from Wilkes-Barre to Whitehaven.

A postal service was begun in 1797, a postboy passing through Hanover weekly between Wilkes-Barre and Berwick. In 1820 Hanover had a population of eight hundred and seventy-nine. There were then in the township "120 dwellings, 4 gristmills, 1 clovermill and 16 unmarried men; 13 non-naturalized foreigners; 135 engaged in farming; 30 manufacturing, and one merchant." The Bloomery forge, then valued at \$600, employed two men and used one hundred and fifty tons of bog ore—presumably in a year. The forge was built in 1775 or 1776, and was a profitable enterprise until about 1830, when it was possible to bring in iron ore by canal. In 1840 Holland "built his railroad from his mines at the mountain to the Hanover Canal basin." The Garrison Sterling and Shoemaker properties, sold to Samuel Holland in 1838, were the first tracts ever sold or bought in Hanover for mining purposes. The sale price then was \$25 an acre; in 1850 coal lands had an average market value of twice as much, and the farmers were delighted to think that they were able to sell their stony farming acreage at so high a price. The farmers moved westward and the coal operators began their ventures—enterprises rudely shaken by the financial panic of 1857.

Hanover Township may be said to have gained its second breath in 1860, by which time the country was beginning to recover from the panic. Thereafter, coal mining became the mainstay of the people of Hanover. In 1878 "there were nine breakers in Hanover, Sugar Notch, Ashley, and Nanticoke, within the old township lines." Five years later, there were ten coal breakers. "Lands about the mines and their neighborhood for a distance of half a mile or more are generally uncultivated and thrown open to commons," wrote Henry Blackman Plumb in 1885. "In the whole township and the three boroughs, with a population of more than 12,000 in 1884, it is doubtful whether there are more than four blacksmith shops not connected with the mines or railroads, while in the early times it took one blacksmith to every 100 people, old and young." . . . "Indeed, there is almost nothing made here now and nothing produced except coal. But of coal the production is very large and overshadows everything else." Historian Plumb bemoaned the probability that Hanover's "future history, while the coal lasts, will be merely statistical—the amount of coal she produces, number of men employed, wages, persons injured or killed in the mines, or the capital invested." Taxes forty years ago were so high that, as Plumb says, "no farmer can now own the back land and make a living on it and pay the taxes, insurance and repairs." Unfortunately, taxes now are higher, but there can be no doubt that the prosperity of this coal region is far greater than when it was a farming district.

Hanover is one of the four first-class townships of Luzerne County. It was promoted to this class on February 24, 1911. In 1926, the township commissioners were: Joseph Fela, Thomas Finnegan, Harold Henry, John Manley, Frank Balasieszus, Reese Walters, Earl Rescora. Number of taxables: 8,923. Assessed valuation: \$73,051,581. Supervising school principal: F. W. Nyhart. One hundred and forty-one teachers, including fourteen in senior high,

eighteen in junior high, and seven special. President of school board, 1926: P. J. Lenahan.

Hazle Township was formed in 1839 from Sugarloaf Township, and was increased in area, at the expense of Butler, in 1856. It is the most southerly township of Luzerne County.

Probably the first settlement made in Hazle was a surveyor's camp, in 1804, when the turnpike road, part of which is now Broad Street, Hazleton, was being surveyed. The camp was within the borough limits of Hazleton. The earliest settlers in the township were: Anthony Fisher, Joseph Fisher, Casper Thomas, Conrad Horn, and Adam Winters, at what became known as Horn-town, just beyond West Hazleton. The first internal improvement was a sawmill erected on High Creek in 1810. Lumbering was good, but the land was not ideal farming acreage. The development of Hazle Township, therefore, may be dated from 1836, when coal mining began.

By reason of its coal deposits, Hazle Township quickly advanced into second place in the county. The surface evidences of mining are not objects that enchant the nature lover, but the breakers and culm-piles that crowd the sky line of Hazle Township are impressive evidences of great industrial enterprises. And wherever surface mining works confront the viewer, he may be sure of finding nearby a substantial active mining village. Jeanesville, about two miles south of Hazleton, is a place of thirteen hundred people. The village development followed the development of the Spring Mountain collieries. The winning of the coal was begun in 1845, when William Mullins opened the slope. The "father of the coal industry in the Hazleton District" was Ario Pardee, but one of the outstanding pioneer operators was J. C. Hayden, who took charge of the Spring Mountain Coal Company's mining operations in 1865, and subsequently leased them, building two new breakers. The company, however, eventually sold the mines to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thereafter Jeanesville became to all intents a "company town." At that place are some large machine shops. Lattimer is a village of about two hundred people. Lattimer mines are still operated by the Pardee family, and these pioneers of mining still exercise a proprietary interest in the village. Sugarloaf is a mining village developed by the Diamond Coal Company; the village of Japan grew around Oakdale colliery. Harleigh is another mining town that grew with the mining at this point of the Big Black Creek Improvement Company. The collieries are now owned by the Markles, who have had such prominent place among the operators of that region during the last half century. Beaver Brook, on the southern county line, Cranberry, Crystal Ridge, Stockton, Humboldt, Hollywood, Milnesville, Foundryville, Ebervale, and Drifton are all mining towns, some small, some of more importance. Stockton is a place of about one thousand inhabitants; Ebervale, like Foundryville, is a Markle town, and Drifton is the home of the Coxe family, so long identified with the coal mining industry in this district.

In 1926, the supervisors of Hazle Township were: James Julian, Andrew McNamee, and Leo Conohan. Number of taxables: 5,307. Assessed valuation: \$9,127,053. President of school board: William Hale: School superintendent: Joseph B. Grabris. Teachers: Ninety, including sixteen for high school.

Hollenback Township was settled in 1789, by a few German farmers who came from Northampton County. In 1796 the region, which was still part of Nescopeck Township, could count only ten taxables; and these applied themselves more to lumbering than to farming. Seventy years later, the townsmen were still employed mainly in lumbering. No less than six sawmills were then in constant use. The first sawmill was built on the Shortz place by a man

named Craig. The first gristmill stood near the site of the du Pont Powder Mills (upper) on the Big Wapwallopen Creek. A tannery was built by Samuel Snyder on the creek, near where John Harter, in 1848, built the first frame house. The pioneer storekeeper was Amasa Shoemaker, who opened in 1825. In the same year Peter Goode opened a tavern—the first at Hobbie. He was the pioneer settler at Hobbie, which dates from 1815. This village is the township center. It became a post office town in 1852, with Henry Grover as postmaster. Hobbie has a population of only about one hundred, but it is an active trading center, having two stores, a hotel, a couple of mills, a garage, and a smithy. The Moyer and Hoch families operate stores, gristmill and hotel.

The supervisors of Hollenback Township in 1926 were: F. L. Eroh, E. F. Peters, and Arthur Peters. Number of taxables: 395. Assessed valuation: \$232,824. President of school board: H. E. Bittenbender. Four teachers, common schools.

Hunlock Township was formed on January 8, 1877, from Union and Plymouth townships. The pioneer settler, Boggs, found that Indians lived in the region, and that they had cultivated some of the open land. Boggs is supposed to have been a soldier of the Revolution, and it is believed that while he was away, his family was massacred by Indians, the friendly tribe of the neighborhood sharing the same fate. The second attempt by whites to settle the region was made in 1778 by Jonathan Hunlock and Edward Blanchard, at the mouth of the creek now known as Hunlock's. About 1790 Frederick and John Croop, also the Sorber family. Both families built mills, and had leading parts in subsequent lumbering. Other early families were the Miller, Case, Davenport, Cragle, Deit, and Brader. They were typical hardworking Germans. The Dodson family came in 1797, from the Plymouth settlement. Frederick Hartman built a flouring mill in 1843, Leonard Ritchie a saw and feedmill in 1850. The Croop family still own the milling business that was the pioneer industry, and the Whitells still own the general store at Hunlock Creek. At Hunlock Creek the large power plant of the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation was built in 1925-26.

The supervisors of Hunlock Township, in 1926, were: K. I. Lanning, W. W. Benscoter, and B. L. Sutliff. Number of taxables: 590. Assessed valuation: \$240,514. President of school board: George E. Minimier. Seven teachers, common schools.

Huntington Township was one of the seventeen "certified townships" laid out by the Susquehanna Company, and confirmed by Acts of Assembly in 1799. In the Connecticut title, previous to 1776, it was known as "Bloomingdale Township," the name being changed to Huntington in 1799, in honor of Samuel Huntington, a native of Windham, Connecticut, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The first settler was John Franklin, a person of note in the affairs of the Susquehanna Company under the Connecticut claim. He came in the spring of 1775, locating on Huntington Creek, below Huntington Mills. Because of the outbreaking of war, however, he returned to Connecticut, with his family, before the summer was spent. In 1776, other Connecticut settlers came, Levi Seward settling in the northern part of the township, and Nathaniel Goss, the latter on a tract of three hundred and thirty-four acres at Huntington Mills. In 1782 or 1783, Abraham Hess settled near the headwaters of Fishing Creek. He was from New Jersey. Other early settlers included: Stephen Kingsbury, who helped to make the original survey of the township; Reuben Culver, in 1795, one of whose descendants is W. B. Culver, of Red Hill; Abel Fellows, Stephen Harrison, Samuel Franklin, Amos Franklin, all of whom settled in

1777, and are yet represented by many descendants in the township; Thomas Williams, in 1778; Solon Trescott, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and Tories, in 1778, but escaped and with Solomon Gas and Thomas and Samuel Williams returned to their Huntington homes a few days later. The Trescott family still live in Harveyville, Colonel Edward L. Trescott, of the second Huntington generation of that family, rising to much prominence in public and military affairs, and being a famous hunter.

Other early settlers were: John Dodson, who came in 1796, the first Pennsylvanian to settle; Jabez Matthias and Reuben Williams; John Johnson, Earl Tubbs, Stephen Davenport; Jonathan Wygant, Nathan Monroe; Amaziah Watson, William Brandon, William, Jared, and John Edwards. The Pattersons, who located in Huntington, in the northeast part of the township, in 1799, came from Ireland, but were of Scottish ancestry, of noble lineage. They still live in Huntington. The Koons family is still represented, E. B. Koons owning a planing mill. A decade or so ago, the firm of J. R. Koons and Son owned a wholesale paper business in Huntington Mills. John Koons, who settled in New Columbus, in 1819, was a leading citizen for sixty years, having part in many public undertakings. At one time he was a Common Pleas judge of Luzerne County.

Epenetus Wadsworth, who settled near Town Hall, in 1794, was the first blacksmith in the township. Thomas Harvey, after whom Harveyville is named, was also a blacksmith. Benjamin Fuller had a tannery near the Larned place on Huntington Creek. The first gristmill was built in 1788, by a Mr. Hopkins, at the mouth of Marsh Creek. Nathaniel Goss was also a miller, owning a plant that could grind three bushels a day. His son, and namesake, built a larger one, known as the Workheiser Mill. There were several other mills.

The old turnpike road, from Berwick to Towanda, passed through Huntington, and was used for stages daily from 1812 to 1840. The Nanticoke and Hughesville Turnpike passed through New Columbus; it was chartered in 1836. The Union Turnpike Road Company was formed in 1875.

New Columbus became a borough in 1859, marking the establishment of an excellent academy, the Columbus Male and Female Academy. Judge John Koons and D. L. Chapin were the leading promoters of this institution, which made creditable educational history for Huntington. Eventually, it led to the township being made an independent school district. New Columbus, as a borough, has not gone far. Its population in 1920 was only one hundred and thirty-six, and apart from the academy and a few mills, it has not much claim to borough status.

Huntington Mills was at one time known as Hublerville. The paper mill there was erected in 1872, wrapping paper being its specialty. Following the example of New Columbus, an educational institution of good foundation was opened at Huntington Mills in 1878. The Huntington Mills Educational Society opened its first term as an academy in 1878 with one hundred pupils, under Prof. J. W. Swingle.

The other villages of Huntington Township are: Town Hill, about two miles east of New Columbus; Cambra; Harveyville, and Register.

In 1926, the supervisors of Huntington Township were: Marion Wilkinson, Myron Chapin, and W. B. Pennington. Number of taxables: 862. Assessed valuation: \$589,035. President of school board: F. E. Bittenbender. Principal: Robert Hosler. Thirteen teachers, including four for high school.

Jackson Township is part of the original township of Plymouth. It was organized in 1844, but, of course, its settlement history goes much farther back. The first settler in this part of Plymouth Township was Palmer Ran-

som, in 1795. Soon afterwards John Lamoreaux, Jesse Brown, Major B. Fuller and some others settled. In 1850, Jackson Township's first census-taking showed a population of five hundred and ninety-two. Seventy years later, in 1920, its population was six hundred and forty-two; so it seems likely that the township had reached its full growth while still part of Plymouth.

The first settler in the western part of the township was Henry Cease, in 1831. The first sawmill was built by Asahel and Rufus Drake, in 1795. Later millers in the township have been the Baldwins, the Fullers, Ziegler and Wilcox, George F. Ransom, Chester Ransom, John Lamoreaux, and Daniel Dav-enport; Henry Cease, Sandford Parsons; Fuller and Atherton; Egbert Bogartus.

One great improvement in Jackson Township is the Conyngham farm, a stock farm such as only a man of considerable means could establish. Thirty years ago it was widely known for its blooded stock—cattle and horses.

The villages of Jackson Township are Huntsville and Cease's Mills.

In 1926, the township supervisors were: C. S. Behee, W. D. Cease, and Stanley B. Gardecki. Number of taxables: 472. Assessed valuation: \$358,-016. President of school board: William Gabel. Five teachers, common schools.

Jenkins Township, named in honor of Colonel John Jenkins, who surveyed the Wyoming Valley for the Susquehanna Company in 1762, and was the first to note the presence of coal in the region, was originally part of Pittston Township, from which it was detached on June 24, 1852.

Settlement began in this part of Pittston Township in 1794, Joseph Gardner building his gristmill, on the creek that bears his name, in that year. Isaac Gould settled about the same time, his home being near where the Laflin powder mills were later placed. Other early settlers were: Daniel Seeley, who built the first sawmill; Jesse Thomas; the Thompson family, who lived just below Sebastopol; John Stout, the first blacksmith. The last named settled in 1824, and his shop was on the hill near Yatesville. The first brick house in the township was erected by George Price, in 1846, on the Wilkes-Barre to Pittston Road. Among other early settlers were the Swallow, LeBar, Miller, Lacoe, Thomas, Hess, and Goode families.

In 1810, or 1812, on the Wilkes-Barre and Pittston Road, in Sebastopol, the first schoolhouse was erected. At Inkerman, there was a log schoolhouse, on the hill above Port Blanchard. Joel Hale was the first teacher at Sebastopol and Roswell Hale the first at Inkerman.

Jenkins Township, like Pittston, owes its development to coal. Mining is the business of its residents, in general. Its communities are composed mainly of mining men. Port Griffith was an important place in the days of the old gravity road of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Its terminus was at Port Griffith, but it lost some of its possibility of growth when the gravity road lost its identity; but because of the mining, the community has continued to hold its own. Port Blanchard, near Port Griffith, was named in honor of Captain Jeremiah Blanchard, the pioneer settler, whose log cabin was the first structure to be raised in that neighborhood. Port Blanchard owes the first part of its name to the fact that it was a ferry point; and because of that, it also had a tavern that was of some importance to travelers. Samuel Hodgson was the tavern-keeper in 1845, when it was opened. He was also the first postmaster. Inkerman's first settler was Peter Winter, a blacksmith. It is a mining town as large in population as some townships. Winter was operating his blacksmith shop on the back road from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre, at this point, as early as 1810. More than half a century later, mining shafts were sunk in the town, to take the place of the drifts of earlier days. Sebastopol is a mining suburb of Pittston.

In 1926, the supervisors of Jenkins Township were: M. J. Dougher, William F. Burke, John J. O'Donnell. Number of taxables: 3,150. Assessed valuation, \$6,688,084. President of school board: Edward Hinchcliff, supervising principal: F. J. Regan. Fifty-five teachers, including eleven for high school.

Kingston Township—One of the most historic townships of Luzerne County is Kingston, which has had name and importance since the beginning of settlement of the Wyoming Valley. It was one of the original divisions of the Connecticut régime, and was confirmed as Kingston Township when Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, was formed. From it have been taken the territory that is now Dallas Township, and parts of Franklin and Lake townships were once parts of Kingston. Again, it has carried several boroughs of interesting history through their first halting days as communities. Kingston, Dorranceton, Forty Fort, Luzerne, and Wyoming have all gone out to independence with generous territorial gifts from its parent, Kingston Township. Reviews of the boroughs are given on other pages, and the early history of the township is part of the great events covered by Mr. Harvey in his volumes of pioneer history. Therefore, little more need be written here of the "forty" Connecticut settlers who christened the township "Kingstown," in 1769, and built the old Forty Fort just below the church and about eighty rods from the river.

The list of taxables of Kingston Township in 1796 (and, therefore, including those of Dallas and parts of Lake and Franklin townships) is as follows:

James Atherton, Elisha Atherton, John Allen, Joseph Brown, Oliver Biglow, Alexander Brown, William Brown, Daniel Burney, Andrew Bennett, Josephus Barber, Caleb Brundage, Samuel Breese, Laban Blanchard, Almon Church, Gilbert Carpenter, Jonathan Carver, Samuel Carver, James Carpenter, Tunis Decker, Jesse Dickerson, Benjamin Dorrance, John Dorrance, Nathan Denison, Christian Cornigh, Joshua Fuller, Benajah Fuller, Hallet Gallop, William Gallop, Peter Grubb, John Gore, James Gardiner, Lewis Hartsoff, John Horton, Peter Hartsoff, Daniel Hoyt, William Hurlbert, Elijah Harris, Joseph Hillman, John Hinds, Stephen Hollister, Philip Jackson, John Joseph, John Keely, Samuel Landon, Nathaniel Landon, David Landon, James Landon, James Love, William Little, Isaiah Lucas, Lawrence Myers, Philip Myers, Nathan Mulford, Lewis Mullison, John Montoney, Isaac Montoney, Joseph Montoney, Andrew Miller, Elisha Matterson, Anning Owen, Abel Pierce, John Pierce, Joseph Pierce, Elias Pierce, Oliver Pettibone, David Perkins, Aaron Perkins, John Rosenkrans, Aaron Roberts, Benjamin Roberts, Nathan Roberts, James Rice, Sherman Smith, Daniel Spencer, Martin Smith, Luke Sweetland, Joseph Sweetland, James Scofield, Comfort Shaw, Alexander Swartwout, Elijah Shoemaker, Abraham Shoemaker, Adam Shafer, Peter Shafer, Frederick Shafer, Peter Shale, Henry Tuttle, John Tuttle, Joseph Tuttle, William Trucks, Isaac Trip, Israel Underwood, Gideon Underwood, Abraham Van Gordon, Lemuel Wakely, John Wart, Ashel Fish, Benjamin Smith.

Kingston, so near Wilkes-Barre, has grown with the greater place, and effort was made to bring much of the township into the Greater Wilkes-Barre ushered in in 1927. It is said that no part of the Wyoming Valley has shown such rapid growth during the last few years as the western environs of Wilkes-Barre—those towns of which Kingston is the hub. Mining is, of course, the mainstay of the district, but other industries have been developing. The silk industry of the West Side employs about 2,500 workers, and at Forty Fort is a cigar factory which is said to be "the largest in the world." Other industries which are of National reputation and scope are the Wales adding machine plant and the Wallace-Wilson hosiery plant.

In 1926, the supervisors of the Kingston Township were: Charles Shaley, Adam Stock, and Wesley Sutton. Number of taxables: 1,700. Assessed valuation: \$1,436,015. President of school board: G. B. Pollock. Principal: Clarence Phillips. Twenty-four teachers, including seven for high school.

Lake Township was organized in 1841, territory to form it being taken from Lehman, Monroe, and Kingston townships. It derives its name from Harvey's Lake—the largest lake in Pennsylvania—which is within its bounds.

Most of its land is upland, invigorating, majestic, beautiful, but not very productive. The beautiful sheet of water that is known as Harvey's Lake covers 1,285 acres, and draws a large summer population. It is reached by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, from Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, and in addition by an interurban electric road from Wilkes-Barre. It has been a summer resort for very many years. The Lake House, on the eastern shore, was built in 1857 by Henry Hancock.

The first settler in Lake Township was Matthew Scouten, who came as land agent in 1792. Jacob Sorber afterwards settled where Scouten had lived. Daniel Lee settled at the head of Pike's Creek in 1806. Lee's Pond perpetuates his name. Others who settled between 1838 and 1845 were: Josiah, Nathan, and Stephen Kocher, John Jackson, Andrew Freeman, Thomas Lewis, Ephraim King, in 1838; Jonah Roberts, Elon Davenport, Daniel Casebear, David Moss and John Fosnot, in 1839; Moses C. Perrigo, Jacob Sorber, Jonah Bronson and Jonathan Williams, in 1840; Clarke Wolfe, Jesse Kitchen, George P. Shupp, James Hawley and Edward Ide, before 1845.

Hollenback and Urquhart, lumber manufacturers, owned the greater part of Lake Township, and for many years lumbering, in their employ, was the main work of most of the settlers of the vicinity. Hollenback and Urquhart had a mill on the outlet of Harvey's Lake as early as 1839, and several other mills were built, some for the landowners, some for private enterprise. Hollenback and Urquhart built a gristmill in 1840, also a planing mill. All the mills of these people eventually passed to the Hoffman Lumber Company, by purchase. The operations of Hollenback and Urquhart were on a large scale for many years, as much as a million board-feet of lumber coming from their main mill in a year. Lumbering was an important industry in Lake Township up to almost the end of last century.

The proprietors applied themselves to their lumbering operations almost exclusively for many years, but in 1875, much land having been cleared of timber and settlement now being more inviting, they cut a road through the township, leading from Wilkes-Barre to Bradford County. This was the first road. The first frame house was that built by Josiah Kocher, in 1841. The first blacksmith was Stephen Kocher. The first store was that conducted by the lumber company, Hollenback and Urquhart, for a decade from 1850. Another firm, Ruggles and Shonk, operated a tannery in the 'seventies; they also had a store. Otis Allen was the first person buried in Lake Township. He died in January, 1842, and his burial place is known as the Allen Cemetery. The first burial in the West Corner Cemetery was of the body of Sarah, wife of Moses C. Perrigo, in 1852; the first buried in the White Cemetery was Eva A., daughter of Theodore Wolfe, in 1872. The first school in Lake Township was opened in the blockhouse of Otis Allen, near Lee's Pond. Jonathan Williams was the first teacher, holding school during the winters of 1842-43 and 1843-44. In the west corner, a school was conducted by Mr. Williams, in 1847-48 and 1848-49, in the house of Nathan Kocher, who had a mill below the site of the Beaver Run Tannery. Jonathan Williams built a small mill on Harvey's Creek for Kocher and Urquhart in 1849. Apparently, school teaching was an avocation.

At the south end of Harvey's Lake a village grew. As a post office it was known as "Lake"; later it took the name "Outlet." Ruggles was the name of another hamlet, the center of the lumbering operations of Ruggles and Shonk. Loyalville and Fade's Creek were not much else than post office addresses.

In 1926 the supervisors of Lake Township were: Corey Moss, James Hoover, and C. M. Anderson. Number of taxables: 1,643. Assessed valuation: \$1,304,767. President of school board: E. S. Honeywell. Supervising principal: A. W. Marvin. Twelve teachers, including three high.

Lehman Township—The territory taken from Dallas Township, in 1829, to form a new township took the name Lehman Township, in honor of Dr. William Lehman. Its history begins tragically before settlement proper began. Pike's Creek, one of the hamlets of Lehman Township, was so named to mark the spot where Abram Pike was making sugar, in March, 1780, when pounced upon by marauding Indians. The savages had previously raided the sugar camp of Asa Upman and John Rogers, killing Upman and carrying Rogers off. Pike and his wife were carried off, and Moses Van Campen was captured next day in the vicinity of where the hamlet of Orange later developed. The story is elsewhere told, and is referred to here merely to carry its connection into Lehman Township records.

Nehemiah Ide and Jeremiah Brown came into the township in 1801, and are looked upon as the first settlers. A man named Avery next came, but soon moved away. William Fuller settled in 1802, and his brother Isaac two years later. Joseph Worthington settled at Harvey's Lake in 1806. Other early settlers were: William Newman, in 1806; John Whiteman, in 1813; J. I. Bogardus and Ogden Mosely, in 1814; Minor Fuller and Fayette Allen, in 1819; Thomas Major, in 1821, and Oliver Mekeel, in 1823.

The first frame house was built by William Fuller, in 1801 or 1802. The first carpenter was Fayette Allen; the first blacksmith was Jonathan Heusted; the first coopers were David Gordon and Ira Lain; the first shoemaker was William Gordon; the first physician was Dr. J. J. Rogers; the first teachers were J. I. Bogardus and Obed Baldwin, the schoolhouse being a log building built in 1810, near the site of the Ide homestead. The first mill was erected in 1837 for Lewis Hoyt on Harvey's Creek, by Frederick Hartman. George Sorber built one in the same year, and in 1840 sold to Jameson Harvey. The mill was burned in 1876, but was rebuilt by Mr. Harvey. The first store was that of Daniel Urquhart and Edward Shott, opened in 1848. The first burial was of Nehemiah Ide, who died in 1823, aged seventy-seven years.

Lehman Center is the principal village of the township. It was here that Urquhart and Shott erected the first store, in 1848, its site being near where the Lehman Center Schoolhouse stands. The first schoolhouse at Lehman Center was built in 1836, by Daniel and Oliver Ide; the first teachers in this schoolhouse were Ellen Pugh and Maria Fuller. The West Lehman Schoolhouse was erected in 1842 by Nathan and Oliver Ide. The Urquhart store at Lehman Center passed to Bogardus & Fisher, and from them to Flick and Flannigan, later to Flannigan, who ran it for many years before selling to R. A. Whiteman. John Whiteman kept a store in 1820, and at that time was postmaster, weekly mail coming from Kingston.

Lehman is now a place of a few hundred inhabitants. The general store is conducted by T. N. Major and Son, who have also had a lumber mill there for many years. W. R. Neeley has also had a general store business at Lehman for a couple of decades or more.

In 1926 the supervisors of Lehman Township were: Joseph Rogers, C. S. Neeley, and Walter Brown. Number of taxables: 1,024. Assessed valuation: \$682,108. President of school board: Floyd Ide. Principal: O. H. Aurand. Eleven teachers, including two for high school.

Marcy Township, which was organized in 1880, from Pittston, Ransom and Old Forge townships, is no more, having been absorbed by the borough of Duryea in the first decade of the twentieth century. Its history will be found as part of that of Duryea.

Nescopeck Township—Nescopeck is one of the old townships of Luzerne County. In Stewart Pierce's *Annals of 1866* is the following:

"Nescopeck Township was separated from Newport in 1792. Jacob Smithers, Jacob Shaver, Martin Arner and Jacob Seyberling settled in the territory of this township in 1791, on the banks of the Nescopeck Creek, near its mouth. In 1796, including Hollenback, Sugarloaf, Butler, Black Creek and Hazle townships, it contained 31 taxables, 36 horses, 58 head of horned cattle, 3 gristmills and 3 sawmills. In 1797 Harvey D. Walker built a grist and sawmill about one mile from Nescopeck village. The first church was erected in 1811, on the turnpike, by the Lutherans and German Reformed members, about four miles from the village."

Nescopeck has somewhat romantic history, from the fact that the village was the site of an ancient Indian town. It was the rendezvous of hostile Indians during the French and Indian War.

The list of taxables in 1796 included the following names:

Walter Kaar, Henry Hepler, William Sims, Jacob Hepler, Abraham Arnold, Henry Mattis, Joseph Bush, Martin Herner, Henry Nulf, Lawrence Kurrens, Cornelius Bellas, Jacob Severlin, Michael Horriger, Christian Smeeders, Casper Nulf, John Nulf, Adam Nulf, John Freese, Benjamin Van Horn, George Tilp, Robert Patton, John Kennedy, James McVail, Adam Lurner, John Decker, Isaac Taylor, Daniel Lee, Zebulon Lee, John Pattman, William Rittenhouse and Joseph Kaar.

The first settler in the township is believed to have been George Walker, who came in 1786, and began to erect a mill near where Benjamin Evans' gristmill later stood. Walker's structure, however, was carried away by the "Pumpkin Flood" of that year. Another family settled on the Michael Raber farm, but the whole family was massacred; whereupon Walker moved away.

Along the Nescopeck Creek, the following settlers were to be found in 1791: Jacob Smithers, Jacob Shover, Martin Aton, and Jacob Seyberling. In 1807, the following had settled, nearly all coming from Northampton County: Henry Dewespecht, Michael Harrier, Conrad Bloos, Jacob Bittenbender, Jr., William Moore, Thomas Cole, Conrad Reiderich, John Henry, Casper Henry, Michael Whitenecht, Michael Nauss, Conrad Bingheimer, Peter Clingeman, Bernard Snyder, John Rooth, George Bittenbender, George Chesney. The Fortners, Sloyers and Smiths came about 1828, the Evanses and Williamses soon after. Jonas Buss settled in 1807. William Rittenhouse, a large landowner in this part of Luzerne County, sought to encourage settlement by building a gristmill on Nescopeck Creek in 1795. The mill was sold to Jacob Rittenhouse in 1808. Nathan Beech erected a mill on Wapwallopen Creek, near a place called "Powder Hole," in 1795. In the same year Samuel Mifflin built his sawmill near the mouth of Nescopeck Creek. Later millers in the township have been, says Pierce: Henry Bowman, Daniel Evans, John McMurtrie, J. Johnson, John T. Davis, J. Stephenson, H. Haschner, Theodore and George Naugle. The Naugles built a tannery on Nescopeck Creek in 1858, and conducted it until 1870. A forge, with three fires and two hammers, to make bloom and bar iron, was built in 1830 on Nescopeck Creek by E. & J. Leidy. They imported ore from Columbia County, and at one time Hon. Simon Cameron had an interest in it.

Nescopeck Village dates from 1786, when Samuel Mifflin opened his little store on the bank of the river. William Baird managed the store for him. It was the first frame structure in the township. George Rough soon opened a

smithy nearby, and a ferry and log cabin hotel, opened by George Steiner, made the place a hamlet of some activity. In 1807 the log hotel was replaced by a frame hotel built by John Myers. Another was built in 1815 by John Rothmel, whose son, born here, became an artist of some renown, his painting, "The Battle of Gettysburg," bringing him fame. Christian Kunkle built a stone house in 1817. Michael Raber built the first brick house, and burned the brick used for most of the other brick houses of the neighborhood.

The southern line of Luzerne County crosses the Susquehanna River at Nescopeck Village, cutting the Nescopeck bridge diagonally, about midway. The first bridge to span the river at this point was erected in 1816. It was carried away by flood in 1836, and in the next year was rebuilt, an important undertaking, for it was 1,250 feet long. In the days of canals, it seems that the "total business of the people" of Nescopeck was canaling, the adults being owners and masters of canal boats and the boys driving the mules that towed them. Later, Nescopeck became an important railroad junction, a branch road from Hazleton joining the Pennsylvania at Nescopeck.

In 1890, Nescopeck was a village of six hundred and fifty inhabitants, had two hotels, a gristmill, three general stores, a railroad roundhouse and railroad machine shops employing about sixty men, two drug stores, one furniture store, one grocery, one hardware store, one butcher's shop, a smithy and carpenter's shop, and some other smaller places of trading. Twenty years later, 1910, Nescopeck had a population of eleven hundred; it had three hotels, the landlords being W. E. Hackenbrack, William W. Shobert, and Albert Tiets; four general stores, Freeman Harter & Son, Harter & White, Freas A. Hippensteel, and Williams Bros.; one cigar factory; three lumber plants and mills; three contractors and builders, indicating building activity; and numerous other stores and services that one would find in a growing community.

Nescopeck is now a borough, with a population of 1,638, in 1920.

In 1926, the supervisors of Nescopeck Township were: D. Y. Sitler, Fred E. Hess, R. Schaffer. Number of taxables: 374. Assessed valuation: \$300,-907. President of school board: Boyd J. Sitler. Four teachers, common schools.

Newport Township, which takes its name from Newport, Rhode Island, had a place among the original townships of the Connecticut county of Westmoreland, the county name given to the Pennsylvania territory that Connecticut claimed and occupied. Westmoreland County embraced much more than the present county of Luzerne, just as Newport Township of the Connecticut régime was much larger than the present Newport. Originally, its bounds included all that is now Newport, Slocum, Dorrance, Hollenback, Conyngham, and Nescopeck townships.

The first settlement in Newport was made by Major Prince Alden, in 1772, on the Colonel Washington Lee property. Much of its early history has already been reviewed in earlier volumes—those that Mr. Harvey himself wrote, from a lifetime of research and historical study. Two or three years after Major Alden settled in Newport, his sons, Mason F. and John, built a forge on Nanticoke Creek. Near the forge in the same year Mr. Chapman erected a log mill—"the only mill in Wyoming that escaped destruction from floods and from the torch of the savage." It was so necessary to the reestablished settlements after the massacre that, in 1780, it was guarded by armed men. The nearest other mill was fifty miles away—Stroud's at Stroudsburg, a week's journey away.

Newport was once a farming district of some standing, but that was long ago. For almost a century it has been a coal mining district, and in the greater importance of that pursuit, good farming land has been neglected.

An interesting minute on the township records is that which begins its second life as it were. The minute reads:

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP—At a meeting legally warned and held at the house of Prince Alden, Saturday, June 9, 1787, made choice of Mr. Prince Alden, moderator, and Mason F. Alden, clerk.

Resolved, Whereas the survey of this town was utterly lost at the destruction of this settlement, it is, therefore, resolved that a committee of three persons be appointed to carefully inspect into and ascertain the proprietors and actual settlers of the Town of Newport at or before the decree of Trenton, etc.

Prince Alden, Mason F. Alden and John P. Schott were constituted a committee. They were authorized to "allot out the third division of 300 acres to each proprietor." Those settlers who were in residence and entitled to rank in this allotment as proprietors were found by the committee to be as follows: James Baker, Mason Fitch Alden, John P. Schott, Prince Alden, Sr., William H. Smith, John Hegeman, Ebenezer Williams, William Smith, Caleb Howard, Clement Daniel, Isaac Bennett, William Stewart, George Miner, Peleg Comstock, Samuel Jackson, Benjamin Baily, Anderson Dana, John Canaday, John Jameson, Elisha Drake, John Carey, Edward Lester, Luke Swetland, William Hyde, Hambleton Grant, Turner Jameson, John Bradford, John Nobles, James Barks, Prince Alden, Jr., Andrew Alden. Seven other names of absent proprietors were reported. They were classed as non-resident, *e. g.*, as not resident with the valley. Several of the names given above were of pioneers who even at that time were not in Newport, some having moved to other parts of the Wyoming Valley; but this did not constitute non-residence, for the purpose intended.

The land was surveyed by Prince Alden and John P. Schott, with Shubart Bidlock and Elisha Bennett as chain-bearers and ax-men.

Some extraordinary entries are to be found in Newport Township records of that period. There were land trials to be settled with Pennsylvania, and some of the land seems to have been unassigned. The township committee, on October 4, 1794, leased for 999 years lot 18, second tier, first district, to Elias Decker, at a yearly rental of *one pepper corn*, if demanded, to be paid into the town treasury. Jacob Crater secured lot 49, third division, on similar terms. In 1800, lot 25 was leased to John Alden, for 999 years, for \$43, this to be paid into the treasury at any time before the *expiration* of the lease. This would have been absolutely a gift, but for another stipulation—that the lessee also pay \$2.58 a year to the town treasurer. Henry Schoonover secured lot 1, Abram Setzer lot 13, and Andrew McClure lots 26 and 27 on similar terms.

On February 25, 1805, the undermentioned persons "signed and agreed to abide by the lines and surveys established by William Montgomery, the Pennsylvania agent," under the confirming act:

Silas Jackson, James Stewart, John Noble, Benjamin Berry, Mathew Covel, Andrew Dana, Nathan Whipple, Martin Van Dyne, Abraham Smith, Jr., John Fairchild, Abraham Smith, James Mullen, Frederick Barkman, Philip Croup, William Bellesfelt, Cornelius Bellesfelt, Isaac Bennett, Andrew Keithline, Cornelius Smith, William Nelson, Jacob Reeder, Christian Sarver, Casomin Fetterman, Daniel Adams, James Reeder, John R. Little, Jonathan Kelley, Daniel Sims, William Jackson, John Jacob, Jr., Elisha Bennett, Henry Bennett, Michael Hoffman, Valentine Smith, John Lutsey, James Millage, Andrew Lee, Jacob Lutsey, Conrad Line, Jr., Jacob Scheppey (Slippy) and Henry Fritze.

Chapman's mill, so valuable to the early settlers, served their need for many years. When worn out, William Jackson erected a mill on Newport Creek to replace Chapman's. Jackson's, also, was for many years the only mill in the township. Indeed, these were the only two gristmills ever erected

in Newport Township. John Slippey built a sawmill, but in later years (about 1820) converted it into a plough foundry. Not far from Chapman's mill, Mason F. and John Alden operated a forge on Nanticoke Creek, using ore dug in Newport Township, and at one time selling their product—bar iron—at \$120 per ton. The forge was later owned by Washington Lee.

Nanticoke Borough, of course, took part of its land from Newport Township, and part of the township history is included in that of the borough, or, as it now is, the city of Nanticoke—elsewhere reviewed. The first store in the township was Jacob Ramback's, on the road between Wanamie and Nanticoke. Almost without exception the communities of Newport Township owe their growth to coal. Wanamie is the mining town that was provided for the mine workers at Wanamie Colliery. It has a population of about fifteen hundred. Glenlyon, about four miles from Nanticoke, is a much larger mining town, having more inhabitants indeed than half of the communities that have borough status in Luzerne County. It may be said to have begun its existence in 1870, when the shafts at that point were sunk. The Central Railroad of New Jersey was quick to grasp the carrying opportunities of the district. They built a branch from Ashley to Nanticoke and Wanamie, and extended it to Alden and Glenlyon, as these places developed. Alden is east of Nanticoke about four miles. Shafts were sunk there in the 'eighties, and the mine operated by Sharp and Company. It is now the seat of the Alden Coal Company.

Notwithstanding these mining operations, however, Newport Township has slipped back more than two-fifths in population during the last twenty years.

Newport became a first-class township on December 7, 1899. In 1926, the township commissioners were: Frank Strazalka, Lewis Stankiel, John Zobrowski, Arthur Wright, W. N. Starr, John J. Riordan. Number of taxables: 4,721. Assessed valuation: \$27,523,869.

Pittston Township was one of the five original townships formed by the Susquehanna Land Company, a Connecticut colonization group, authorized by that colony under what is supposed to be its charter rights. The story has been already told, in most interesting detail, in Mr. Harvey's volumes and, therefore, need not be restated here at any length. Briefly, the five townships, each of five miles square of land, were to be settled by two hundred persons from Connecticut, each township to divide its land among the first forty settlers therein.

The townships were organized in 1768, and were surveyed in that year, or earlier. In 1784, however, the surveyors' marks were washed away by flood in many places and the land had to be resurveyed.

The families resident in Pittston Township before or during the Revolution were the Blanchard, Brown, Carey, Bennett, Sibley, Marcy, Benedict, St. John, Sawyer, Cooper. Daniel St. John was the first person murdered after the surrender of Forty Fort. Benedict was the pioneer preacher in the locality. Captain Jeremiah Blanchard, Sr., was the commander of the Pittston company. Zebulon Marcy "was the first white man that ever built a brush or log cabin in the township." Thus, he may be given the pioneer place in the records of settlers. Brown's blockhouse was built in 1776, and was the refuge of the women and children of the township in 1778, Captain Blanchard guarding it with thirty men, and surrendering it only upon terms that assured them safety.

The List of Taxables for the year 1796 gives us the names of very many families that have since become prominent in Luzerne County. The names, as given in Pearce's Annals, in 1866, are as follows:

James Armstrong, Enos Brown, David Brown, Elisha Bell, Waterman Baldwin, Jeremiah Blanchard, John Benedict, Ishmael Bennett, A. Bowen, James Brown, Jr., Anthony Benschoter, R. Billings, Conrad Berger, J. Blanchard, Jr., Samuel Cary, John Clark, George Cooper, James Christy, Jedediah Collins, John Davidson, David Dimock, Asa Dimock, Robert Faulkner, Solomon Finn, Nathaniel Giddings, Isaac Gould, Ezekiel Gopal, Joshua Griffin, Daniel Gould, Jesse Gardner, Richard Halstead, Isaac Hewitt, Daniel Hewitt, John Honival, Joseph Hazard, Abraham Hess, Jonathan Hutchins, John Herman, Lewis Jones, Joseph Knapp, Samuel Miller, William Miller, Samuel Miller, Jr., Ebenezer Marcy, Jonathan Marcy, Isaac Miles, Cornelius Nephew, John Phillips, James Scott, John Scott, William H. Smith, Rodger Searle, William Searle, Miner Searle, James Stephens, Elijah Silsby, Elijah Silsby, Jr., Comfort Shaw, Jonathan Stark, James Thompson, Isaac Wilson, John Warden, Crandall Wilcox, Thomas Wright.

The first physician in Pittston Township was Dr. Nathaniel Giddings, who came from Connecticut in 1787, and practiced in Pittston until his death, sixty-four years later. He farmed also, his property being near the Ravine Shaft. There he planted one of the first orchards set out in the township. Nearby lived the Searle family, William Searle being in Pittston before the massacre. One of the first clearings in what became the lower part of Pittston Borough was of land where the railway station and the Farnham house eventually were built.

Pittston Township was dominantly Yankee in population until the influx of mining population. Supplanting the New Englanders, at least in numbers, were men of another sturdy British stock. The emigrants who came during the 'fifties of last century from the British Isles were mainly from the northern part—Scotland, where coal mining had been carried on for generations. After the Scotch came the Welsh, also from mining regions of Britain. Among those of Welsh origin was William R. Griffith, who seems to have a more important place in mining history than any other Pittston resident. One of the pioneer operators in the township was Colonel James W. Johnson, but his operations were before the time of the railroads. William R. Griffiths acquired his coal lands, and eventually organized the great mining corporation which has ever since been so vital to the prosperity of Pittston—the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The Erie Railroad Company, through its coal company, the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, operated at Pleasant Valley, later known as Avoca. The Pittston Coal Company, in 1875, took over the operations of the Pittston and Elmira Company. Mining history, however, is extremely reviewed elsewhere, and need not be given space here.

Transportation was mainly by water in the first half century of Pittston Township. Near the mouth of the Lackawanna River, Solomon Finn and E. L. Stevens built a sawmill in 1780. In 1772, two years after settlement began on the Pittston Borough side of the river, John Jenkins, Isaac Tripp, Jonathan Dean and others established a ferry for communication with the settlements at Wyoming and Exeter. Two wagon and foot bridges, at Pittston, have since spanned the river that was crossed with the aid of this rope ferry in early days. The first bridge was built in 1850. In 1864, a covered wooden bridge was built to replace it. The ice jam of 1875 destroyed it, and in the next year an iron bridge was built by the Kent Iron Bridge Company, and conducted as a toll bridge. The spanning of the river by the Depot Bridge was begun in 1874, the structure being much damaged in 1875, but it was repaired in the same year. The latest is the new Fort Jenkins Bridge, recently constructed of concrete, a massive structure of eight or ten spans.

The most important history of Pittston Township is, of course, that also of Pittston Borough, latterly indeed a city. Its story will be found on other pages.

In 1926, the supervisors of Pittston Township were: Leo A. Carroll, Michael Conners, and Martin Howery. Number of taxables: 3,806. Assessed valuation: \$2,156,920. President of school board: Peter McDonnell. Principal: John Howley. Thirty-five teachers, all common schools.

Plains Township—The history of Plains Township does not reach back into the tragic early days of settlement, but the territory which became that of Plains, is most historic ground. Mr. Harvey, in the earlier volumes of this work, has told the story of the coming of the Connecticut settlers in 1762, and of their reception by the Delaware Indians who were in the region. Jacob's Plains takes its name from that—or at least the Anglicized name—of the Wanamie chieftain who lived on the cleared space near where the borough of Parsons later grew. The intercourse with the Indians was at first friendly, but finally, in 1763, by one of those unfortunate misunderstandings which are apt to send reckless men to their arms before they have time to hear calmer counsel, the settlers were attacked by Indians and driven out of the region, with a loss of many of their number. For more than five years thereafter the region was the hunting ground of the Indian.

In 1769, however, Amos Ogden, John Jennings, and Charles Stewart, having leased 100 acres of land from the Pennsylvania proprietaries, came into the Wyoming Valley, and settled on the cleared land that the Connecticut settlers had been driven from. The Connecticut authorities heard of the action of Pennsylvania, and in the same year sent many of their own people into the Wyoming Valley. But it was found that the Ogden party had erected a blockhouse, and were prepared to defend themselves against both white and red men. Thus, the conflicting governmental authorities pitted white against white, at a time when neither could be sure of being able to withstand attack by the original possessors of the region—the red men. The two so-called Pennamite Wars had to run their course before the right of Pennsylvania to the Wyoming region was conceded by Connecticut. All this is told at much greater length in Mr. Harvey's narrative, but is referred to here so as to give Plains Township what seems to be its rightful place in Luzerne County history. As Bradsby points out, "thus, it will be seen that Plains, in point of settlement, is the senior township in the valley, and that her soil was the first to be moistened by the tears of affliction and sorrow, and drank the blood, and entombed the bodies of the first victims of savage hate in the bloody annals of the Wyoming Valley."

In 1773, the pioneers were again in possession of Plains and Mill Creek. At that time, the nearest gristmill was Stroud's, at Stroudsburg, fifty miles away, not that distance along ways such as we now have, but of almost unbroken forest. However, in 1773, it was known that Nathan Chapman's mill on Hollenback's mill-site would soon make this arduous and dangerous trip to Stroudsburg unnecessary.

In 1773, Stephen Fuller, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Seth Marvin were given riparian rights below Chapman's mill on Mill Creek, provided they erect a sawmill before November of that year. This was done. It was "the first sawmill built on the upper waters of the Susquehanna." When it was in operation, a ferry was established at the mouth of Mill Creek to Forty Fort.

The first burying-ground in Plains Township was the Gore Cemetery, "on the flats, between the old plank road and the canal, northeast of the Henry colliery." Two other early cemeteries—one near the Methodist Church, and the other in Wilcox's field, near Plains Village—have nothing now to mark their sites. In 1815 George Gore's smithy stood on the flats, near the Gore burying-ground. Obadiah Gore was a blacksmith. It was in his smithy, in 1769 or 1770, that the stone coal of the region was first used in a forge, or, indeed, for any purpose, it seems. Out of that first attempt to use it none of

the settlers ever supposed the industry that has dwarfed all others in this part of Pennsylvania would come, that in other townships—including Plains—has to all intents ousted all others. Mining, with the paraphernalia that goes with it—hoists, breakers, railway tracks, engine houses, machine shops, culm-piles, and so forth—has monopolized Plains and many other townships of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. Not to their detriment, however, let it be said, for mining has brought prosperity and increased population.

Plains is the most populous township of Luzerne, and an attempt was made to absorb it in the Greater Wilkes-Barre movement, the change to take place on January 1, 1927, when the city of Wilkes-Barre increased its boundaries. However, Wilkes-Barre only partially succeeded. The vigorous borough of Parsons was separated from Plains Township fifty years ago and now comes into the enlarged county seat. The other large community in Plains Township is the village of that name. At first the village was known as Jacob's Plains, but finally became Plains. The early settlers in Plains Village were: John Cortright, Elisha Blackman, James Stark, Thomas Williams, a Mr. Richardson, and Samuel Carey. Cortright was tavern-keeper, in 1815; Blackman and Richardson were also later tavern-keepers; Stark was the first storekeepers; James Canady was the first blacksmith. James Stark, in 1808, quickly followed Judge Fell's example, and burned anthracite coal in an open grate in his store. Plains is a village of about 5,000 inhabitants. Hudson (or Mill Creek, as it was once known, Hudson being the post office name) is about half as large as Plains. Plainsville is another community of appreciable size; Midvale and Port Bowkley are also mining villages. Plains Township has more than doubled its population in the last twenty years. It was made a first-class township on December 7, 1899.

In 1926, the township commissioners were: Rinaldo Cappalina, Joseph Sarnecki, John Pizybylawski, Anthony J. Lavelle, Michael Walsh, Allen Randall, C. Dominici, Charles Keil, John F. Goobic. Number of taxables: 7,309. Assessed valuation: \$11,514,668. President of school board: Thomas H. James. Principal: J. A. McCaa. One hundred and thirty teachers, including twenty-two for high school.

Plymouth Township—Plymouth was one of the five townships organized by the Susquehanna Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, on December 28, 1768, with jurisdiction over a tract five miles square. In 1790 it became one of the original eleven townships of Luzerne County, being then enlarged to embrace the area that includes the present township of Jackson and part of Hunlock. Plymouth lost land to Jackson in 1844 and to Hunlock in 1877.

Lengthy review of the early history is not called for here, inasmuch as it has such conspicuous part in the early history of the Wyoming Valley, and, therefore, has been covered by Mr. Harvey in the first two volumes. Settlement began in 1769. In 1773, an enrollment of the inhabitants of the valley contained the names of the following Plymouth settlers: Noah Allen, Peter Ayres, Captain Prince Alden, John Baker, Isaac Bennett, Daniel Brown, Naniad Coleman, Aaron Dean, Stephen Fuller, Joseph Gaylord, Nathaniel Goss, Comfort Goss, Timothy Hopkins, William Leonard, Jesse Leonard, Samuel Marvin, Nicholas Manville, Joseph Morse, James Nesbitt, Abel Pierce, Timothy Pierce, Jabez Roberts, Samuel Sweet, John Shaw, David Whittlesey, and Nathaniel Watson. The list of "Taxables" of Plymouth Township in the year 1796 contains the following names:

Samuel Allen, Stephen Allen, David Allen, Elias Allen, William Ayres, Daniel Ayres, John Anderson, Moses Anderson, Isaac Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, Joshua Bennett, Benjamin Barney, Daniel Barney, Henry Barney, Walter Brown, Jesse Brown, William Baker, Philemon Bidlack, Jared Baldwin, Jude Baldwin, Amos Baldwin, Jonah Bigsley. Peter Chambers, William Craig,

Jeremiah Coleman, Thomas Davenport, Asahel Drake, Rufus Drake, Aaron Dean, Henry Decker, Joseph Dodson, Leonard Descans, Joseph Duncan, Jehiel Fuller, Peter Grubb, Charles E. Gaylord, Adolph Heath, John Heath, Samuel Hart, Elisha Harvey, Samuel Harvey, Josiah Ives, Josiah Ives, Jr., Crocker Jones, T. and J. Lamoreux, John Leonard, Joseph Lenaberger, Samuel Marvin, James Marvin, Timothy Meeker, Ira Manville, Ephraim McCoy, Phineas Nash, Abram Nesbitt, Simon Parks, Samuel Pringle, Michael Pace, David Pace, Nathan Parrish, Oliver Plumley, Jonah Rogers, Elisha Rogers, Edon Ruggles, Hezekiah Roberts, David Reynolds, Joseph Reynolds, George P. Ransom, Nathan Rumsey, Michael Scott, Lewis Sweet, Elam Spencer, Willam Stewart, Jesse Smith, Ichabod Shaw, Palmer Shaw, Benjamin Stookey, John Taylor, John Turner, Abraham Tilbury, Mathias Van Loon, Abraham Van Loon, Nicholas Van Loon, Calvin Wadhams, Noah Wadhams, Moses Wadhams, Ingersol Wadhams, Amariah Watson, Darius Williams, Rufus Williams, and John Wallen.

By the end of the eighteenth century, Plymouth Township seemed to be well settled. As a matter of fact, however, it was not until 1827 that the first settlers in that part of Plymouth lying between Jackson and Hunlock townships took up their tracts, the first to settle being Henry Cease, George Sorber, and Jacob Sorber.

Plymouth took its full share of the dangers of settlement. In 1776, a fort was erected on Garrison Hill, and manned by Plymouth men under Captain Ransom, who in December of the same year led his company farther afield, by command of General Washington. Some were in service in the Continental Army until the end of the war; some returned home in time to add their strength to the defending force at the Battle of Wyoming, in 1778. Forty-four men of Plymouth, under Captain Asaph Whittlesey, were present on that eventful tragic day. During the night of the battle, the women and children of Plymouth and other settlements fled down the Susquehanna. Not all escaped; and for many, many months after the Wyoming massacre, the region was in a disturbed state, the Indians continuing their depredations. During the winter of 1782-83 those Continental veterans who had remained in Washington's army until the end returned. During the next summer they prepared the ground for winter wheat. Their labor was all in vain, the greatest ice flood of Susquehanna River history occurring in the following March, sweeping away almost all the improvements in the township and spoiling the crop. Most of the dwelling houses were swept away.

Soon afterwards the situation was made worse by the attempt of the agents of Pennsylvania to dispossess the Connecticut settlers. It was in Plymouth Township that the most serious engagement of the so-called Pennamite War took place, "Plunkett's Battle" of December 4, 1785. Plymouth men bore the brunt of the fighting, and some of them gave their lives in defense of the common cause of the Connecticut settlers. They had come by their farms honestly and, as they thought, legitimately; they had fought their way through the dangers of the pioneer period, had cleared their farms, had literally hewed out of the wilderness a living for their families and they were determined not to be cheated out of their homestead rights by any Federal decree in the controversy between the two governments, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. This, however, was to be the last of the trials that men of Plymouth would be called upon to bear—at least from Indians and hostile whites. It seems strange now to read of Americans being pitted against Americans—of Connecticut in deadly war against Pennsylvania; America owes its immunity from the warring of one State upon another almost wholly to the centralization, or federalization, of government. There have been many instances when State jealousies might have resulted in strife between individual contiguous states, if there had not been a Federal power at hand strong enough to enforce peace.

This factor was, of course, destroyed in 1861, when the whole Nation divided into two contending factions, and no higher power was at hand to mediate or intervene.

Probably the most authentic historical narrative of Plymouth yet written is Hendrick B. Wright's "Sketches of Plymouth," which appeared in 1773. Students are especially referred to this excellent work. The first mills in Plymouth Township were built in 1780, Benjamin Harvey building a log gristmill on Harvey's Creek, and Robert Faulkner building another on Shupp's Creek. In the same year the first sawmill was erected on Ransom's Creek, by Hezekiah Roberts. Fifteen years later, in 1795, Samuel Marvin built a sawmill on Whittlesey's Creek. The first store was opened by Benjamin Harvey, Jr., in 1774, in the log house of his father. When the son went into the Continental Army, the father sold the stock and closed the store. Extraordinary as it may seem, Plymouth had no other store until thirty-two years later. Then, in 1808, Joseph Wright, father of Henry B. Wright, opened a small store in the Wright homestead. Goods were brought overland in Conestoga wagons from Easton, or by Durham boat, from Sunbury.

Frame houses probably began to be built in Plymouth in 1795, or soon afterwards. The first stone house was Mr. Coleman's, built in 1806. In this house the first coal burned for domestic purposes in the township was set afire by Abijah Smith, the pioneer coal operator. This probably occurred in 1808, after Jesse Fell had demonstrated in his Wilkes-Barre tavern that anthracite coal would burn in an open grate. Abijah Smith boarded in the Coleman house. The first brick house built in Plymouth was by Matthias Nesbitt, in 1847. The first tavern in the township was probably that kept by Widow Heath.

The first township officers were Phineas Nash, David Marvin, and J. Gaylord, elected in December, 1774, to act for the Plymouth District of the original Town of Westmoreland. At that time the whole of the Wyoming Valley was, strictly speaking, one town, though each settlement had its separate "district" officers. The other original officers of the "Plymouth District" were: Samuel Ransom, selectman; Asaph Whittlesey, collector of rates; Elisha Swift, Samuel Ransom, and Benjamin Harvey, surveyors of highways; John Baker and Charles Gaylord, viewers of fences; Elisha Swift and Gideon Baldwin, listers, to make enrollments; Phineas Nash and Thomas Heath, grand jurors; Timothy Hopkins, tything man; Thomas Heath, key keeper. It was the duty of the key keeper to carry the keys of the church, fort, school-house, pound and swing-gate. The office was not altogether a sinecure, for in the early morning the key keeper must unlock the swing-gate, to permit the men and boys to go to their farming lands, and when the last had passed through at sundown, he must lock it. As poundmaster, also, there were times when his duties caused him some trouble and other expense, for any cattle that ran at large during the day could be impounded, and the owner fined, both of them awkward tasks at times.

The population of Plymouth Township was only 3,558 in 1920, but it has developed several communities of importance. The borough of Plymouth had a population of 16,500 in 1920; Larksville was a borough of 9,438 inhabitants in 1920. West Nanticoke, across Harvey's Creek from Nanticoke, has gone ahead with that borough, now, since 1925, indeed, a city.

In 1926, the supervisors of Plymouth Township were: Jacob Sprow, John Pokego, and William Ives. Number of taxables: 1,705. Assessed valuation: \$3,853,716. President of school board: Mason Cragle. Principal: Thomas McCarthy. Thirty-four teachers, including nine for high school.

Pringle Township—See Pringle Borough.

Ross Township was formed in 1842, territory being taken from Union and Lehman townships for the purpose. It is mainly rugged upland, but, nevertheless, has yielded some good farming acreage.

The first settler was Abram Kitchen, who came in 1795, it is said. There is, however, record that Daniel Devore was in the territory in 1793. The place as pioneer is claimed for him. He lived to the venerable age of one hundred and four years. Timothy Aaron and Jacob Meeker settled near Grassy Pond in 1796. Four years later, they sold their farms to G. M. Pringle and Hiram Berth. Archibald Berth, a British soldier of the Revolution, settled in the same year, 1800. John Wandell, another Revolutionary veteran, also came in 1800.

An Irish community grew at a place at first known as Broadway, but later given a post office name more descriptive of its people. As "Irish Lane" this place of the Crocket, Irwin, Holmes, and other immigrant families from Ireland comes creditably into township records.

The first store was at Bloomingdale. It was opened by Alvin Wilkinson, in 1835. Sweet Valley was the place at which the first schoolhouse was built, in 1820. The first teachers were Joseph Moss and Anna Turner. The first merchant here was Josiah Ruggles.

The early decades of Ross Township were spent mainly in lumbering. In 1865, there were five sawmills active in the township, the stand of timber being thick. With the clearing of the forest, however, the population decreased. It has less inhabitants now than fifty years ago.

In 1926, the supervisors of the township were: Joseph La Bar, S. W. Blaine, and Robert Birth. Number of taxables: 790. Assessed valuation: \$349,246. President of school board: George Crockett. Nine teachers, common schools.

Salem Township—When Luzerne County was formed, Salem was one of the townships into which the county was divided. It had earlier entity as such, for the record shows that on April 1, 1773, the proprietors met at Windham, Connecticut, and appointed Nathan Wales, "ye 3d," and Ebenezer Gray, Jr., a committee "to repair to Susquehanna River and make a pitch for a township and survey and lay out the same." The name "Salem" was adopted, and Thomas Gray was appointed clerk of the new township.

On July 7, 1773, the committee, having completed the survey, reported, and as they found one settler already upon the "patch," it was "voted that the 7th lot in the first division now laid out belong to Mr. Nathan Beach . . . because he now lives on the same." Nathan Beach served in the military forces during the Revolution, and later took leading part in township and county affairs, was justice of the peace, legislator, and an influential promoter of turnpikes, canals, and other public improvements.

On November 7, 1774, Ebenezer Lathrop, Jr., and Asa Edgerton were authorized by the proprietors "to repair to and lay out the town of Salem in lots," after the customary manner of Connecticut. Samuel Gray, Jacob Lyman, "Esqs.," and Prince Tracy were appointed "to take care of the prudential matters of this township," in other words, to be supervisors.

Thus it is clear that the township was settled and functioning long before it became Salem Township of Luzerne County. The township had forty-five names on its "List of Taxables" in 1796. This would represent a population of two hundred or three hundred. The taxable inhabitants were:

Nathan Beach, William Bryan, John Cortright, Elisha Cortright, Abraham Cortright, Joseph Curry, Christopher Klinetob, Robert Dunn, Elisha Decker, Thomas Dodson, James Dodson, John Dodson, William Gray, Andrew Gregg, Samuel Hicks, Christopher Hans, Joseph Hans, Martin Hart, Moses Johnson, Alexander Jamison, Joseph Jamison, Jonathan Lee, William Love, James

Lockhart, Jonathan Lewis, David McLain, Andrew Mowrey, Amos Park, John Rhodes, George Smuthers, Henry Smuthers, James Santee, Valentine Santee, Jacob Smuthers, Reuben Skinner, Oliver Smith, Reuben Smith, Sebastian Sibert, Jacob Smuthers, Jr., Richard Smith, Jacob Shones, Levi Thomas, Richard Thomas, John Varner, and Anthony Weaver.

Beach Haven, the only community of larger than hamlet size in Salem Township, was founded by Josiah Beach, son of the pioneer settler. He built a gristmill at that point in 1832. However, the first settler in this part of Salem was Elisha Cortright. It is a beautiful spot. Beach Grove in another community, and this place rather than Beach Haven takes its name in honor of Nathan Beach. Beach Haven has four or five hundred inhabitants. The population of the township, in 1920, was 1,841.

Nathan Beach was the pioneer settler in Salem Township. He came to Wyoming Valley in 1769 with the two hundred settlers. His mother, Desire Herrick (Bixby) Beach was the first white woman to cross the Blue Mountains into this valley. Nathan Beach was long one of the most distinguished men of Luzerne County, for many years a justice of the peace, and for a long time postmaster of Beach Grove, being the first postmaster of this township. He represented Luzerne County in the Legislature, was a Revolutionary soldier, and a major in the War of 1812. He was always in the front rank of every enterprise, including building turnpikes and mills. He took an active part in the construction of the Wyoming Valley Canal, and was one of the party that broke ground for that enterprise. He was the owner of much coal land, the Mocanaqua and Shickshinny coal beds, and owned and opened the Beaver Meadow mines in 1813. The Beach family was from Wallingford, Connecticut. His relative, Zerah Beach, had much to do with the early history of Wyoming Valley. It was he who wrote and signed the Articles of Capitulation at the surrender of Forty Fort, after the massacre in 1778. This document was traced to Great Britain and finally to Quebec, among the Haldimand papers. Mr. D. M. Rosser, County Commissioner, has restored and lives in the beautiful colonial house of Nathan Beach, Esq., of Beach Grove, Pennsylvania.

In 1926, the supervisors of Salem Township were: Leo Turner, Enoch S. Walton, and Clyde Bower. Number of taxables: 1,402. Assessed valuation: \$792,341. President of school board: Robert Elliott. Twelve teachers, common schools.

Slocum Township was organized in 1854, from part of Newport Township. Its first settlers were: John and William Lutsey, who came with their families in 1785. By 1799, the taxable inhabitants in this part of Newport were: John Alden, John Lutsey, James Millage, Jacob Mullen, James Mullen, James Mullen, Jr., Henry Fritz, and Jeremiah Vandermark. The following settled early in the next century: Ira Winters, John Ogin, Jacob Weiss, Jacob Paine, Richard Paine, Jacob Finks, John Rosencrans, also the Fredericks and Delamater families. The township is almost wholly agricultural, and many of the old families are still occupying the original homestead tracts.

The village of Slocum was at first known as "Lutsey," at least as a post office, in the early days. Mails then came in once a week, from Nescopeck. John Rosencrans was postmaster. The first store was that opened by Silas Alexander in 1848. It later passed to the Myers family. They still live in Slocum. So also do the Lutseys. In 1837 William Lutsey built the first frame house. Hiram Rosencrans was the first blacksmith. Below the Myers residence, in 1838, a building was erected to serve as church and schoolhouse. The first teacher was John Rosencrans. The Ogin Cemetery was given to the town by John Ogin, who was buried there, in 1844.

Slocum Village has a population of about 350. That of the township was

only 511 in 1920. The township supervisors, in 1926, were: Wesley, Clarence, and H. A. Ogin. Number of taxables: 447. Assessed valuation: \$197,763. President of school board: Frank Yeager. Four teachers, common schools.

Sugarloaf Township—This cone-shaped elevation known as Sugarloaf Mountain, which seems to stand guard over the valley at this point, furnished the inspiration for the township name. Sugarloaf Township was organized in 1809, from Nescopeck.

The most tragic incident of its early history was an Indian raid and massacre. The story has been given place in Mr. Harvey's narrative of early days in the Wyoming Valley, and need not be further mentioned here.

According to Pierce, the first settler in Sugarloaf Township was George Easterday. Following him came Christian Miller, Anthony Weaver, Jacob Mace, Jacob Rittenhouse, Jacob Drumheller, Sr., Jacob Spade, Christian Wenner—a group of sturdy men of German origin. They came from Northampton County. In 1818, the following names appeared on an election paper, as inhabitants eligible to vote in the township:

Valentine Seiwel, Henry Gidding, John Wolf, John Gidding, Jacob Drumheller, Jr., Conrad Harman, Casper Horn, Henry Winter, Jeremiah Heller, Jacob Keifer, Philip Woodring, James Lormison, Archibald Murray, Jacob Drum, Richard Allen, Andrew Decker, George Drum, Jr., Joseph McMurtrie, George Drum, Sr., Abraham Smith, Daniel Shelhamer, Samuel Harman, Phineas Smith, James Smith, Andrew Wolf, John Merrick, Michael Funton, Henry Yost, Michael Boesline, Jacob Spaid, Henry Boesline, Jacob Boesline, Daniel Maurer, Jr., George Fenig, Sr., Christian Weaver, George Clinger, Anthony Weaver, Andrew Oxrider, Philip Yost, Michael Markley, Peter Stoehr, Michael Frous, Samuel Yost, George Wener, Valentine Line, John Cool, Philip Drum, George Thresher, Michael Shrieder, Archibald Murray, Jacob Foose, Peter Claiss, Jacob Thresher, Conrad Bellasfelt, Abraham Miller, Philip Root, George Hoofman, George D. Strain, Solomon Stroam, Jacob Taffecker, Abraham Steiner, John Adam Winters, David Seickard, Jacob Drumheller, Sr., Christian Wenner, and John McMurtrie. Total, sixty-six.

Sugarloaf Township then, however, included Black Creek, Butler, and Hazle townships also. It will be noticed that the Pennsylvania Dutch predominance was maintained. Sugarloaf Township has, indeed, throughout its century and a quarter of existence, been peopled largely by this sturdy reliable stock—men who till the soil steadily six days a week, and go to church on Sunday. Christ Church, of Conyngham, dates from 1800, when a log church was raised by the Lutheran and Reformed churchmen on a site given by Redmond Conyngham.

Conyngham Village was so named in honor of Captain Gustavus Conyngham, who commanded a privateer during the Revolution. The first settler within the village was George Drum. Next came George Woodring. The McMurtries were among the early settlers, though not within the village. William Drum was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1826. Conyngham was at one time known as "Venison Market"; it is now a borough, with a population, in 1920, of three hundred and eighty-five.

Seybertsville, another village in Sugarloaf, is about two miles northwest of Conyngham. Benjamin Koenig was a tavern-keeper at this point in 1825, but Henry Seybert, who opened a general store nearby, in 1833, was the chief factor in the growth of the village. A subscription schoolhouse was erected in 1836. Seybert was postmaster for many years.

In 1926, the supervisors of Sugarloaf Township were: C. E. Kirken-dorfer, Claude E. Miller, Ami Welsh. Number of taxables: 988. Assessed valuation: \$956,951. President of school board: A. B. Klinger. Eight teachers, common schools.

Union Township—Part of the original township of Huntington was taken, in July, 1813, to form Union Township. Shickshinny Borough was within the township limits until 1861, and was the first to be settled; but outside of it the first settlement was made in 1790, northwest of River Mountain, by Peter Gregory and George Fink. They located in Shickshinny Creek and erected a sawmill—the first in the township.

Soon after these two brothers-in-law settled, another two brothers-in-law brought their families and settled near where Muhlenburg is. They, Stephen Arnold and Moses Derby, developed good farms, and induced other farmers to settle. Immigration was steady from about 1793. Among the early families were the Marvinns, Roberts, Culvers, Shaws, mostly from New England. A Dutch settlement gathered strength in the Van Scoter, Bellas, Davenport, Hans, Muchler, Huff, and Cragle families. Others who came in 1799, or during the next few years, included: William Moore, from Maryland, and the Huffman, Harned, Post, Bonham, Wolfe, Johnson and Santee families.

Shickshinny, of course, has been the outstanding community of Union Township, but others are: Muhlenburg, a village of two hundred inhabitants; Reyburn, a community almost as large; Koonsville, and Town Line, a place of one hundred inhabitants. The old families are still represented in the township.

In 1926, the supervisors were: D. A. Hartman, J. C. Walton, and Frank Search. Number of taxables: 553. Assessed valuation: \$304,426. President of school board: Edward Vosler. Seven teachers, common schools.

Wilkes-Barre Township—Necessarily most of the early history of Wilkes-Barre Township has already been given, its story being, in the main, that of the county seat. Wilkes-Barre was one of the original townships, or "districts," under the Connecticut jurisdiction, and it became one of the original eleven townships of Luzerne County, under Pennsylvania government.

In Wilkes-Barre Township (including the village of Wilkes-Barre, Covington, Buck and major parts of Plains and Bear Creek townships) there were one hundred and twenty-one names on the "List of Taxables" in the year 1799. They were:

Charles Abbot, Stephen Abbot, Edward Austin, Christopher Avery, Thomas A. Alkin, William Askam, John Alexander, Asa Bennett, Charles Bennett, Wilbur Bennett, Eleazer Blackman, Cain Billings, Timothy Beebe, Clark Beebe, Isaac Bowman, Stephen Barnes, John Carey, Hugh Conner, Arnold Colt, Mathew Covell, Putnam Catlin, Cornelius Courtright, Henry Courtright, John Courtright, James Conlin, Peter Corbit, Nathan Draper, Isaac Decker, Daniel Downing, Daniel Downing, Jr., Reuben Downing, Joseph Davis, Aziel Dana, Anderson Dana, Sylvester Dana, Thomas Duane, James Dixon, William Dixon, Arthur Eiek, Jacob Ely, Jabez Fish, Jesse Fell, Daniel Foster, Daniel Gore, Timothy Green, Willard Green, William Augustus George, Daniel Gridley, Matthias Hollenback, Jonathan Hancock, Godfrey Hitchcock, Oliver Helme, Jacob Hart, Lewis Hartsouff, Solomon Johnson, Jacob Johnson, Jehoida P. Johnson, Christiana Johnson, John Johnson, Jacob Jenong, Luther Jones, Reuben Jones, John Kennedy, Jr., James Kennedy, Daniel Kelly, Joseph Kelly, James Morgan, Richard Maybury, Thomas Marshal, Enoch Ogden, Jacob Ossencup, Samuel Pease, Nathan Palmer, Benjamin Perry, Benjamin Potts, John Potts, Mary Philips, John Pooder, David Richards, William Ross, Eleph Ross, John Rosecrans, Jacob Rosecrans, the Widow Rosecrans, Thomas Read, William Russell, John P. Schott, William Slocum, Joseph Slocum, Benjamin Slocum, Ebenezer Slocum, Jonathan Slocum, Eunice Sprague, Polly Stevens, Obadiah Smith, Paul Stark, Henry Stark, William Shoemaker, Joshua Squire, Henry Tilbury, Stephen Tuttle, Benjamin Truesdale, Daniel Truesdale, Elias Vandermark, Nathan Waller,

Phineas Waller, Eliad Waller, Andrew Wickeizer, Conrad Wickeizer, Joseph Wright, Thomas Wright, Philip Weekes, Thomas Weekes, Jonathan Wildman, Henry Wilson, James Westbrook, Richard Westbrook, Justice Woolcott, Crandal Wilcox, Isaac Wilcox, William Wright, Rosswell Wells.

In 1926, the number of taxables were 3,337. The assessed valuation then was \$7,851,568. Since December 7, 1899, Wilkes-Barre has been a first-class township. In 1926, the township commissioners were: Thomas Golden, Joseph Weiss, Joseph Strobel, Jr., Isaac Ford, Alex Cominsky. President of school board: Cornelius Ward. Supervising principal: John P. Shannon. Forty-five teachers, including eight for high school.

For other information regarding Wilkes-Barre Township, the general history given of the city of Wilkes-Barre and environs might be studied.

Wright Township, formed in 1851, was so named to honor Colonel Hendrick B. Wright, of Plymouth, whose "Sketches of Plymouth," published in 1873, are so valuable a contribution to Luzerne County's historical records.

The first settler in the territory that became Wright Township was Conrad Wickeiser, in 1798. He lived near where James Wright some time later had a tavern. That part of Wright, however, eventually passed to Fairview Township. The first settler in what is Wright Township was Cornelius Garrison, who came in 1833 or 1834, and built a sawmill on the Big Wapwallopen Creek. He set out the first orchard. But most of Wright Township's early history passed from it with Fairview Township, when the latter was formed, in 1889, for within what was then made Fairview most of the early settlements of Wright Township were made.

The first assessor of Wright Township was Eleazor Carey; the first postmaster, William G. Albert; the first miller, James Wright. When the new township was formed, with the dividing line between school districts 1 and 2 made the dividing line between Wright and Fairview townships, the new township took from the old the only village it had, and left the old township with a population of only one hundred and fifty-two. In the last three decades, however, the population of Wright Township has increased to four hundred and seventy-five.

In 1926, the supervisors were: George A. Week, F. W. Thomas, A. P. Childs. Number of taxables: 795. Assessed valuation: \$4,495,513. President of school board: Mrs. Beatrice L. Williams. Five teachers, common schools.



CHAPTER LVII—(Continued).

THE CITIES AND BOROUGHS OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

The first part of this chapter has been devoted to township history. This part, which traces the histories of those township communities that rose to corporate entity as boroughs and cities, takes second place in the narrative for the simple reason that all are offsprings of townships. In all cases, settlement began under township government. To facilitate reference, also, the compilation will follow an alphabetical course. Thus it comes about that apparently unimportant townships and communities are given notice in advance of obviously important municipalities and cities.

Luzerne County, as constituted in 1920, consisted of three cities, thirty-seven boroughs and thirty-five townships. There has been some change since 1920, the Greater Wilkes-Barre movement, which did not wholly succeed, but which absorbed two boroughs on January 1, 1927, was perhaps the most important, though the advancement of Nanticoke to city dignity, and the merging of Kingston and Dorranceton, as Kingston Borough, were also most important municipal changes.

In reviewing the histories of the boroughs and cities, the writer does not lose sight of the fact that all were, at one time, integral parts of townships. It, therefore, seemed proper to include in township history much of the early history of those hamlets and villages that passed from township jurisdiction when chartered as boroughs. Hence, the following brief sketching of the municipalities will be found to have been amplified by township records, and in very many cases by the general county narrative, also by the many special chapters.

Until the 'forties of the nineteenth century, there was only one borough in Luzerne County. Wilkes-Barre, the county seat, was raised from village to borough status on March 17, 1806, the year in which Abijah Smith, and his brother, John, settled at Plymouth, prepared to make the mining and marketing of coal their vocation—not their avocation, as some earlier miners of anthracite coal had done.

Half a century of subsequent industrial effort gave Luzerne County many more boroughs, many in which the main business of the bulk of the gainfully employed was coal mining.

The boroughs established prior to the Civil War were: Wilkes-Barre, Whitehaven, Pittston, Hazleton, Kingston, New Columbus, and West Pittston. Shickshinny was incorporated in November, 1861; Plymouth in 1866, and Sugar Notch in 1867. In the 'seventies the number of boroughs in Luzerne County was doubled, the newly chartered places being: Ashley, Avoca, Jeddo, Nanticoke, Parsons, Freeland, Yatesville, Hughestown, and Dallas. In the 'eighties the villages incorporated were: Laurel Run, Luzerne, Miners' Mills, Exeter, Edwardsville, Wyoming, Dorranceton, Forty Fort, Laflin, Swoyersville, and West Hazleton. Four municipalities came into corporate existence in the last decade of last century: Courtdale, West Wyoming, Warrior Run, and Nescopeck. In the first decade of the twentieth century five new boroughs were made: Conyngham, Larksville, Nuangola, Duryea, and Pringle. Dupont, chartered in the next decade, completes the list of municipalities.

Luzerne County, in its political sub-divisions, townships, boroughs and cities, possessed 248,537 taxable inhabitants in 1926. The assessed valuation of the property of these taxables in that year was \$414,423,512. Of these

aggregate figures, Wilkes-Barre city's share was 50,007 taxables and \$97,136,-866 of property.

The history of Wilkes-Barre has already been reviewed; but of the other incorporated places (boroughs and cities) individual reviews follow, in alphabetical order:

Ashley became a borough on December 5, 1870. The first officers were: Jeremiah N. Gette, burgess; J. C. Wells, M. A. McCarty, E. L. Diefenderfer, John Campbell, and A. D. Le Bar, councilmen. It was an important railroad point, and an important mining town also, yet though only three miles from the county seat, the new borough was then to all intents "in the backwoods." Between Ashley and Wilkes-Barre there lay heavy dark forests. These have, however, long since given way to continuous streets of houses, without a break, from the county seat to the borough of the inclined planes, so vital to the transportation of coal.

Ashley, in its hamlet and village days, went by many names. It was at different times known as Shunktown, Peestone, Hightown, Newton, Alberts, Hendricksburg, Nanticoke Junction, Scrabbletown, and Coalville. Never, it seems, was it known as Wadestown, though it might with good reason have been, for its first settler was Abner Wade. As Scrabbletown it was known in the 'thirties, when Daniel Kriedler had a forge on Solomon's Creek, and Huntington had a sawmill nearby. Both were closed in 1839.

Some of the outstanding events in Ashley history were: Opening of first tavern by Fritz Deitrick; of first general store by Alexander Gray, of first frame tavern, by Samuel Black; opening of railroad communication between Whitehaven and Wilkes-Barre in 1843; beginning of plane building at Ashley in 1840; abandonment of "straps" for wire-ropes on planes in 1850; of sinking of shaft in 1851; building of breaker over old shaft in 1856; tunneling of slope to reach the Baltimore vein in 1856; sinking of Dundee shaft in 1857-59, the village now taking the name of Coalville; building of Jersey Central machine shops; incorporation of village as Ashley Borough in 1870; replacing of wooden bridge by iron bridge over tracks of planes in July, 1892; of electrification of street railroad in November of same year, making Wilkes-Barre not more than three "modern" miles away.

The population of Ashley in 1900 was 4,046; in 1910 it was 5,601; in 1920 it was 6,520. Ashley had 3,990 taxable inhabitants in 1926, and the assessed valuation of their property then was \$6,750,319. In 1926 Arthur Kearney was burgess of Ashley.

Avoca—The borough of Avoca began its corporate existence, as Pleasant Valley, on May 24, 1871, being then taken from Pittston Township. Its first officers were: P. B. Brehorny, president; Robert Reid, and George Lampman, councilmen.

Outstanding events in the history of Avoca must include: The coming of the first settlers to this part of Pittston Township, among the earliest being James Brown, Sr., Aaron Riddle, John Mitchel, Jacob Lidy, James L. Giddings, A. McAlpin, and William Rau; the building of a box factory by Mr. McAlpin, in 1837; the opening of first Avoca store by Martin F. Reap; building of brick store by him in 1871; the appointment of James McMillan as postmaster in April, 1871, the post office name being "Marr"; the organization of hose company in 1886; the changing of borough name from Pleasant Valley to Avoca in 1889; the organization of Board of Trade in 1887. The opening of mines were, of course, the most outstanding events in the history of Avoca; but these have place in other reviews.

The place has had a steady growth during this century. In 1900 the population of Avoca was 3,487; in 1910 it was 4,634; and in 1920 it was 4,950. Number of taxable inhabitants in 1926 were 2,829. Assessed valuation then

was \$1,566,112. Michael J. Healey was burgess in 1926, Thomas J. O'Malley was president of the school board, and Charles B. Webber was supervising school principal. The new high school at Avoca was ready for the school year 1926-27. There are six high school teachers and twenty-four for graded schools.

Conyngham—See Sugarloaf Township.

Courtdale—The borough of Courtdale began its corporate existence on September 6, 1897, by decree of court, being taken from Kingston Township. It is a mining town and adjoins Luzerne and Pringle boroughs. The borough has almost doubled in population since it was incorporated. In 1900, its inhabitants numbered 1,373; in 1910 its population was 2,183, and in 1920, 2,540. Courtdale has always remained a small borough; it had only 420 inhabitants in 1900, 548 in 1910, and 600 in 1920. In 1926 Courtdale had 439 taxables, and its assessed valuation then was \$424,889. John H. Fralick was burgess in 1927, and William C. Rowett was the president of school board. James H. Goodwin was principal of school.

Dallas, a borough of more importance than many that are ten times larger in population, was incorporated on April 21, 1879, but had long before made itself the principal community of that upland part of the county. Its early history is part of that of Kingston and Dallas townships.

The first settler was Ephraim McCoy, a Revolutionary soldier, who built the first log cabin in 1797, near the site of old McClellandsville, by which name Dallas Borough was once known. To all intents the township center, the village developed steadily, its trading radius being wide. The region is almost entirely agricultural, and for decades Dallas has been an agricultural center of importance. It was the logical course of events that a strong agricultural society should develop at Dallas. The Dallas Union Agricultural Society, organized in 1884, held some memorable fairs on its eighty acres of grounds.

For very many years Dallas has been, and still is, an important educational center. Indeed, the village owed its advancement to borough status to the importance that the high school within its bounds gave to it. The first borough officials were: Dwight Wolcott, burgess; Jacob Rice, Ira D. Shover, William Snyder, Theodore Fryman, Charles Henderson, and Philip Raub, councilmen; Charles H. Cooke, clerk.

The population of Dallas Borough in 1900 was 543; in 1910 it was 576, and in 1920 it was 581. The high country of that part of Luzerne County has, however, drawn a considerable summer population during recent decades. The taxables of Dallas in 1926 numbered 1,288, with assessed valuation returned as \$591,152.

The burgess of Dallas in 1926 was J. H. Anderson; H. Stanley Doll was president of school board, and Harry F. Doll school principal. At Dallas is the College Misericordia, to which reference is made in Chapter LIV.

Dorranceton, a suburb of Wilkes-Barre and contiguous to Kingston, was incorporated as a borough on June 20, 1887. George H. Butler became the first burgess of Dorranceton, and Colonel Charles Dorrance became president of council. The name of the borough, like that of Dorrance Township, was chosen to honor the Dorrance family, which has had such notable connection with the county since settlement days. Colonel Charles Dorrance was eighty-two years old when he became president of the borough council of Dorranceton, and his worthy life ended five years later; but his influence continued in the place wherein he had spent almost all his long life. He was born in the Dorrance homestead at what became Dorranceton, and lived practically

his whole life in it—a life marked by commendable public service. For fifty years or more, Colonel Dorrance was one of the leading bankers of Luzerne County, latterly as president of the Wyoming National Bank. His father, Hon. Benjamin Dorrance, was the original president of that bank—the oldest in Luzerne County—and was probably the most influential of its founders, in 1829. Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, grandfather of Colonel Charles Dorrance, fell, severely wounded, at the Battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, and was slain next day by his relentless captors. The Dorrance family, however, has lost the distinctive place in municipal history that the incorporators of Dorranceton intended it should have, for that borough itself has passed away, or at least has lost its entity and name by merging with its older neighbor, Kingston. The consolidation took place in 1921, at which time Kingston's population was 8,952 and that of Dorranceton was 6,334.

Dupont—In 1910 Dupont was a mining village of Pittston Township, and, therefore, included in statistics and review of that township. In 1920 Dupont Borough had 4,576 inhabitants, and since March 26, 1917, had been a borough. In 1926, its taxables numbered 2,290, and the assessed valuation then was \$1,054,307. Albert Struck was burgess; Albert J. Casper was president of school board, and Theron Davis was principal of a staff of twenty-one teachers.

Duryea—On May 28, 1901, Duryea, then incorporated as a borough, absorbed the whole of Marcy Township. Necessarily, therefore, it takes to itself the history of Marcy, and earlier political divisions of that territory.

It is alluringly historic ground. In 1754, Conrad Weiser, then an Indian interpreter, found an Indian village, which he called "Asserurgney," on the bank of the Susquehanna River between the mouth of the Lackawanna River and Campbell's Ledge, near the site of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Station. There the Indians hunted and fished, and upon Campbell's Ledge, 2,000 feet above, could they establish their scouts and build their signal fires. Campbell's Ledge was the inspiration for an Indian legend, which is elsewhere referred to. The ledge also connected with Campbell's work, "Gertrude of Wyoming."

The first white man to settle within what is now Duryea was Zebulon Marcy, who came from Connecticut in the spring of 1770 and settled about three miles above Pittston Borough, "on the left side of the road leading up the valley." There he built a log house, wherein, as the years passed, he gave shelter and hospitality to many travellers. In January, 1772, Zebulon Marcy was elected constable, upon the organization of Pittston Township.

The mining village of Duryea developed somewhat nearer Pittston Borough, in the vicinity of the mine workings that were established. With the building of the Phoenix, Columbia and Babylon coal breakers, Duryea became assured of growth. On January 19, 1880, Marcy Township was formed, taking territory from Pittston, Ransom and Old Forge townships. In 1880, its population was 1,159; in 1890 the census was 2,904; in 1900 it was 5,541. In 1901, Marcy Township became Duryea Borough. In 1910 the borough had 7,487 inhabitants and in 1920 7,776.

In 1926, Duryea taxables numbered 3,973, its assessed valuation was \$3,942,224, its burgess was Ladislaus Wyoworksi; its school board president was Peter C. Fidula, and its supervising school principal was John P. Gibbons. Duryea schools employed eighty-two teachers in 1926.

Edwardsville—Edwardsville and Kingston are quite contiguous boroughs, the boundary line being "simply one of the prominent streets." Both are mining communities, and both, consequently, are prosperous. As a post office town, Edwardsville was known as Edwardsdale, the change in last syllable

being generally accepted only with the chartering of the mining town as Edwardsville, on June 16, 1884.

The first borough officials were: Fred Williams, burgess; James Curry, president of council; Herbert S. Jones, secretary; John Vahley, treasurer; Jacob Linn, John Lohman, David Baird, councilmen.

In 1900, Edwardsville had 5,165 inhabitants; in 1910 the census was 8,047, and in 1920, 9,027. Until the consolidation of Kingston and Dorranceton, in 1921, Edwardsville was a larger community than its older neighbor. In 1926 Edwardsville had 4,875 taxables, and the assessed valuation of their property then was \$6,986,272. Harry E. Jones was burgess in 1926, John R. Hatten was president of school board, and Victor E. Lewis was supervising school principal. Edwardsville schools in 1926 had a staff of ten high school teachers and forty-nine graded school teachers.

Exeter, the Sturmerville of Revolutionary days, one of the historic communities of settlement days in the Wyoming Valley, has necessarily been the subject of many references in the general narrative of the county. The community, however, had lived for more than a century before it became a borough, Exeter not being incorporated until February 8, 1884. Formerly, it had been a part of the township of Exeter.

Its industrial history is comparatively recent, and its prosperity has come mainly from the operation of collieries within or near the borough—the Schooley, the Mount Lookout and the John Hutchins mines. Two railroads, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Lehigh Valley pass through the borough.

James S. Slocum, a descendant of Johnson Scovell, who owned the land at Sturmerville in 1776, was the first burgess of Exeter Borough. He was elected in 1884, and reelected every year for eight years. The first borough council consisted of Matthew Dougher, Abraham Hoover, Colonel A. D. Mason, Isaac Carpenter, J. B. Carpenter, J. J. McCalley.

An immense power plant—the largest in northeastern Pennsylvania—is now being erected at Ransom. It is probably the most important development in that neighborhood during recent decades.

Exeter Borough, however, has more than doubled its population in twenty years. In 1900 the population was 1,948; in 1910 it was 3,537; in 1920 it was 4,176. In 1926, Exeter taxables numbered 3,109, with property valued on assessment basis at \$5,162,336. Lewis N. Jacobs was burgess of Exeter in 1926, Steven Skrinok was president of school board, and Elizabeth Dougher was supervising principal of schools. Teachers numbered thirty-six, including twelve for high school.

Forty Fort was the place at which the first forty Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley built a fort to protect them from the Indians. No attempt, however, will here be made to enter into this early history, for it has been amply covered in the preceding volumes.

Forty Fort rivaled Wilkes-Barre in the early years of jurisdiction by Pennsylvania. Indeed, Forty Fort hoped to be chosen as the county seat; but, losing this distinctive place, the village grew slowly.

One of the first merchants within the limits of the existing borough was Robert Shoemaker, whose store stood at the corner of River and Wyoming streets. Shoemaker's store, and that later conducted by Samuel Pugh, was patronized by river men. They would tie their craft here, and step ashore for supplies, before going down the Susquehanna, perhaps as far as tidewater. A famous old tavern was the Forty Fort Tavern, also on the river bank, and also probably frequented by river men. The raftsmen of the Susquehanna were a bibulous fraternity. The old Forty Fort Tavern was kept by Henry Stroh, whose descendants are still in the borough.

The village was given borough status in 1887, the first borough officers being: Abram Live, burgess; George Shoemaker, president of council; Crandall Major, secretary; L. A. Barber, treasurer; J. Shook, Adam Heisz, and A. C. Stout, councilmen.

Forty Fort was then a place of eight hundred or nine hundred inhabitants; a growing suburb of Wilkes-Barre. Its population in 1920 was 3,339. It has evidently grown rapidly since, for in 1926 the school children of the borough numbered about 1,200. At Forty Fort is a cigar factory which is said to be the largest in the world; certainly, it is the largest of the fifty factories of the General Cigar Company, a corporation of National scope. In the Forty Fort plant they employ about 1,300 workers, mostly girls. At Forty Fort also is one of the leading preparatory schools of northeastern Pennsylvania, the Wilkes-Barre Institute, established three-quarters of a century ago.

The public schools of Forty Fort use a teaching staff of fifty-one, including twenty-seven high school teachers. The supervising principal is A. A. Killian, and J. Milton Rossing is principal of high school. President of school board is J. H. Evans.

Population: 1900, 1,557; 1910, 2,353; 1920, 3,389. Taxables in 1926 numbered 3,868. Assessed valuation, \$6,259,786. Robert Rozelle is burgess of Forty Fort.

Freeland, standing 2,190 feet above sea level, a vigorous, healthy and beautiful borough, owes its life to mining, though it is not a mining town. Many mines are nearby, in the valley, but the mine workers, who were the pioneers in Freeland, preferred to live on the hilltop. Incorporated as a borough on September 11, 1876, Freeland held its first borough election on October 10, 1876. The first officers were: Rudolph Ludwig, burgess; Henry Koons, president of council; Manus Connaghan, John L. Jones, Patrick McGlynn, Hugh O'Donnell, and Christopher Weigand, councilmen.

The outstanding events of Freeland history before and since its incorporation are: Purchase in 1842, by Joseph Birkbeck, of land within and contiguous to the later site of borough; opening of Howe farm, westward of Birkbeck's, about same time for a similar purpose; coming of William Johnson, laborer, the first to settle within borough limits; purchase of townsite by Mr. Donop, clerk to George B. Markle at Jeddo, in 1868; building of house by Donop, and platting of village, which he called Freehold; opening of first schoolhouse in 1868; opening of first store, by Joseph Lindsey, in 1875; incorporation as borough in 1876; completion of waterworks system in 1883, with Joseph Birkbeck as president; organization of hook and ladder and hose companies in 1885; laying of sewers, 1890; establishment of bank, 1890.

Woodside Colliery was the nearby mine that gave Freeland its first spurt of prosperity. At one time Woodside was the village name. It became Freeland appropriately after Eckley B. Cox gave to the town ten acres of land for park purposes to the south. The Cox mines of the vicinity have considerably added to Freeland's trade and inhabitants.

Population: 1900, 5,254; 1910, 6,197; 1920, 6,666. Number of taxables in 1926: 3,856. Assessed valuation, 1926: \$2,409,899. Burgess: Thomas J. Lewis. President of school board: Joseph Saricks. Supervising school principal is N. P. Luckenbill, heading a teaching staff of forty-five. Salary of high school teachers ranges from \$1,400 to \$1,800, and the maximum in the grades is \$1,400.

Hazleton, the logical trading center of a most progressive, prosperous and populous part of Luzerne County, owes some of its prosperity to the physical difficulties that obstruct the way to Wilkes-Barre, the county seat.

The topographical features which make Wilkes-Barre inaccessible to the people of the southern part of the county have given Hazleton a natural advantage. Nevertheless, her prosperity has come, mainly, by the initiative, industry, and enterprise of her own people, in successfully mining and marketing the minerals which are of no value until taken from the ground and which, in the mining and marketing, might have brought disaster to the operators had they not been alert and capable captains of industry. Coal mining gave Hazleton her start in municipal life, carried her forward to civic dignity, and, in all probability, will sustain her in increasing civic importance for many, many decades, because her coal mining operations are in the care of executives of the same high order—technical and commercial—as those who so firmly set the basis of her prosperity. A stranger entering Hazleton is at once impressed by the many evidences of substantial prosperity that surround him. The magnificent public buildings, the lofty modern office buildings of the banking institutions, the well-lighted and well-appointed stores, the well-dressed shoppers, and that surest of all indications of commercial activity, the new million dollar hotel—an investment which would not have been made without good reasons—are sufficient indications that Hazleton has genuine present prosperity and an assured future.

Historically, Hazleton has no share of the colorful settlement history that centered about Wilkes-Barre. She had no part in the Battle of Wyoming—no Revolutionary history, in fact. Almost the whole of southern Luzerne was still the land of the Indian, or at all events wilderness almost untrodden by white men, as the eighteenth century passed into the nineteenth. The only connection Hazleton can struggle to hold with the romantic first decades of the Republic is in the statement that, in 1780, Captain Klader, with his company of minute men, passed over the site of Hazleton along an Indian trail to ambuscade and death “in the ravine at the base of Buck Mountain, a short distance below the country clubhouse.” Very few doubt that Captain Klader passed this way, or that other white men were in the vicinity earlier. Hazleton owes its name, it is said, to the naming of a swamp by Moravian missionaries to the Indians of the region. Hackwelder Mack and other missionaries of his time knew the spot upon which Hazleton now stands as “Hazel Swamp.” Still, Hazleton was a place of only two or three houses fifty years after Captain Klader passed by.

As the eighteenth century closed, plans were being made to construct a turnpike road from Berwick to Elmira, New York. A road was to run from Mauch Chunk to Berwick. The route of the road in Luzerne County was through Nescopeck Township, which at that time embraced all of Luzerne that is south of the present Nescopeck Township. To be more exact, the route would pass along that unsettled southerly part of Nescopeck which is now Broad Street of Hazleton.

The road builders reached this spot in 1804, but, of course, were only temporary settlers. A few years later, however, when this highway was completed and stage coaches used to pass along it, there was need of wayside taverns—no so many perhaps as were opened along the first American turnpike, which soon after its construction in 1792, could count along its sixty-two miles, between Lancaster and Philadelphia, no less than sixty-one taverns. Nevertheless, some taverns, or “stage stands” as they were sometimes appropriately called, were established along the Berwick Turnpike. One such hostelry was, in 1809, to be found near the “Forks,” within what became the borough limits of Hazleton, but then had no other significance than that there the road from Wilkes-Barre intersected the Berwick Turnpike.

The tavern-keeper was Jacob Drumheller, and his log house stood on East Broad Street, Hazleton, for many years after Hazleton was platted. However, another generation was to pass before this was done. No other house

was raised near Drumheller's until 1817, and in 1834 there were only four houses in the vicinity. According to Daniel P. Raikes, who became an early resident in Hazleton, and who had known the "Forks" much earlier, the second building, which was called the "Old State House," stood "at the crossing of the turnpike by the old State road running from Wilkes-Barre to McKeansburg." This tavern, or "stage stand," stood "where Henry Dryfoos once lived, on the northwest corner of Broad and Vine streets," where the new Schultz Garage now is.

If the village at the "Forks" was slow of growth, the same cannot be said of some other places in the neighborhood. Beaver Meadows, in the 'thirties, promised to outstrip Conyngham, and Whitehaven was the village of lumbermen. Earlier, it seemed that a village might develop nearer Hazleton. In 1810, a sawmill was built on Mill Creek, approximately at what is now the intersection of Mill and Broad streets. Many men were engaged in lumbering at that point, in all probability, but with no more intention of settling than have the lumbermen of today who go into the virgin forest. They would camp near the standing timber, and get their logs to the mill, and from there, by team, to the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers, in time for floating downstream, to the lower counties, during the spring freshets. That done, they would return to their farms for the growing season. So there was only a slight chance of permanent settlement developing rapidly out of lumbering.

Another element, however, was soon to show itself in the region. In 1813 some Welshmen had come from the Panther Creek Valley. They were looking for coal. They found it at Spring Mountain, which was soon to be known as Beaver Meadows. Following them, came Nathan Beach and Tench Coxe, prepared to exploit the discovery. What is now No. 3 Hazleton Mine was the site of Beach's operations. Tench Coxe had such faith in the future of anthracite that after the "stone coal" had been found in Mauch Chunk, after it had been tried and pronounced unburnable, he bought nearly eighty thousand acres of land in the direction in which he thought the coal measures must lie. All the land he purchased was not coal land, but his intuition, based on more than a superficial knowledge of geology, laid the basis of an enormous fortune for his descendants. Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, grandson of the great economist, Tench Coxe, did not begin to mine coal in the Lehigh coalfield until 1865, but when he did so, it was upon land inherited from his grandfather—land that had been leased, for mining purposes, to others in the time of his father, Judge Charles S. Coxe, and operated, in most cases, with discouraging results by the lessees.

However, only time proved this. After the Welsh prospectors had discovered coal at Beaver Meadows, the mineral was not allowed to lie long unexploited. At first the operations followed the primitive methods used at Mauch Chunk and in the Wyoming coalfield. To mine the coal was simple, but to transport it to southern markets was exceedingly difficult. Indeed, the situation at Beaver Meadows was such that other means of transportation than by teams had to be found. And the new way was so new that it was hardly more than experimental. In 1827, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, operators of the Mauch Chunk mines (or drifts as they all were in in those early days) built a railway—or tramway—from their mines on the Mauch Chunk Mountain to the river. Soon, the Beaver Meadows operators followed their example. In 1830 the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company was chartered, and in 1833, Ario Pardee, a young civil engineer of the staff of Canvass White—who had built the Erie Canal, and had become a consultant on all matters of canalization and railroad construction—was sent by Mr. White to Beaver Meadows, Pennsylvania, "to make the survey and location of the Beaver Meadow Railroad, from the mines of that company to the Lehigh Canal at Mauch Chunk." This quotation is from a letter written

by Mr. Pardee more than forty years later (April 6, 1876), to Dr. W. C. Cat-tell. Mr. Pardee's letter continues: "After several changes in the engineering corps the entire charge of the road was given to me, and in the fall of 1836 it was finished and the shipment of coal commenced, when I resigned my position." The railroad built to Beaver Meadows crossed the mountains by planes, "as it was then supposed engines could not be built to haul trains up steep grades."

All this had happened before Hazleton had even begun its existence. Beaver Meadows was a railroad terminus, a mining center, the only promising village, in fact, of that region. But when Ario Pardee resigned his Beaver Meadows position, in 1836, he did so with a particular purpose well in mind. He was to have part in the founding of Hazleton. While he was at Beaver Meadows, he was told that John Charles (Fitzgerald), a Conyngham blacksmith, had discovered coal outcropping at what is now known as the "Old Hazleton Mine." Pardee was sent, or went, to verify the report, especially as to the quality of the coal which the Conyngham blacksmith had found and had tested in his forge. The outcome was the organization of a company to mine the coal and build a railroad from the Hazleton mines to the Beaver Meadow Railroad at Weatherly.

Mr. Pardee, in the letter before quoted, states that, after visiting his parents in Michigan, he returned to carry forward the work he had begun at Hazleton. His letter reads: ". . . after visiting my parents, who had moved to Michigan, I, in the month of February, 1837, took up my quarters at Hazleton, having previously located a railroad from the Hazleton coal mines to the Beaver Meadow Railroad at Weatherly. We finished the road, and commenced shipping coal in the spring of 1838, and I continued in the employ of the Hazleton Coal Company, as their superintendent, until 1840, when I commenced business as a coal operator."

This is authentic record; and in the same category must be placed the diary of Robert Miner, of Wilkes-Barre, who went from the latter place in 1836 to Hazleton, to enter the employ of the Hazleton Coal Company as clerk. The following quotations from Mr. Miner's valuable diary give the foundation facts of Hazleton's history quite conclusively:

"The Hazleton Coal Company was incorporated March 18, 1836."

"November 1, 1836. Came to Hazleton to be clerk for a company on trial; no terms fixed. Board at the old Drumheller house tavern, kept by Lewis Davenport. The company's office is in the lower room of an addition built on the east end of the old house. Railroad located and contract just assigned. Village laid out."

"November 10, 1836. Town lots were laid out and sold by company. Wages offered for 'good hands' are \$16 a month with board on Sundays."

"1837. First dwelling put up and occupied by Charles Edson, on lot No. 9, Sq. 11. Then by S. Yost, F. Santee, T. Peeler. Store and house by L. H. and J. Ingham. R. Miner hotel."

"4th of July (1837). Moved my family from Wyoming Valley, Plaines, to Hazleton, in house I have just finished on corner of Broad and Poplar streets."

"L. Davenport moved to hotel 23rd October, W. Apple taking the old house."

"First birth of child in Hazleton, October 9—W. Apple's; born in house at junction of old state road and turnpike—daughter; 2nd, child of F. Santee, blacksmith; 3rd, my son, John Howard Miner."

"First corpse interred in graveyard was wife of Th. B. Worthington in the fall of 1837."

"Locomotive Hazleton on the railroad."

It is quite obvious from these quotations that Hazleton had its beginning in 1836. Two years earlier, there were only four houses in the vicinity. Lewis Davenport had settled in 1832, occupying the old Drumheller house, apparently continuing the tavern service. Old Jacob Drumheller, who may be looked upon as the first blacksmith as well as the first tavern-keeper at Hazleton, had probably passed out of the reckoning by this time. That he had been a leading townsman in his day is testified by one record of Sugarloaf Township, which since 1809 had had jurisdiction over all the territory that is now in

Butler, Hazle and Black Creek townships, as well as over its own area. Drumheller, in 1822, was captain of the Sugarloaf Rifle Company, an appointment that signified as high a communal standing in those days as the office of mayor would in these. By the way, several of the early families of Hazleton may be found in the lists of taxables of Sugarloaf Township, as Conyngham Village was a comparatively important center to draw upon for labor in the first years of the new mining town.

Lewis Davenport vacated the Drumheller Tavern in the fall of 1837, having built the Exchange Hotel. His account books from 1835 to 1850 give the following names, presumably, of Hazleton people: John Andrews, Lewis Compton, Charles Edson, Tobias Smith, William Engle, Henry Seybert, Thomas Peler, John Jones, John Mickgagins, William Apple, Samuel Yost, Samuel Cox, David Richards, George and Isaac Hughes, Dr. Bols, Jonathan and G. Ingham, Samuel Dever McCullum, Nathan Cortright, John Newbold, Jonathan Cooper, Ario Pardee, Edward Vauzen, Jacob Hausneack, William Bronson, Mikel Grover, William Hunt, J. G. Fell, A. Foster; also the following firms: Cooper & Sons, Sugar Loaf Company, Pardee, Miner and Hunt. In the 'forties, the accounts were of the firm of Davenport and Jacobs. They show the following names: S. B. Markel, David T. Jones, Doct. Scot, George Fenstamacher, J. H. Baldwin, John R. Miller, Robert Nealy, Jonathan Moore, Jacob Hues, Lewis Ketchman, Joseph Greenawalt, Samuel Colans, Kier Powell, R. S. Weaver, Thomas Worthington, and Norman Denis. The following company names appear: Hazleton Coal Company, Craig & Bro., Hanes & Miller, A. S. & E. Roberts, Gracey & Bro.

Robert Miner did not continue his diary, and very little other pioneer testimony is available by which a consecutive history of the village years of Hazleton might be written. Ario Pardee is again the most informative. An affidavit, made by him for court purposes, many years later, corroborates the statement already given, as to his service to the Hazleton Coal Company, as "engineer and superintendent," from 1837 to 1840. Then, testified Mr. Pardee, "in connection with Robert Miner and William Hunt (I) formed the company—Pardee, Miner & Co.—to mine coal and transport it to Penn Haven, to load on boats. This continued three years, Miner and Hunt having left the firm, when J. Gillingham Fell became partner. In 1842 we undertook to market the coal; we took part and marketed it. The Hazleton Company marketed the rest, paying us a fixed sum on their part of the coal. This continued until 1844; then we made them an arrangement to pay them a royalty, which continued as long as the Hazleton Company existed and after it was merged and became the Lehigh Valley's (Railroad Company's) property." Apparently, the original operators, the Hazleton Coal Company, were the landowners, and Pardee and Company seem to have been the first operators in that section to mine coal on royalty. For almost fifty years thereafter the firm of A. Pardee & Company "was the largest individual shipper of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania." For more than fifty years, Ario Pardee unostentatiously went his way between his mine office and his home in Hazleton, asking no homage, but silently pursuing his great operations, accumulating vast wealth for himself, but at the same time providing employment for very many Hazleton residents. Either as a firm, or as an individual, Ario Pardee, during his lifetime, which ended in 1892, was at some time connected with mines at Hazleton, Cranberry, Sugarloaf, Crystal Ridge, Jeddo, Highland, Lattimer, Hollywood, and Mount Pleasant, all in the vicinity of Hazleton, and all contributing to the prosperity of that borough. At the time of his death, the local newspaper, the "Plain Speaker," thus wrote of the deceased, who had done so much for Hazleton, but whom so few of his fellow-townsmen had known intimately: "This was our master man. For more than fifty years he has been foremost in the development of the community. The history of

the mining of anthracite coal in this field would be told if the life work of Ario Pardee were set out in detail . . . he worked as giants worked. . . . He was our master workman; he has done the work of a hundred men . . . ; his work is done—the silent man' will no more walk slowly from his house to his workshop." Long before his last years, Ario Pardee was known as a multimillionaire; and, as is usual in such cases, he was a man of multitudinous industrial interests; but he never swerved from control of his main interests, which were in Hazleton.

Other great men have contributed to the industrial prosperity of Hazleton. The Markles, the Haydens, and the Coxes loom large in Hazleton history. But Ario Pardee, the great silent giant who gripped the reins of industry with steady strong hand in the early days when the road was rough, the way dangerous, and the goal by no means sure, seems entitled to first place in the industrial records of the city. He opened the first mine, laid out the town, opened the way to market, marketed the product, and maintained firm grip of the industrial reins while the little mining town he had founded advanced from village to borough, and from borough to city.

A little further information as to the first years of Hazleton may be culled from testimony of a few of the early residents. Mrs. A. M. Eby, daughter of Lewis Davenport, testified in 1892 that her father settled in the vicinity in 1832, "first living at the old Bird Hotel, just below the present Lehigh station; house still standing (1892)"; also that her father built the Hazleton House, at the corner of Wyoming and Broad streets. She knew the "Old State House," on Vine and Broad streets, and also the tollhouse kept by Peter Starr on the old turnpike in the southern part of the village. As she remembered the village "as a little girl," Hazleton was "strung along the turnpike" in this order: "Pardee's house, then Markles', Dr. Lewis', Blackwell's, then the Hazleton Tavern." Also, "there were a few houses on Mine Street, occupied by Irish families mostly." The Irish, it seems, were the first miners in the Hazleton region. Quite possibly they came in first as railroad builders, introduced by Pardee, through Canvass White, who had employed so many Irish immigrants on the "Big Ditch" (Erie Canal) and subsequent canal and railroad construction.

William Kisner settled in Hazleton in 1840. His recollection fifty years later was that in 1840 "there were about ten houses in the place." At that time, he said, the company (Hazleton Coal Company) was working two mines, one in Lower Hazleton and the other at Laurel Hill, or Upper Hazleton. Stage coaches at that time ran daily to Wilkes-Barre and Mauch Chunk.

Another old resident to testify at the same time (1892) was Mrs. Rosanna (Charles) Greenawalt. She was then about seventy years old, and said that she had come to Hazleton with her father when she was "a little girl." Her father was John Charles, who is said to have been the first to find the coal outcropping at Hazleton; his name, as such, appears on the list of taxables of Sugarloaf Township in 1822, though his full name, it is said, was John Charles Fitzgerald—evidently an Irish patronymic. Of the early residents of Hazleton, Mrs. Greenawalt recalled the names of Samuel Barenger, Thomas H. Worthington, and John Hurst, all of whom lived near the "upper mine." "Two German families (one was Heckroth) lived in the east part of town." Across the street from Davenport's Hotel lived Anthony Fisher.

The Hazleton Hotel was burned to the ground subsequently, but was soon rebuilt. The tenth house on the village plot was Heckroth's, a dwelling house which still stands on the south side of Mine Street, between Wyoming and Pine, "just below what was Fox's restaurant, and until recently was occupied by Davis' candy store," wrote Miss Anne Baum, in an interesting sketch of Hazleton history, in 1925. This house of Heckroth's was, it seems, put to pub-

lic use. "It had a dance hall in the rear, where all people went to dances." It was built in 1838.

A year earlier, in 1837, the Hazleton Coal Company had put up a building which was intended to serve all communal purposes—as schoolhouse, meeting house, town hall, concert hall, and so forth. Singularly enough, the site of this pioneer municipal building was the one later chosen, and still used, for city purposes—the northwestern corner of Church and Green streets, where, in place of the little one-room frame building, a magnificent pile of masonry, impressively architected and topped by a tower and belfry that make it a landmark, now gives the city government an administration building commensurate with the magnitude of their work and the dignity of their offices. However, the little schoolhouse served all the community needs of its day. The first to teach school in it was Miss Fannie Blackman.

Of the pioneers, Jacob Drumheller was the pioneer blacksmith, William Apple the first carpenter, the Ingham brothers the first storekeepers, John Megargell following them closely, however. Dr. Lewis Lewis was the first physician, and although it is not known who first preached in Hazleton, the first church society to hold meetings in the little frame schoolhouse was of the Presbyterian denomination.

When, to comply with the school law, it became necessary to separate the school from "company" sponsorship and bring it under township direction, a schoolhouse was built; but the first decade of school history centers in the little village hall that the company had built in 1837. The immediate successors of Miss Blackman, as teacher, in this schoolhouse were N. D. Cortright and Isaac H. Baldwin. Lewis Ketchum, later a member of the Senate of California, was the pedagogue in 1843 and 1844, his brother, H. H. Ketchum, succeeding to the responsibility in 1845. The school year was very short, and the school was maintained wholly by private contributions. In 1847, Ario Pardee built another schoolhouse, seemingly with the intention of making it a higher school. The building stood on the south side of Broad Street, between Wyoming and Laurel. In it, for two years, a private school was conducted. The first township schoolhouse in Hazleton stood on the northeast corner of Cedar Street and Spruce Alley. In 1853, the pioneer schoolhouse on the city hall plot was burned. While a new schoolhouse was being erected, the store that stood where the American Bank and Trust Company Building now is, at Broad and Wyoming streets, was rented for school purposes. In February, 1855, the new schoolhouse, of brick, erected on the north side of Green Street, between Church and Laurel streets, was ready for use. Abel Marcy was then principal, and in this schoolhouse, it is said, the first graded school in Luzerne County was organized. This assertion was made by a county historian, Bradsby, in a survey of Luzerne County school history. That it was a graded school is not doubted, for Mr. Marcy was assisted by four teachers. Meritorious service as principal of Hazleton school brought Mr. Marcy advancement to the responsibility of county superintendent of schools in 1860. His place as principal of Hazleton School was taken by C. L. Rynearson. Since 1857, the place had been a borough, and school affairs, consequently, were under the direction of a municipal school board. The first Hazleton School Board was elected in the spring of 1857. Another phase of Hazleton's school history had its beginning in 1874, when a parochial schoolhouse was built, under Roman Catholic auspices, on Wyoming Street. Sisters of the Catholic Order of Mercy came in that year to conduct the school.

An indication of the growth of Hazleton is seen in the expansion of its school system. When the borough was organized in 1857, Hazleton had one schoolhouse, one school principal and four teachers. Seventy years later, in 1927, the city possessed twenty schoolhouses (including one senior high, three junior high school buildings and three parochial schools) and more than two

hundred and fifty teachers. In its schools 7,631 children were enrolled in 1926, the facilities including a vocational school.

Hazleton was incorporated as a borough by Act of Assembly on April 3, 1851. At least, that was the date on which the act was passed. For some reason, however, the movement went no farther until after passage of supplemental act of April 22, 1856. Even then the residents did not hurry. The first election was not held until March 27, 1857. The place of election was the house of Thomas Lawall. Abraham Jones, who became the first burgess of Hazleton, was a brother-in-law of Ario Pardee, and by trade a tailor. "He kept a tailoring shop where Honig's store now stands." The members of the first borough council were: George Brown, John Schreck, Andrew Ringebew, Joseph Hamburger, and George B. Markle. F. A. Whitaker was secretary; Charles H. Myers was treasurer, and John Kahler was supervisor.

Being now a borough, Hazleton could no longer tolerate the village "lock-up," which place of incarceration of the unruly had been "a coal car turned upside down, back of Adam Schmauch's property on East Broad Street." This primitive jail could gather no added prestige from the hyphenated name, "Smith-Fulton," by which it was commonly known, for the name carried no recommendation, investigation showing that the house name merely connected the names of those two law breakers who were its first reluctant guests. To those respectable citizens who, in 1857, were entrusted with the safety of the municipality, it seemed that continued use of such a primitive prison would be a breach of faith with the Commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Legislature, in granting corporate powers to the village, having manifested confidence in Hazleton's power to govern itself. So Hazleton's first municipal fathers made haste to erect a jail of stone, at the corner of Mine and Cedar streets. It was ready for occupancy in 1857. Whether occupants were to be had is not stated.

Further improvement came in 1868. A municipal building, of brick construction, two stories high, was built at 53-56 North Wyoming Street. It was planned to accommodate all municipal departments in this building. In addition, quarters were to be provided in it for the fire engine and fire-fighting equipment, and also for all the law-breakers who had to be kept behind bars. The building served all the purposes intended, and its jail was rarely overcrowded, notwithstanding that that was a somewhat restless, lawless period—the natural reaction after four years of war, such a reaction, indeed, as the world is now experiencing after the recent upheaval, the World War.

While on the subject of wars, it may here be interjected that Hazleton, and its environs, did as nobly in National service during the Civil War as during the World War. In 1860, its population was only about 4,000, but 800 went into service. Those of their families who remained at home had to depend upon Ario Pardee for almost all news from the front. Hazleton had no newspaper then, and all news came to Pardee, to be bulletined out to the inhabitants through his "company" store.

This emergency news agency served the emergency need, but very soon after hostilities ceased, plans were made to provide Hazleton with a newspaper. On January 18, 1866, the first number of the Hazleton "Sentinel" made its bow to the reading public. It was a seven-column folio, published weekly by a Civil War veteran, John C. Stokes. It passed from him to the bankers, Pardee, Markle, and Grier, two years later, and from them to others. Indeed, it followed the course of the usual local journal through a precarious infancy, bringing more of labor than of recompense to its editors. In 1870 it became a daily, and although always a reliable news service, many, many years had to pass before it became what it latterly has been—a lucrative investment of time and money. The "Plain Speaker," which is its sister journal, or its chief contemporary, covering the afternoon field, was founded on February 6, 1882,



NEW CITY HALL, HAZLETON



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE, HAZLETON

by Dershuck and Lewis. The latter stayed with the enterprise only a few months, but John Dershuck stuck to the paper. He had had some previous drilling in the vicissitudes of newspaper publishing, and was prepared to plod on, giving much for little, as he had been doing for a decade. The Hazleton "Volksblatt" had been launched in April, 1872, by the publishers of the "Sentinel" (Moore and Sanders), to serve the German people of that part of Luzerne, but a year later had passed to John Dershuck, who carried it forward for some years before embarking on the "Plain Speaker." Of the latter, he was the publisher until his death, in 1889. Undoubtedly, his journalistic experience, hard, disappointing, ill-requited, killed him. He was only thirty-three years old at the time of his death and all his adult years had been spent in thankless public service which he hoped would build his paper. Of course, he was not the exception; what happened to John Dershuck has happened to hundreds of newspaper publishers before and since his time. Mighty journals have been slowly built, but generally so slowly that the founders have spent all their vital forces before the reward has come—to others. However, in this case, the journal has stayed in the founding family, the present owners of the Hazleton "Plain Speaker," also the "Sentinel," being J. R. Dershuck and Henry Walser. The "Sentinel," or the "Standard-Sentinel," as it now is, absorbed the "Standard," which began as a semi-weekly in 1885, but seven years later became a daily. There are five other Hazleton weekly journals, covering special fields.

As the decades passed, Hazleton, under municipal government, increased its public services. A fire company was organized in 1866; waterworks had been built by the Lehigh Company, in 1862, and its water piped to the borough streets; a banking house, that of Pardee, Markle and Grier, opened for business in 1867; a library association was formed in 1872; a gas company was organized in 1872, and before the end of that year gas was the illuminant in many Hazleton homes; an electric lighting plant was set up in 1882-83, the first domestic use of electricity, as illuminant, in Hazleton being in February, 1883; a larger water works was built in 1887; a hospital was opened in 1889; and an opera house in 1892. These were some of the principal municipal improvements of the borough period. There were, of course, several other service agencies, several other organizations of public or semi-public purpose and communal interest. The religious societies were vigorous, the Civil War soldiers had had their local post since (Robinson Post of the G. A. R.) 1866, singing societies had been functioning since 1854, when the Germania Society was formed, the next being the Concordia Singing Society, in 1860; the Hazleton Liberty Cornet Band was organized in 1856; the Young Men's Christian Association began its work in Hazleton in 1879, erecting its own building in 1897; Hazle Hall was built in 1866-67; the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society of Hazleton came into existence in 1869, with forty members; and in all probability several of the major fraternal orders were represented in the borough. All these agencies pointed in the right direction, and the borough went forward to greater place in the county and Commonwealth.

It should not be forgotten, of course, that all these activities, this steady progress of the municipality, hinged largely upon the development of its main industry—coal mining; and these operations depended almost wholly upon the efforts of a few very capable operators. More than in other coal centers of the anthracite fields, Hazleton shows in the history of its coal industry some outstanding personalities—not corporations, but men; independent operators who were strong enough to prevent absorption of their coal interests by the transportation combines that at one time desperately sought to sweep away all private operators of anthracite coal. Ario Pardee's great part in the development of Hazleton mines has been referred to; the part taken by the Markles has been, to all intents, a continuation of that of the pioneer. They held indus-

try in the quick-step that Mr. Pardee had set, but the central figure in the fight that saved the private operators of the Lehigh coalfield from domination or ruin by the railroad companies was Eckley B. Coxe. The operations of Coxe Bros. & Company, from 1865, pivoted from Drifton, but affected Hazleton as much as many other parts of the Lehigh region. Rather than be squeezed out of their coal properties by the avaricious railroad companies—who wanted the properties so as to be sure of the freight—Mr. Coxe started to build a belt line of railway that would give most of the large independent operators of the district access to most of the rail routes out of the coalfield. In this way, he broke the strangle-hold that one carrier company thought it held on the Eastern Middle coalfield; and to the present time the majority of the large operators of the “independent” class—so classed, to differentiate them from the “railroad coal company” class—are found to be in the Hazleton District.

George Bushar Markle, a carpenter, settled at Hazleton in 1849. By marriage, he was related to the wife of Ario Pardee, and his first work in Hazleton was as clerk in the “company” store of Mr. Pardee. The Pardee and Markle families were next-door neighbors. Indeed, both at first lived in the double house that stood where the Markle Building now is. When the Markle Bank Building was erected, the old frame house was drawn to the rear, on Mine Street, and torn down. Markle was Pardee’s “right-hand man”—the right man to carry mining operations through a difficult period. The preparation of coal for domestic uses was getting increasingly difficult. The coal breakers then in use could not meet the need. More than half of the coal in the ground was wasted in mining. Other methods of mining and breaking must be devised. Markle, by this time, was in business for himself—at least, was in direction of a mine operation for a company of which he was the head, the other partners being Ario Pardee, J. Gillingham Fell, and William Lilly. The company was formed in 1858, and the mine they opened was the Jeddo Colliery. There, Mr. Markle laid the sound bases of the vast fortune that he made; but he made the mine a success mainly by his mechanical genius which enabled him to see what other engineers and master mechanics could not. He designed what is to all intents the coal breaker of even recent years. For this service to the anthracite coal industry, Mr. Markle has been called the “Father of the Breaker.” His breaker brought him no advantage, except in its use in his own extensive operations, but its use benefited dozens of other operators, and the industry in general. He also invented the “Markle pump,” which came into demand after shaft-mining became general.

The history of mining in the Hazleton District cannot be spread extensively on these pages, but in giving current statistics, showing the magnitude of the coal mining industry of today, the great services rendered to all the communities of the Eastern Middle coalfield by the pioneer operators will be emphasized. Within a radius of twenty miles of Hazleton are twenty-six collieries and one hundred and twenty-three mines. In 1924 the output was 6,820,317 tons, giving employment to 13,671 mine workers, who were paid \$28,450,343.97 in wages during that year. The value of the output was \$42,365,632. The coal operators of the Hazleton District in 1926 were: The Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Coxe Bros. & Co., Inc., Jeddo-Highland Coal Co., Pardee Bros. & Co., Inc., Cranberry Creek Coal Co., Harwood Coal Co., C. M. Dodson & Co., Hazle Brook Coal Co., Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., Upper Lehigh Coal Co., M. S. Kemmerer & Co., Coleraine Colliery Co., Evans Colliery Co., East Point Coal Co., Wolf’s Collieries, Inc., Haddock Mining Co., Scotch Run Coal Co., Clift Coal Co., Harleigh Coal Co., Buck Mtn. Coal Mng. Co.

A reliable index to the prosperity of a city is in the condition of its banking institutions. Hazleton has seven such corporations, the aggregate surplus

funds of these, on June 30, 1926, being \$3,903,767. Their capital then was \$2,200,000, and their total deposits were \$28,457,849.41. Bank clearings for the year then ended totaled to \$168,771,410.83. It is not necessary here to trace the individual histories of the Hazleton banks, for they have been reviewed in Chapter LI.

On December 4, 1891, Hazleton became a city. Charter was granted on that day, and election held soon afterwards, distributed the city offices as follows: N. L. Gavitt, mayor; J. W. Bogle, T. D. Jones, F. Lauderburn, William Martin, Frank McHugh, H. C. Mills, James E. Roderick, Anton Wagner, select council, with H. B. Casselbury as president and James B. MacCartney as clerk. Henry Bontz, Thomas Coburn, John W. Cooper, Peter Deisroth, George J. Heyer, Andrew Houston, Henry Ifert, John F. Lemmerhart, Philip Lindemann, John H. Moyer, William L. Murphy, Clark Price, Anthony Reilly, Andrew Ringlaben, Oliver Rinker, Josiah Smith, Andrew W. Wagner, Elliott P. Kisner constituted the common council, with the last named as president, and C. H. Lindemann as clerk. The city clerk was James P. Gorman. The city then had a population of 11,872, an assessed valuation of \$9,000,000, a school attendance of about 2,000, and an aggregate of people's savings accounts of about \$5,000,000. "Today," said John H. Bigelow, in January, 1927, "from State and Federal agencies, we gather the information that our population is now estimated at 38,732; our assessed valuation is \$28,500,000; our school attendance is 7,600, and our bank deposits reach a total of more than \$27,000,000." In other words, the city has more than trebled its possessions during the last thirty-five years.

Hazleton adopted the commission form of government in 1913, James G. Harvey being the mayor who introduced this method, and who is still mayor. His four city commissioners are: Jacob Martin, C. B. Bittenbender, Miss Caroline Kemp, and Michael Fescina. Ira Mann is city clerk, and A. D. Thomas is superintendent of schools.

The city has a bonded indebtedness of \$1,560,000, but to offset this liability can show 60.62 miles of opened streets, 13.13 miles of paved streets, 32.2 miles of sewers, 35 miles of water mains, 154 fire hydrants, boulevard lighting system, a modern city hall, many large schoolhouses, three parks and eight playgrounds, five firehouses, eight sets of motor-driven fire-fighting apparatus, and 62 fire alarm boxes. The public buildings include a modern post office and a pretty library building. Hazleton Public Library, in its modern form, was organized in 1907, and in 1912 entered into possession of the Markle Memorial Library, "the only all-marble library in Pennsylvania," which building had been erected by John Markle, in memory of his parents, at a cost of about \$65,000. It faces city hall, and houses about 26,000 volumes. A city tax of one-half mill covers the cost of maintaining it.

In transportation, Hazleton is served by two steam railroads, the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania; one electric (third rail) railway, to Wilkes-Barre, and electric trolley service in all directions, also by a dozen or more motor bus lines. All roads seem to lead into Hazleton, and in one important respect, all lines seem to lead out of this city. This one recent development in public utilities is the Hazleton power plant, which distributes electric power to more than two hundred communities within a radius of 100 miles of Hazleton—power generated from culm, the waste product of anthracite coal mining.

In addition to this huge electric plant, which uses the waste of Hazleton's main industry, the industries of this essentially mining center are more diversified than one would suppose. Hazleton has seventy-one manufacturing establishments that provide work for 3,267 males and 4,163 females. The pay roll in 1926 totaled to \$6,530,154. This is in addition to the \$28,450,343 mining pay roll. The manufacturing plants include a bleaching mill, a facing mill, six knitting mills, five silk mills, eight clothing factories, two iron and

steel plants, a centrifugal pump manufactory—these in addition to the establishments that draw the bulk of their business from the community itself.

Hazleton has twenty-one Protestant churches, fifteen Catholic edifices and two Hebrew synagogues; she has fifty-six fraternal and secret societies, seven instrumental band organizations, forty clubs of social, civil or other character; forty-seven societies of professional, cultural and other purpose, eight recreational clubs—indeed, so many organized bodies of Hazleton citizens that one begins to realize that here, in this mining center, few citizens live their lives apart from their fellows. The community spirit—the spirit of democracy—is apparently strong in Hazleton.

Hughestown was taken from Pittston Township. Its early history will, therefore, be part of that of that township. It has always been an essentially mining community, adjoining Pittston Borough, and extending toward Avoca. The borough charter was granted on April 7, 1879, with jurisdiction over approximately four square miles. In 1892, its estimated population was 1,350; and the subsequent Federal figures of population are: 1900, 1,548; 1910, 2,024; 1920, 2,244.

In 1926, Hughestown had 1,256 taxables, its assessed valuation was \$1,558,537; Fred Leppart was burgess, William Hutchings was president of school board, and Gail B. Young was supervising school principal. The borough then employed four teachers in high school and fifteen in the graded schools.

Jeddo—The village of Jeddo had its beginning in the mining operations of the Markle brothers of Hazleton. It was incorporated as a borough on October 23, 1871, its territory being taken partly from Hazle Township and partly from Foster Township. To what extent it functioned separately from those townships for some years is not known; its municipal affairs were apparently in disorder for some time, as Bradsby, in his "History of Luzerne County" (1892) makes the following reference to Jeddo, on page 582: "Jeddo was authorized to form a borough in 1871, but has neglected to perfect any of the machinery of such a municipality."

In 1900, the population of Jeddo was 1,632; in 1910 the borough had shrunk to 377 inhabitants; and in 1920 to 364. In 1926, it had 308 taxables, with an assessed valuation of \$357,468. Harry W. Buckalew was burgess in 1926, W. C. Pierce was school board president, and Sam Shellenberger was school principal.

Kingston—The village of Kingston was advanced to borough status on November 23, 1857. The first election was held at the house of Thomas Wambold on December 15, 1857, and resulted in the election of the following: Reuben Jones, burgess; Bestor Payne, Marshall G. Whitney, Reuben Marcy, Thomas Pringle, and Richard Hutchins, councilmen; Edward A. Pringle, high constable.

The outstanding events of Kingston's history are in many instances linked with those of Kingston Township, and, indeed, with the settlement history of the Wyoming Valley. Many other pages of this work contain Kingston history. The coming of the forty men of Connecticut to this part of the Wyoming Valley in 1769 gave Kingston its first settlers. Who the first settler within the borough limits of Kingston was is not certainly known, but it is generally recognized that James Atherton, who came in 1769, with his sons James, Ashael, and Elisha, was the pioneer who built Kingston's first log house. Its site was later that of the old academy on Main Street.

Prior to 1796, the first frame house was built. It was occupied by Epaphras Thompson, "a silversmith, and a Baptist of the Hardshell order." The first and only mills—grist and saw—built in Kingston were those of Peter Grubb, on Toby's Creek, in 1790. They were torn down in 1826 and became the site

of the Kingston Coal Co.'s No. 1 Shaft. The first storekeeper was Henry Buckingham, who was doing business in the village even before the time when Conestoga wagons, drawn by four, six, or eight horses, began to bring goods from New York or Philadelphia into the valley. It is said that in Revolutionary days a schoolmaster and poet named Tracy (or Tracey) kept a tavern in Kingston. He comes into particular notice as the author of the ballad, entitled "The Massacre of Wyoming." The Exchange Hotel was built in 1804, by John Ebert. A distillery was built opposite in 1808. There "corn juice" was made—mostly from potatoes. The first interment in the first cemetery, which was on the Gallup farm, was the body of Nathaniel Gates. He died on November 7, 1793.

Basing its prosperity mainly on coal, Kingston has gone steadily forward in other directions as well. It is now an important silk manufacturing center, especially since Kingston and Dorranceton merged municipalities. The consolidation of these two places took place in 1921, and in the two places, all now in Kingston Borough, are the West Side Mills, Crane Bros., Inc., Dorranceton Silk Works, Hess-Goldsmith Co., the Fromberg Silk Co., Kingston Silk Throwing Co., Luvan Silk Co., Gillis-Krych Co., Fashion Silk and Belmont Silk, these employing approximately 2,500 mill workers. The mining companies of the West Side are the Glen Alden Coal Co. (formerly the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western), Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Hudson Coal Co., Kingston Coal Co., East Benton Coal Co., Haddock Mining Co., and the Temple Iron and Coal Co.

In 1900, Kingston's population was only 3,846; in 1910 it was 6,449; and in 1920 it was 8,952. With the population of Dorranceton, the enlarged borough of Kingston, in 1921, possessed a population of 15,286. In 1926, Kingston's taxable inhabitants numbered 12,543, and the assessed valuation then was \$19,791,061. Burgess, 1926: G. Murray Roat.

Kingston has had phenomenal growth in industrial directions, and it has always been an educational center, widely known as the home of the Wyoming Seminary. In secondary and elementary public schools, also, Kingston has high rating. The public schools of the borough employed no less than one hundred and thirty-five teachers in 1926. When incorporated, Kingston probably had not that many pupils.

As the birthplace of Henry M. Hoyt, one of the ablest Governors Pennsylvania has had, Kingston comes into distinctive place in State records. The old Hoyt house was on "Goose Island," now "an extension of Main Street, west from Railroad Avenue."

Lafin began in the activities of the Lafin Powder Company, which in 1872 erected powder mills, at a cost of about \$100,000, along Gardner Creek. The inhabitants of the village were employees of the mills. Corporate municipal powers were sought in 1889, and charter secured on September 10 of that year. The first borough officers were: Josiah Twist, burgess; John George, C. M. Rouse, William Weaver, Anthony Brown, E. R. Scureman, Albert Williams, councilmen.

The first settlers in Jenkins Township, in the vicinity of what became Lafin, were Isaac Gould and Joseph Gardner. The latter was operating a gristmill, on the creek which bears his name, in 1794.

Population in 1900 was 254, in 1910 it was 526, and in 1920 only 473. In 1926, Lafin taxables numbered 192. Assessed valuation then was 244,981. M. J. Walsh was burgess, Edward Hart president of school board, and Thomas Carl, Jr., school principal. School enrollment was 144.

Larksville—Until Kingston and Dorranceton consolidated, in 1921, Larksville was the largest municipality in Luzerne County, at least in population. In 1900, Larksville's population was part of that of Plymouth Township, but

as a borough Larksville was given separate enumeration. So we find the Federal Census Bureau crediting Larksville in 1910 with 9,288 inhabitants. Kingston then had only 6,449. In 1920 Larksville had 9,438 inhabitants, and Kingston only 8,952.

Larksville, incorporated as a borough on November 10, 1909, was formerly a village of Plymouth Township, and at one time was known as Blind Town. Many references to Blind Town will be found in the history of Plymouth Township. Hendrick B. Wright's work is the most extensive. Here it may be said that the industry of the borough, also that of the township, has always been mainly coal mining, with the progress that normally comes to a steadily operated mining property.

The taxables of Larksville in 1926 numbered 5,072. Assessed valuation: \$8,916,130. Burgess: Michael Fender. President of school board: M. L. McCann. Supervising school principal: F. R. Gilbert. Number of teachers: Ninety, including twenty-six in high school.

Laurel Run—The borough of Laurel Run takes its name from station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in Wilkes-Barre Township. The village was separated from that township in 1881. Elections were held in February, 1882, and the following officers began the municipal government: Henry Race, burgess; H. C. Burrows, Emanuel Marshall, Patrick Walsh, Alexander Young, Thomas Hughes, and James Spearing, councilmen; O. H. Hartland, clerk. It was an isolated community, and might well be, for its main industry was powder manufacturing, the Oliver Powder Mills having opened its Laurel Run plant in 1873.

Population: 1900, 696; 1910, 790; 1920, 774. Taxables in 1926: 555. Assessed valuation, 1926: \$664,479. Burgess, 1926: Joseph G. Davies. President of school board, 1926: John Edwards. School principal: E. R. Austin.

Luzerne Borough—In 1882, the village of Luzerne was detached from Kingston Township and became a borough. Its early history is to some extent told in that of Kingston Township, also to some extent in the general county review. John Mathers, in Johnson's "Historical Record," also gives a most complete narrative. He writes: "Josiah Squires built the first house ever in Luzerne, the noted log that stood on Toby Creek, a few rods from Waddell's Shaft. The first child born there was Elizabeth Bowman, July, 1807; the first preacher was Benjamin Bidlack; the first Sunday school superintendent, James Abbott; first physician, Eleazer Parker, 1809; first school-house, the Island, built 1818; first teacher, Esther Dean, fifteen pupils; first blacksmith, Johnny Bowman; first butcher, John Woods, 1825; first whiskey seller, Adam Shaver, 1814; first cabinet-maker, George W. Little; first wagon-maker, Daniel F. Coolbaugh; first politician, William Hicks, Sr.; first undertaker, John W. Little; first miller, James Gray; first shoemaker, Peregrine Jones; first carpenter, Jonas DeLong; first tanner, Samuel Thomas; first painter, Rhode Smith; first cooper, Josiah Squires; first miners, William Evans, Henry Beck, Abel Flint; first news agents, William Barker and John Karkoff; first tailor, David Laphy; first merchant, Reuben Holgate; first gunsmith, Abel Greenleaf; first combmaker, George Houghton; first millwright and surveyor, James Hughes, Sr.; first milliner, Amanda Pettebone; first dressmaker, Maria Trucks; first tailoress, Esther Marsh; first moulders, George Shafer and William Norris; first temperance lecturer, Thomas Hunt; first gristmill, Little & Gore's; first plaster, oil, and clover mill, George Hollenback's; first drug store, William Tucks; first postmaster, E. Walter Abbott, May 15, 1866; first tinsmiths, Martin Pemberton and James Pettebone, 1869; first candy shop, Morris Gibler's; first culm bank, the Black Diamond."

This to all intents gives the formative history of Luzerne. In the early days, it was known as Hartseph, taking that name after Zachariah Hartseph,

"the early settler." In 1866, having four mills and a post office, the village name changed to Mill Hollow. In 1882 it was incorporated as Luzerne Borough. The first borough officers were: Ziba Mathers, burgess; T. M. Fry, secretary; Jesse T. Welter, president of council; Thomas Wright, James L. Crawford, Michael Laphy, John Thomas, and Michael Farley, councilmen.

The population and industry until 1864 were agricultural; from that year it has been mainly mining. Wilkes-Barre water was piped to Luzerne in 1880, Kingston electric light in 1890, and Wilkes-Barre street railway connection in the same year.

Luzerne Borough had 3,817 inhabitants in 1900, 5,426 in 1910, and 5,998 in 1920. In 1926 its taxables numbered 3,881, with assessed valuation then totaling \$1,868,231. Burgess in 1926 was Fred J. Banta. President of school board was William R. Thomas, and T. J. Osborne, supervising school principal, headed a corps of thirty-five teachers.

Miner's Mills—The history of the community known as Miner's Mills is to all intents the history of the Miner family and of Charles A. Miner and Company, millers. That is elsewhere given, and need only be briefly stated here.

Thomas Wright came from Philadelphia into the Wyoming Valley in pre-Revolutionary time. He founded Wrightsville, which is now Miner's Mills, erecting a mill at that place in 1795. This milling business passed to his son-in-law, Asher Miner, and has passed, in turn, from generation to generation of the Miner family. It is still one of the leading flour milling companies of northeastern Pennsylvania. Likewise, the Miner family continues to hold the prominent part in Luzerne County's public affairs that it has always held.

The borough of Miner's Mills was chartered on December 12, 1883, and began to function with the following officers: Joseph Moore, burgess; Evan T. Morgan, secretary; John Gallagher, treasurer; George Ayres, Bernard Burke, Gavin Burt, and Thomas Borland, councilmen. The borough charter has, however, now been given up, and, with the consent of the voters, Miner's Mills was absorbed by the city of Wilkes-Barre on January 1, 1927.

Nanticoke, platted for William Stewart in 1793, became a borough in 1874 and a city in 1926.

Originally, Nanticoke was Lot No. 27, First Division, of the Hanover Township of the Susquehanna Company. For services rendered to the Connecticut settlers, in preventing Pennsylvanians from encroaching upon the lands that Connecticut claimed as her own, Captain Lazarus Stewart, William Stewart and others were given land in Hanover Township in 1771. Lot No. 27 belonged to William Stewart, but it was not until 1793 that he tried to turn the land to advantage by town-siting it. The plat showed one hundred and thirty-six village lots, and these are approximately the old part of the present Nanticoke. At \$10 each, he sold thirty-six lots quickly to Pennsylvanians who lived near Harrisburg, but not one of these buyers, it seems, took up his abode upon the acquired lot. It was a speculative age, and realty was the favored speculation. However, Stewart could sell no more than thirty-six lots at \$10 each; so he sold the remainder of Lot No. 27, First Division, of Hanover Township, to Matthias Hollenback, another large land owner. He, in turn, sold to John Mills and others; and some of those who purchased these lots settled upon them. By the way, Lot 27 was not the only tract of Hanover Township land that William Stewart owned. The several members of the Stewart family were granted thirteen of the twenty-seven lots that made up the township.

There were some settlers in the vicinity of Nanticoke, even in colonial days. William Stewart had a ferry service at this point, and in 1774 Captain William McKarrichan (McKerachan) opened a school here, also a store. He

was killed in action, at the head of his column, in the Battle of Wyoming, on July 3, 1778. Captain Lazarus Stewart was also killed in that action.

Hanover Township, in 1796, had ninety-one "taxables," these heads of families probably being widely spread over the township. However, there was much activity along the stream that is known as Nanticoke Creek, but which Plumb, in his "History of Hanover Township," refers to by many other names—Lee's, Miller's, Robins, Bobbs, Rummage, and Warrior Run Creek. That McKarrichan should open a store and school at that point indicates that many families were settled in that part of Hanover. In 1793 a gristmill was built on Nanticoke Creek, near where the Dundee Shaft was later sunk. Plumb thinks it was Pelatiah Fitch's mill. John P. Arndt owned mills and forge at or near Nanticoke in 1818. They had evidently been long in use, for Harry Plumb was asked to go there at that time to repair them. Iron-making and iron-working was an important industry of Hanover Township until about 1830. Bradsby's "History of Luzerne County," page 606, gives this information: "A man named John Oint in 1820 built the pioneer gristmill, sawmill, oilmill, and the old forge called the trip-hammer shop. Oint sold soon to Colonel Washington Lee, who in addition opened a store and built and operated a distillery." Possibly this John Oint and John P. Arndt are one and the same.

Colonel Washington Lee comes prominently into the early history of the anthracite coal industry. He was the first to mine coal in Nanticoke, doing so in 1825. Hanover Township, however, is underlain with coal from the river to the mountains, and the early blacksmiths and iron workers of Nanticoke had no difficulty in getting all the coal they needed.

The first physician to settle in Nanticoke was Alden I. Bennett, in 1825. The first tavern on Main Street was kept by Mathias Gruver. The first postmaster was David Thompson, appointed in 1830. The canal by this time had reached Nanticoke, and from that time forward Nanticoke was among the promising progressive villages of Luzerne County. The first railroad was completed through Hanover Township in 1843; in 1848 the first locomotive was used below Ashley plane. Other railroads came into the region, and the day of canals was over, time inexorably bringing the abandonment of the North Branch Canal from Nanticoke to Waverly, New York. Nanticoke no longer needed it. Her prosperity was assured—in her coal and her railroad facilities. Colonel Washington Lee's mine, now owned by the Susquehanna Collieries Company, was producing 20,000 tons a year. The Dundee Shaft was sunk in 1857, through the whole of the about 900 feet of coal measures, but mining was not done until recently at Dundee. The first breaker was erected in 1859, and abandoned in 1891. No. 2 Breaker was erected in 1870 and abandoned in 1892. No. 3 was built in 1872 and abandoned in 1896. No. 6, at Glen Lyon, was built in 1885. No. 5 Breaker, now a washery, was built in 1868. No. 7 Breaker was erected in 1892 and destroyed by fire in 1923. It was soon afterwards rebuilt for the Susquehanna Collieries Company. This company mines about 1,600,000 tons a year of coal in Nanticoke.

Nanticoke, incorporated January 31, 1874, began to function as a borough after election on February 17, 1874, put into office the following: Lewis C. Green, burgess; Xavier Wernett, E. N. Alexander, Patrick Shea, George T. Morgan, councilmen. Water company was organized in 1885; electric light company in 1889; bank in 1888, and board of trade in 1886. The borough was now well established. Growing steadily, fifty years passed by, then the fiftieth anniversary of the borough, the electors, in 1924, voted to seek a city charter for Nanticoke. This was granted, and the first city officials took oath of office on January 4, 1926.

Nanticoke, in 1920, had a population of 22,614. Its industries include six collieries, employing about 9,000 men in Nanticoke and vicinity; four silk

mills; two clothing factories, and a cigar manufacturing plant that employs 500 workers. The assessed valuation of the city is about \$17,000,000; there are eleven public schoolhouses, five parochial schools, and twenty-two churches.

The county assessors assessed Nanticoke property at \$17,249,568 in 1926, the property of 11,517 taxables.

Nescopeck—See Nescopeck Township.

New Columbus—See Huntington Township.

Nuangola, an upland lake summer resort between Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton, was incorporated on November 16, 1908. The Federal census statistics are somewhat misleading as to Nuangola, for in 1910 the borough was credited with only one hundred and twenty-four inhabitants, and in 1920 only eighty-seven, whereas the county assessor's report for 1927 shows that Nuangola had three hundred and sixty taxables in 1926, only one-fourth of whom would have been in residence at the time of year that the Federal census is taken. The assessed valuation of Nuangola in 1926 was \$173,827. Stanley Rosencrans was burgess, and Charles S. Balliet president of the school board in 1926.

Parsons, incorporated as a borough on January 17, 1876, was formerly a village of Plains Township, a village long established, but of only recent prosperity.

The first settler was Daniel Downing, who came in 1785. He built the first sawmill across the run, in 1800. In 1813, Hezekiah Parsons built a one-story house, unique in that it was the first frame house in the village. Hezekiah built a cloth-dressing mill nearby, and in 1814, with J. P. Johnson, built a carding mill, and also operated a gristmill nearby. John Holgate's turning mill stood just below Johnson's, on Laurel Run, in 1812. Parsons was thus a milling center.

The first blacksmith was Rufus Davidson, who worked in McAlpine's turning mill in the 'thirties. In 1839 a powder mill was erected, by Captain Alexander, on the site of Laurel Run coal breaker of later times. The powder mill blew up several times and eventually, in 1865, was abandoned. Some other attempts to manufacture powder in Parsons ended disastrously.

The first storekeepers were Golden and Walsh; the first tavern was the Eagle, kept by Lewis R. Lewis; the first postmaster was Samuel Davis; the first coal mining in Parsons was begun in 1866, the Mineral Spring Mine then opened robbing the village of a mineral spring which had certain curative qualities. The mine, however, gave Parsons, in exchange, a new life in the industry it established. Thereafter, the village went forward steadily. A year or two later, another mine shaft was sunk and a breaker erected, making Parsons predominantly a mining town. In 1876 it had reached sufficient importance to justify borough status. The first borough officials were: John D. Calvin, burgess; William Smurl, president of council; O. A. Parsons, G. W. Mitchell, A. A. Fenner, H. McDonald, and Philip Harris, councilmen. Richard Buchanan was clerk. A decade or so later, the street railway company connected Parsons with Wilkes-Barre by trolley.

Parsons was a place of 2,529 in 1900. In 1910 the population was 4,338, and ten years later the census was 5,628. In 1926 its list of taxables contained 3,066 names. The assessed valuation then was \$3,664,233. This was its last year as a borough, however, for on January 1, 1927, Parsons was absorbed by Wilkes-Barre.

Gomer Griffiths was the last burgess of Parsons; Walter J. Williams was president of the school board in 1926; and E. A. Evans was supervising school principal. Forty-six teachers were employed.

Pittston—The history of Pittston—hamlet, village, borough and city—is spread over more than a century and a half; and during the greater part of that time it has held a place of comparative importance among the communities of the Wyoming region.

In 1770, possibly a little earlier, David Brown and Jeremiah Blanchard settled. In 1772, enough settlers were on the Pittston side of the river to justify the establishment of a rope ferry across it, for connection with their fellow-settlers at Wyoming opposite, and at other places along the Susquehanna. The settlement history of Pittston, and of the Wyoming Valley in general, is the subject of the greater part of two volumes of this work, and, therefore, need not be retold here, in this necessarily brief sketch. Additional data will be found in the Pittston Township review.

Brown's blockhouse comes dramatically into Pittston history of 1778, and the terrors of that time might have ended settlement, had the pioneers been of less tenacious type than the men of Connecticut who had come into the Wyoming Valley to conquer both Indians and wilderness. Even sixty years later the Yankees predominated in this Pennsylvania town.

Pittston was an important ferry-point. Here, therefore, it was necessary to provide accommodation for travelers. A weekly mail route, between Wilkes-Barre and Owego, was established in 1799, and in the same year Colonel Waterman Baldwin opened his house on the lower side of Main Street, to travelers. It became a famous tavern. "Under the huge antlers that surmounted the bar, Miner Searle, Jacob Bedford, John Sax and Calvin T. Richardson have stood and ministered to the demands of travelers." Another historic tavern was the Baltimore House, on the east side of Main Street. Peter Decker was the tavern-keeper in 1805, and his successors were Eleazer Cary, Asaph Pratt, and William Hart. Near Morgan's stone quarry another tavern, the Bull's Head, was conducted by the Benedict family for many years. Another historic inn was that built in 1830 by Calvin Stockbridge, and later owned partly by Judge Mallory, the hotel name changing to Port Mallory. The Eagle was built in 1849.

In 1811, Pittston became a post office town, and a weekly mail route between Wilkes-Barre and Scranton was maintained for a decade, Deodat Smith and Zephaniah Knapp being the carriers. Eleazer Cary was the first postmaster at Pittston, Zephaniah Knapp succeeding him. Under the third postmaster, John Alment, the post office was known as Pittston Ferry.

He owned the most southerly house on Main Street, and at that time (1828) Pittston consisted of only fourteen families. The heads of these were: John Alment, Calvin T. Richardson, Calvin Stockbridge, John Stewart, Nathaniel Giddings, John Benedict, Jacob Lance, Samuel Miller, Solomon Brown, Adam Belcher, Amos Fell, Ishmael Bennett, and Frank Belcher. Calvin T. Richardson, Calvin Stockbridge, John Stewart, and John Benedict were tavern-keepers, Nathaniel Giddings was the pioneer physician, and Solomon Brown and Ishmael Bennett were blacksmiths. It is, therefore, apparent that Pittston even in that day was a place that drew its trade from other communities than its own.

The village, however, did not begin to show indications of advancing to borough status until the coming of William R. Griffith and the development of the coal mining operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Before the opening of the canal in 1832, Calvin Stockbridge and Colonel James W. Johnson mined intermittently and shipped precariously, their coal going down the shallow rocky Susquehanna during spring freshets in primitive arks—crude carriers scarcely better than rafts, and so unmanageable during the freshets that more than half of them soon became wreckage in the difficult navigation of the Susquehanna River. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, however, operated under better conditions, theirs being the era of canals, or railways, and of

shaft-mining. The company was organized in 1849, and with the building of their gravity road the future of Pittston was assured. Eventually, the gravity system gave way to steam railways, and for many decades Pittston has been helped onward by excellent transportation services. The mining story is given elsewhere—in four special chapters, and the development of transportation is also separately reviewed.

Industrially, Pittston has always been essentially a mining center, one of the most important in the Wyoming coalfield. It has had some manufacturing industries that are only indirectly connected with its major industry, but if coal mining were to cease, Pittston, temporarily, at least, would take on a cadaverous appearance. Instead, however, it continues steadily in the way it has gone for three-quarters of a century—a place of good business, substantial citizens, and well-appointed civic agencies. The Pittston Stove Company is the only outstanding industry that has been independent of the mining industry, though its product, of course, is essentially for coal users. The founders of the Pittston Stove Company began their operations in 1864, and the now widely-known Pittston stove is still being made. The Pittston Iron Roofing Company is another old company. Its beginning was in 1885. The Exeter Machine Shops flourished for many years, and then seemed likely to rust away in idleness until recently rescued by the Glen Alden Coal Company. Now, as the machine shops for its mines in the Pittston District, the old Exeter plant provides steady employment for many machinists. This, indeed, is the outstanding industrial change that has taken place in the Pittston vicinity during recent years.

Pittston became a borough on April 11, 1853, when court order was issued. Election was held on April 30, 1853. The following constituted the municipal government in that year: John Hosie, burgess; J. V. L. DeWitt, H. P. Messenger, George Daman, Theodore Strong, and James McFarlane, councilmen; John Kelchner, constable; Alvah Tompkins, Nathaniel Giddings, James M. Brown, Levi Barnes, J. A. Hann, John Love, school directors.

On December 10, 1894, Pittston became a city, and as such has gone steadily forward. In 1900, Pittston was a place of 12,556 inhabitants; in 1910 its population was 16,267; and the Federal census taking in 1920 gave Pittston city 18,497 residents. The Luzerne County assessors listed 11,414 Pittston taxables in 1926, and the assessed valuation of Pittston property in that year was \$10,563,327.

That the sons of miners are not nowadays ending their school days after graduating from the common schools is seen in some recent statistics from Pittston records. The registration at the junior and senior high schools of Pittston city for the school year 1926-27 totalled to 1,080. No less than one hundred and ten teachers are employed in Pittston city schools. West Pittston employs another fifty-two, and Pittstown Township an additional thirty-five teachers. The Pittston District is, therefore, well served educationally.

Plymouth—On November 2, 1865, a petition was circulated in Plymouth village, praying the court to incorporate the community as a borough. It was signed by Draper Smith, J. W. Eno, H. Gaylord, John B. Smith, Peter Shupp and fifty-three other residents. On April 23, 1866, the borough of Plymouth was chartered. The first municipal officers were: E. C. Wadhams, burgess; Samuel Wadhams, Henderson Gaylord, Peter Shupp, Ira Davenport, and Frank Turner, councilmen; Theodore Renshaw, high constable. The first meeting of the borough council was held on May 16, 1866, at the house of the burgess.

Some of the outstanding events of Plymouth history are given below. According to Stewart Pierce, the "first white man that ever trod the soil" of Plymouth was Conrad Weiser, who visited Indians of the Wyoming Valley and preached to them on the site of Plymouth, in 1742. The first settlers

reached the vicinity in 1769. The first name by which Plymouth village was known was "Shawnee Flats." The first preacher of settlement days in Plymouth was, it seems, Rev. Noah Wadham. The first public and judicial officials were Phineas Nash, Captain David Marvin and J. Gaylord, appointed by the Susquehanna Company, in the first days of the settlement, as "directors" of the "prudential affairs" of the district of Plymouth. The first schoolhouse was upon "Ant Hill," near the old parade ground, where, thinks Wright, there was also a whipping post. The first fort was built on Garrison Hill, in August, 1776, Captain Samuel Ramsom "hauling the first log." First home defense company was organized in Plymouth, in August, 1776, and, notwithstanding its original purpose, departed to join Washington's field forces in the following December. Some of the soldiers returned in 1778, but the weakened defending force in the Wyoming Valley could not withstand the savage onslaught made by Tories and Indians from the Niagara frontier in the first tragic days of July, 1778. Thirty stalwart sons of Plymouth laid down their lives at the Battle of Wyoming, in a desperate defense of their homes and families. The day went against them and their women and children were fortunate in being able to escape down the Susquehanna River. Torch reduced the settlement to ashes, but ere another year had passed other log houses rose. Another disaster soon befell the settlement, the flood of 1784 causing much damage on the Shawnee flats.

The outstanding industry is mining. The outstanding incidents have to do with mining. Whether the most important year in Plymouth history was 1807, when Abijah Smith loaded his first ark with Plymouth coal, or 1854, when Thomas Weir and some fellow-townsmen sank No. 1 Shaft, or 1865, when W. L. Lance sank Shaft No. 11 and proved that seventy feet of coal beds underlay Plymouth, may be left for others to decide. All were auspicious years, all fraught with alluring possibilities for Plymouth. However, the story of anthracite coal mining has been elsewhere told, and there, as will be seen, the pioneer miners of Plymouth have been given their rightful place.

Coal was first burned for domestic purposes in a Plymouth house in 1808. Abijah Smith setting up a grate in the Coleman home, where he was boarding, this installation probably following the demonstration made by Jesse Fell in his Wilkes-Barre tavern. Now the demand for anthracite coal for heating homes is Nation-wide. It is almost a century since the opening of the canal to Nanticoke opened the safer way of Plymouth coal to outside markets. The opening of the iron road, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, in 1837, provided a quicker way. Thereafter, the transportation problems of Plymouth shippers were not so serious as those the pioneer operators had successfully overcome. However, other difficulties presented themselves, and it was not until shafts were sunk that Plymouth production reached a steady, substantial volume. Since then, the progress has been steady, and Plymouth held its place among the important boroughs of the county. Its energetic neighbor, Larksville, has been forging ahead, but is still far short of Plymouth, in population. Kingston, in 1921, almost doubled its population by absorbing Doranceton, but even yet is smaller than Plymouth. Nanticoke is larger, but is now a city. So Plymouth stands as the most populous borough of Luzerne County. Its population in 1900 was 13,649; in 1910 it was 16,996; and in 1920 somewhat less, 16,500.

The prosperity of these people depends mainly upon the continuance of coal mining; and although Plymouth operations have continued for one hundred and twenty years, even the property that was first worked is not yet exhausted. The Reynolds, or Washington, mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company that still produces coal is the continuation of the first mining operation in Plymouth. Altogether, in Plymouth Township, Larksville, and Plymouth Borough, the larger coal companies operated thirteen

mines, and there are some other smaller ones independently worked. The largest operations in the Plymouth district are the Nottingham, Washington, and Lance No. 11, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; Loree Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and the Boston mines of the Hudson Coal Co., the Gaylord Colliery of the Kingston Coal Co., the Avondale Colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Co., the Lindsay Colliery of the Plymouth Red Ash Coal Co., the Chauncey Colliery of the Geo. F. Lee Coal Co., and the Susquehanna Colliery of the Susquehanna Coal Co.

In general history, Plymouth's interesting story may be followed in Hendrick B. Wright's excellent work, and in Plymouth Township history. It cannot be given space here, more than to indicate the steps forward. Gas was first used as an illuminant in Plymouth in October, 1875; water company was organized in the same year; the first Plymouth banking institution was opened ten years earlier; and electric lighting units were first installed in the borough in 1886 or 1887.

In 1926, the assessed valuation of the borough was \$7,024,635. The number of taxables was 8,027. William E. Smith was burgess, in 1926. Educationally, Plymouth's progress may be gauged by the statement that the number of teachers employed in borough schools in 1926 was eighty-five.

Pringle—Bordering on the boroughs of Kingston, Edwardsville, Courtdale and Luzerne, and also the township of Kingston, Pringle Borough was at one time a village of Kingston Township. It was incorporated as a borough on January 17, 1914, absorbing the territory which had formerly been Pringle Township, the latter having been organized out of part of Kingston Township in the previous decade.

Pringle is essentially a mining community, and takes its name from that of a prominent family of that vicinity. Thomas Pringle was first president of the borough council of Kingston, formed in 1857, and Edward A. Pringle was Kingston's first high constable. The early history of Pringle may be studied in that of Kingston Township.

In 1910 the population of Pringle Township was 1,875; in 1920 the census taking was, of course, of Pringle Borough. The latter was then found to have a population of 1,960. County assessors' statistics for 1926 show that Pringle then had 1,665 taxables, and property of an assessed value of \$1,083,204. Andrew Leeson was burgess, in 1926; John Butkiewicz was president of the school board, and Francis Leeson was school principal, heading a teaching staff of eighteen.

Shickshinny Borough—The place where five mountains, Newport, Lee's, Rocky, Knob, and River, meet was so indicated by the Indians; hence Shickshinny's unusual name. And as the mountain ranges meet here, it might also be expected to be the meeting place of waters. Two streams pass through Shickshinny Borough and flow into the Susquehanna River just beyond. Shickshinny is a beautiful river town. The center also of a beautiful agricultural region, for at Shickshinny the northern coalfield ends. Some claim the name originally to have been Shickshawnee, but an early deed, 1774, from John and Thomas Penn. settles the question, for reference is made definitely in this deed to the name Shickshinny for this locality.

The borough was chartered on November 30, 1861. Its territory being taken partly from Salem Township and partly from Union. The first borough officers were: Jesse P. Enke, burgess; T. W. Search, B. D. Koons, N. B. Crary, John F. Nicely, and Thomas Davenport.

Some of the outstanding events of Shickshinny history are here given. Others will be found in township and general reviews. The first permanent settler in what became Shickshinny was Ralph Austin (the great-grandfather of Charles Austin, cashier Wyoming National Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Penn-

sylvania). This was the period of Connecticut jurisdiction, 1782. Austin's land passed to Matthias Hollenback under the Pennsylvania claim. His daughter, Mrs. Cist, held it until her death, in 1857, when the tract was sold by Attorney A. T. McClintock to Nathan B. Crary, G. W. Search, Lot Search and Nathan Garrison, who associated to lay off a village upon it. There was at that time only one family living on the plotted land. Just below town, however, was a colliery and breaker, called Beach's mines from the owner, Nathan Beach, of Beach Grove, Salem Township (see Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," page 884) diagonally across the river from the Mocanaqua mines; Mocanaqua mines also owned by Nathan Beach, of Beach Grove, Pennsylvania. He sold these mines to Carey and Hart, of Philadelphia (hence the early name of Hartville instead of the present one—Mocanaqua). Carey and Hart sold to the Duponts, they to Major Conyngham and Company, of Wilkes-Barre, they to Simpson and Watkins, of Scranton, and they to the present owners, the Dickinsons, of Scranton and New York.

The mines on the Shickshinny side of the river were opened by Nathan Beach, the owner. His grandson, Dr. Erasmus Crary, in 1840 invented the first inclined chute that had been used in the coal industry, sending the coal down from the mountain by this chute; it was then loaded in arks or boats for shipment to Philadelphia and elsewhere. The next one to operate these Shickshinny or Rocky Run mines was Nathan Beach Crary, in 1858. He was a grandson of Nathan Beach. Later, Mr. Crary leased Beach's mines for a short period to Jesse Beadle, who paid the lease by the out-put of coal. Later, in 1865, Mr. Crary sold them to Stackhouse and Weir. In 1866, owned by Cyrus and John Stackhouse, which became under them the Salem Coal Company, and finally ownership became vested in E. S. Stackhouse, the present owner. Thus through the years, the history of ownership is briefly: 1st. Beach's mines with Dr. Erasmus Crary and N. B. Crary operating. 2d. Salem Coal Company (Cyrus and John Stackhouse). 3d. and last, E. S. Stackhouse.

Shickshinny has had three bridges across the Susquehanna to Mocanaqua. In 1859 the first toll bridge, followed by a second toll bridge and the present beautiful concrete free bridge, the product of State and county.

Almost a mile up Shickshinny Creek was a sawmill, which ran steadily until 1885. There was a mill nearer the village in earlier years; and another gristmill was built in 1865, by G. W. and Lot Search. The canal to Nanticoke was built through the township in 1828. At that time a little schoolhouse stood a mile below Shickshinny. It was taught by William Robinson. Union Township erected a schoolhouse opposite the Presbyterian Church in 1858. The first church was the Protestant Methodist, built in 1860, situated on its present site. At a revival in this church was the beginning of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. Methodist Episcopal built in 1870 and the Presbyterian in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Crary founded the first Sunday school in Shickshinny. It was organized in 1857 in a log schoolhouse back of what is now Glen Avenue, Shickshinny, in Union Township. Mr. Crary was the superintendent, Mr. A. L. Nicely assistant superintendent, and Mrs. Crary the one and only teacher for a time. The circumstances attending the founding of this school are well remembered by some now living.

The beginning of the town was the beginning of the hard times of 1857. This was the beginning also of real mercantile effort in Shickshinny. This effort steadily grew until now there are many flourishing stores. A small store was already active for the few inhabitants of this village at the time of its plotting in 1858. This store was thrust upon N. B. Crary. It was located in the upper part of Union Street on the site of Freeman Robbins' residence. In 1861 Mr. Crary built at the corner of Main and Union a store building and established a mercantile business there in which he continued until 1906.

Eventually, Mr. Crary's daughters sold this site and buildings to Mr. Walter Garrison, president of the Shickshinny First National Bank. The bank has erected a beautiful building here.

In 1877, a turnpike was built along the Shickshinny Creek Gap, six miles, and crossed to Huntington Mills. The promoters of the Union Turnpike Company were: N. B. Crary, J. W. Stackhouse, B. D. Coons, William A. Campbell, F. A. B. Koons, S. F. Monroe, and D. G. Larned. The officers were: N. B. Crary, president; B. D. Koons, secretary, and D. G. Larned, treasurer. The Shickshinny Tube Works were organized with Millard Tubbs president, N. B. Crary vice-president. In 1884, the Shickshinny Water Company was organized with the following officers: President, G. W. Search; secretary, M. B. Hughes; treasurer, Jesse Beadle.

Shickshinny has advanced far since the one-room, one-teacher for all grades period. In 1926, the borough schools enrolled seven hundred and eight pupils, including one hundred and seventy-five in its high school. Nineteen teachers were employed. Mr. Dengler is the efficient superintendent. A building is devoted to occupational work with a directing principal. Shickshinny has always been intensely patriotic, responding with eagerness to all appeals. In the Civil War and the Great War, Shickshinny's men, women and children gave of their time, strength and means.

Sugar Notch was made a borough in the 'sixties also, its charter being date of April 3, 1867. Warrior Run, although a separate community two miles west of Sugar Notch, was included in the boundaries of the latter; nevertheless, they have to all intents remained independent. Both are mining towns, Warrior Run taking entity as such in 1837, when mines were opened on the Crocker estate by Holland and Hillman. The Sugar Notch Shaft was sunk in 1866, and a new breaker erected. The Germania Company opened a mine in 1864 about half a mile east of the Hartford mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. With the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central railroads passing through the town and three or four mines and breakers in operation, Sugar Notch, with its counterpart, Warrior Run, was a busy mining center. There was strife as to the post office. This was known as Peely, and for years was kept at Sugar Notch, Warrior Run residents having to get their mail from that end of the town; but when Peter T. Riley was appointed postmaster in 1885, he moved it to Warrior Run, where it remained as long as that place remained with Sugar Notch. Both are now separate boroughs, and both are steadily growing, Sugar Notch having 1,887 inhabitants in 1900 and 2,612 in 1920. During that period Warrior Run (Peely Post Office) grew from 965 inhabitants to a population of 1,387.

The burgess of Sugar Notch in 1926 was Michael Gaughan, the taxables numbered 1,291, and assessed valuation aggregated \$2,729,642. Anthony Durkin was president of school board, and A. L. Lenahan was school principal, heading a teaching corps of twenty-two.

Swoyersville, which borders on the boroughs of Forty Fort, West Wyoming and Luzerne, and also the township of Kingston, was first chartered as a borough on December 17, 1888, but was unable to function as such until the courts finally ruled in its favor, confirming the charter on December 12, 1899. In 1900 the population of Swoyersville was 2,264; in 1910 it was 5,396, and in 1920 the Federal census was 6,876.

In 1926 Swoyersville had 3,621 taxables; its valuation was \$3,079,344; Patrick J. Hayden was burgess, Michael A. Lavin was president of school board, and Joseph H. Finn was supervising principal over the borough schools, which employed five high school and thirty-eight graded school teachers.

Warrior Run—The connection of Warrior Run with Sugar Notch Borough has been referred to in the sketch of the latter. Warrior Run became a separate borough on January 25, 1895, under that name, with Peely as the post office address. In 1900 the population of Warrior Run was 965; in 1910 it was 1,251, and in 1920 the borough has 1,387 inhabitants.

In 1926, Warrior Run had 747 taxables. Its assessed valuation then was \$1,687,071. Enoch Thomas was burgess, Charles Wagner was president of school board, and Edward S. Williams was school principal over ten teachers.

West Hazleton—The borough of West Hazleton dates from 1889, and as its name infers, it is to all intents the westerly section of the city of Hazleton. It is, of course, separately governed, but its prosperity and growth depends largely upon that of the city.

West Hazleton was founded by William Kisner of that family that settled in Hazleton in 1840. Its growth has been rapid during the present century. West Hazleton's population in 1900 was 2,516; in 1910 it was 4,715; in 1920 it was 5,854; and in a survey made in 1926 its population was then estimated at 7,224.

Borough officials in 1926 were: Anthony Kubitsky, burgess; Thomas Koch, president of council of six; Austin Quinn, chief of police; George Wenner, president of school board of seven; E. A. Encke, supervising school principal, heading a teaching staff of thirty-two. Number of taxables in 1926: 3,022. Assessed valuation: \$2,010,563.

West Pittston, the beautiful suburb of Pittston, became a borough in 1857, and began to function as such with the election of Armhurst Wisner as burgess, and A. J. Griffith, William Apple, Cornelius Stark, Bradley Downing, and Theodore Strong as councilmen. The first election was held on January 7, 1858, at the Vine Street Schoolhouse.

The early history of West Pittston is part of that of Pittston, Jenkins and Exeter townships. Fort Jenkins stood within the bounds of the borough, fifty yards above the west end of the bridge, on ground long since, however, washed away. This fortified place was the first to feel the force of the blood-thirsty marauders from the north, as they swept into the valley; and some human bones found while excavating in a West Pittston street more than a century later were supposed to be those of one of the Hardings, of Pittston, who lost their lives during this savage onslaught in 1778. Benjamin and Stukely Harding were buried "in the little graveyard" that was so long known as the Harding-Jenkins graveyard.

Statistics of population indicate that the growth of West Pittston has been steady. In 1900, its inhabitants numbered 5,846; in 1910 the census showed 6,848 residents; and in 1920 the population was 6,968. County records credit West Pittston with 6,097 taxables in 1926, and assess its property at \$4,448,260. William H. Klinger was burgess in 1926. The most recent outstanding feature of West Pittston history is the building of a \$400,000 high school.

West Wyoming, which is bounded by the boroughs of Wyoming, Exeter, and Swoyersville, and by the townships of Exeter and Kingston, was incorporated on June 23, 1898. Its history may be traced in that of Wyoming; also that of Kingston and Exeter townships. In 1900, the population of West Wyoming was 1,344; in 1910, 1,621; in 1920, 1,938.

In 1926, West Wyoming had 1,535 taxables; its assessed valuation was \$1,844,424; David Lawson was burgess; Samuel VanScoy was president of school board, and Walter E. Roberts was supervising principal of schools, with a staff of sixteen teachers.

Whitehaven, the second village of Luzerne County to be granted municipal powers, assumed borough status on a false start in 1843. An Act of the Pennsylvania Assembly of that year incorporated the village of Whitehaven as a borough, and authorized the holding of the first election, at "the house of Isaac Ripple," on the first Monday of September, 1843, and annually thereafter on the third Friday in March. The polling, however, was taken on March 17, 1843. The officers then elected were: Joseph Yardley, burgess; Abinthar Tuttle, John Shefferstine, Jacob Zink, Samuel Hunter, Jonathan Brock, and David Dean, councilmen.

Subsequently, it was ruled that this election was unauthorized, and, therefore, was annulled by the court. The Legislature did not act promptly in the matter, and it was not until 1848 that authorization was granted for the holding of a special election to give the borough regular status. The election was held on the third Monday of May, 1848, "at the house of Samuel House." Joseph Yardley was again elected burgess. The councilmen were: David H. Taylor, Edward Lockwood, Horatio G. Hoven, David Dean, Daniel Wasser, and I. Cowley Past. The last named was also clerk.

Some of the outstanding events in the history of Whitehaven are here given briefly. The first settler was John Lines, who "squatted . . . just over the hill back of Whitehaven," in 1824. The community that grew in that vicinity was known as Linesville. His log cabin was destroyed by fire, and he then built "the first hewed-log house and the first tavern." First industry was lumbering. First coal company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, began to construct its canal from Whitehaven to Mauch Chunk in 1835. Joseph White made the operation of canal possible by building the "bear trap" locks in the Lehigh River. Whitehaven was so named in honor of this capable leading citizen. First sawmill erected in 1826 or 1827 by John Lines; next, in 1835, by Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; lumbering expanded until, in 1860, Whitehaven had ten sawmills and was cutting as much as 20,000,000 board feet of lumber in a year. It was one of the busiest lumber depots in the State. Canal locks and dams swept away in 1862 by freshet; canal service superseded by two lines of railway. First plank house built in 1837, by John Fordsman; first schoolhouse, of rough logs, in 1838; iron foundry and machine shops in 1859. The first storekeeper was A. O. Chahoon, whose log store was built in 1835. First physician was Dr. Boyd; first lawyer was Gaius Halsey; first postmaster, William Hoven, in 1835; first brick building, Odd Fellows' Hall, built in 1851; last raft of logs floated down Lehigh River from Whitehaven District, ending its lumber industry, was in 1892. In its heyday as a logging center, Whitehaven "was the headquarters of a thousand hardy lumbermen," the annual cutting reaching as high as 35,000,000 feet. Whitehaven waterworks were commenced in 1856, piping from two springs. Fire department organized in 1872. Electric light plant installed in 1892.

In 1900, the population of Whitehaven was 1,517; in 1910 it was 1,438, and in 1920 it was 1,402. Its taxables in 1926 numbered 1,112, and then its assessed valuation was \$677,863.

Frank Schatzle was burgess in 1926, M. J. Hess was president of school board, T. G. Gardner was supervising school principal over nine teachers.

Wyoming, the most historic spot in northeastern Pennsylvania, entered upon a more prosaic phase of its history in 1885, when it carried through the details that made it a borough. The municipal charter was secured in June, 1885, and the first election was held on the 15th of the next month. The first borough officers were: William Hancock, burgess; John P. Smith, president of council; John A. Hutchins, John Sharp, J. I. Shoemaker, Dr. C. P. Knapp, and John Daugher, councilmen; H. C. Edwards, secretary.

Wyoming's historic past enriches the pages of the preceding volumes; and the Wyoming Monument, perpetuating the valiant stand made by those heroic men of 1778 who gave their lives to save their women and children from the ferocity of the savage marauders, will ever connect Wyoming with the noble past and surround the place with an atmosphere of heroic Americanism. However, this phase of the history of Wyoming has been reviewed elsewhere; here, the review must be of municipal and industrial history.

Benjamin Carpenter came from Connecticut in 1780-81, and settled "on Abrams Creek, at the lower end of the gorge, where the creek breaks through the Kingston mountains." There he erected a gristmill, a mill-site that was being used for its original purpose more than a century after Carpenter's time. He also built a woolen mill, the latter passing eventually to Jacob Shoemaker. At one time the hamlet was known as "New Troy," later as "Carpenter's Mills" and "Carpenter Town," even after 1807, when Mr. Carpenter sold his gristmill and other interests to Isaac C. Shoemaker and moved away. Jacob I. Shoemaker rebuilt the gristmill in 1840.

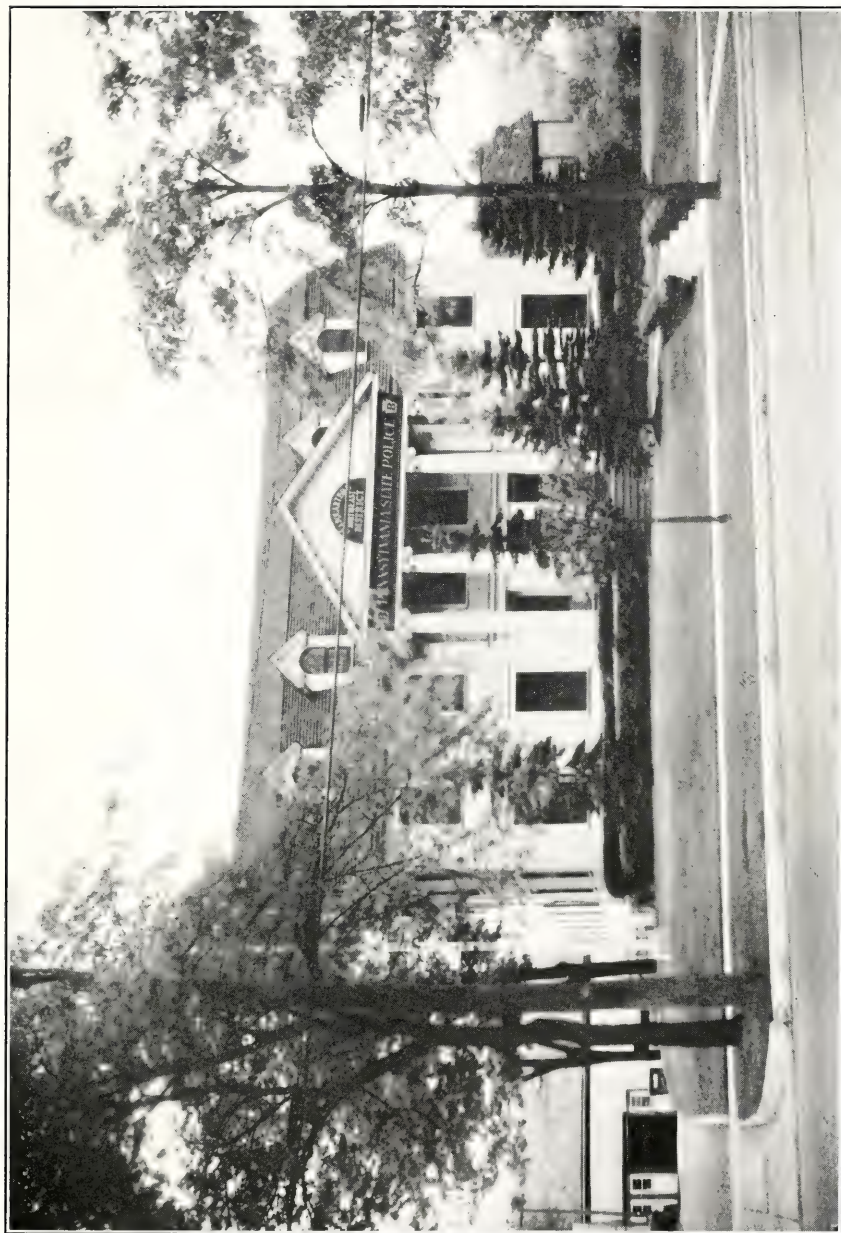
The first blacksmith at Wyoming was John Jones, who came in 1820. The pioneer physician was Dr. Thomas J. Halsey; the first school mistress was Mrs. Gordon, who, in 1802 or 1803, taught in a schoolhouse that stood on the corner where the Wyoming House was later built. The first postmaster was William Swetland, in 1830. He was also one of the first merchants. John Gardner was the first cabinet-maker at Carpenter Town, settling in 1820. At about the same time Charles Tuttle occupied the "old storehouse," which stood opposite where the Pollock House was later erected.

Wyoming has always been a "foundry town," or at least an important iron working center. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, an ax factory was operated, above Carpenter's Mills, on Abram's Creek. Below the gristmill was a small foundry. The Wyoming Shovel Works, whose products go all over the continent, and also to foreign parts, dates back to 1872; the iron fence works of the Wilde Fence Company, was established in 1876 by John Wilde. And for many decades coal mining has been steadily pursued. Also, the historic old gristmill, modernized—in fact, rebuilt—is still in use. James Fowler and Sons have been the millers for several decades. Altogether, Wyoming is an historic old place, even apart from the great event of 1778, which will forever give it unique place in Wyoming Valley history.

In 1900 the population of Wyoming was 1,909; in 1910 it was 3,010; in 1920 the census-taking showed Wyoming to have 3,582; and in 1926 the county assessors found 2,508 taxables in the borough, with assessed property valuation of \$2,954,403. John Masel was burgess in 1926, F. B. Kleintob was president of school board, and John E. Piatt supervising principal of teaching corps of thirty-one.

Yatesville—Formerly a village of Jenkins Township, Yatesville was made a borough on May 20, 1878. First officers were: T. T. Hale, burgess; George Faircloth, president of council; Thomas Natrass, secretary; John Shields, William Learch, Alexander Frazer and Alfred Day, councilmen. The borough took its name from the association an Englishman, Francis Yates, had with the place. It seems that Yates bought from Theophilus Brooks ninety acres of land in the vicinity. For some time he lived with his wife in the log cabin that was upon his land. Yates, in association with Joel and William D. Hale, was the first to mine coal in the place. They stripped a vein near where it outcropped, and after quarrying the coal, dragged it away by sled and ox-team. Eventually, the Pennsylvania Coal Company became the operators, and Yatesville became literally a mining town.

The pioneer settlers were Joel and William D. Hale, H. Frederick, George Day, David Reese, James Cooper, Isaac and George Naphus, Joseph and John



HEADQUARTERS, TROOP B, PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE, WYOMING

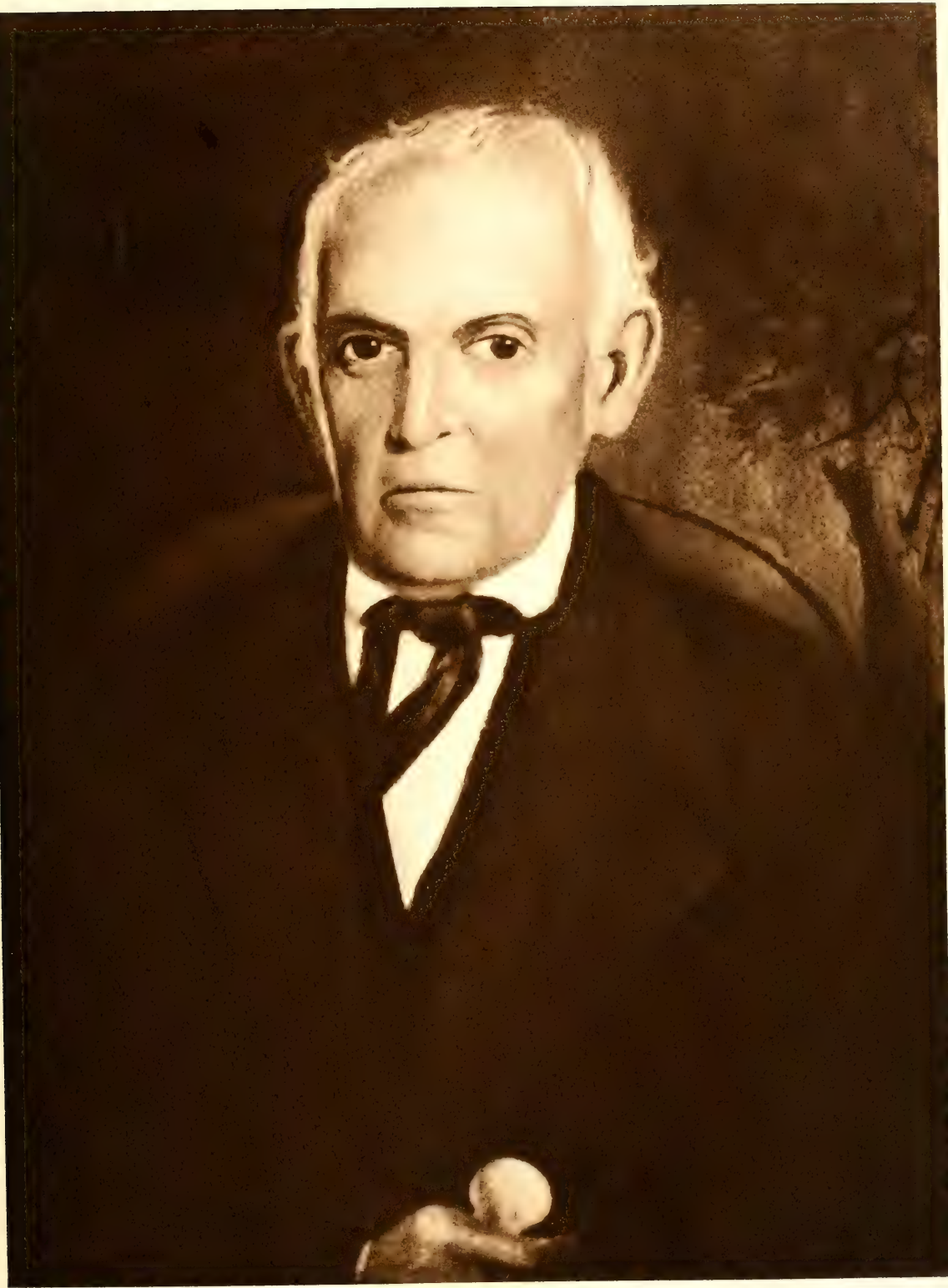
Stout and James Thompson, who all settled in 1809 or 1810. Joel Hale erected the first frame house; his brother was the first tavern-keeper. The place, however, remained a very small hamlet until the 'fifties, when coal operators began to sink shafts in the anthracite coalfields. The first schoolhouse was built in 1851; the first store opened in 1855.

The population of Yatesville in 1900 was 433; in 1910 it was 573, in 1920 it was 709; and in 1926 the borough had 333 taxables. Its assessed valuation then was \$514,198. Carl De Snee was burgess in 1926, Nicholas Vidzzar was president of school board.





Benj Reynolds



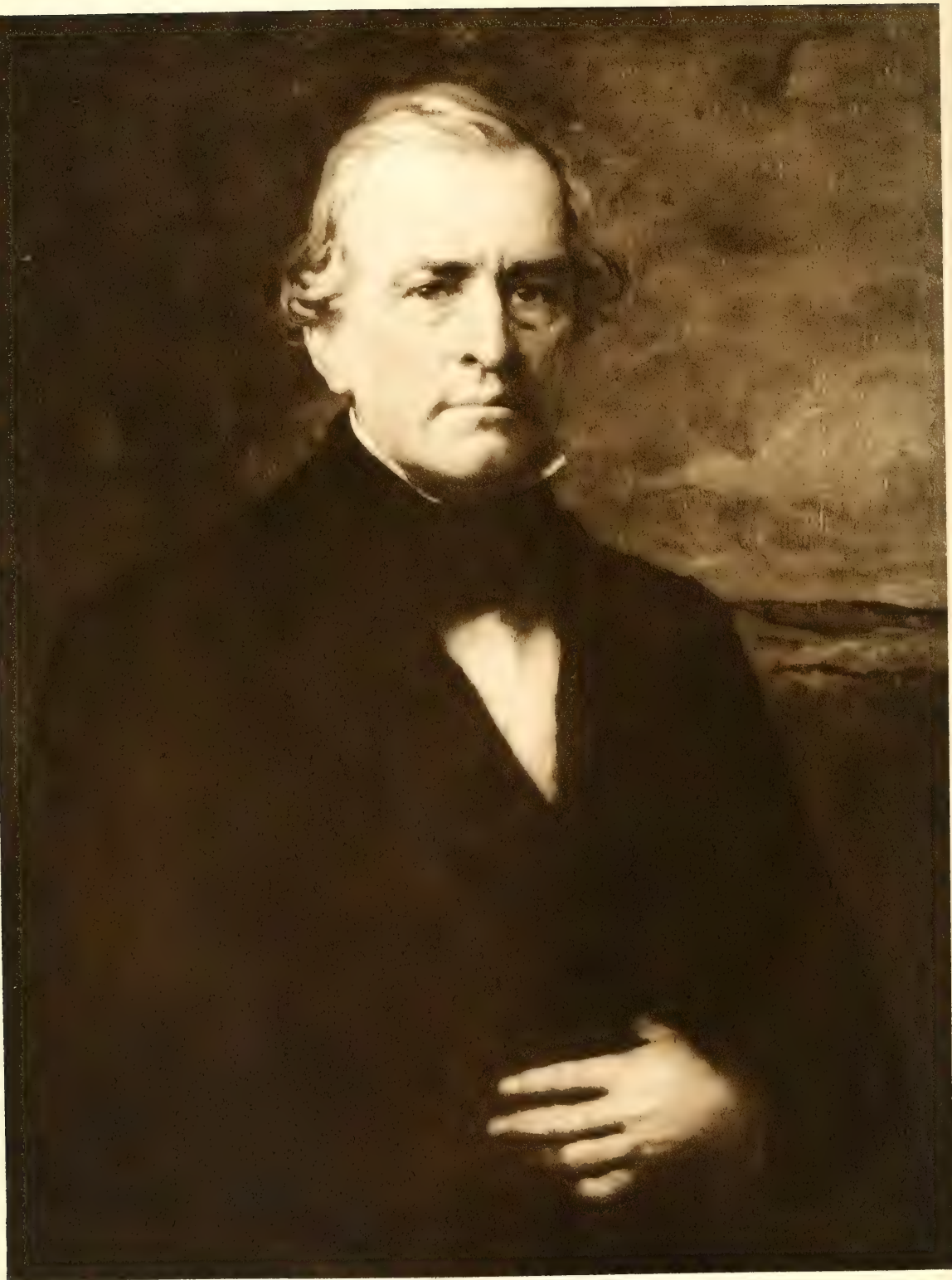
John Smith

A cursive signature of William Reynolds, written in dark ink. The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent 'W' and 'R'.

Autograph of William Reynolds,
original member of the Reynolds family to settle in Wyoming Valley.

A cursive signature of David Reynolds, written in dark ink. The signature is elegant and flowing, with a distinct 'D' and 'R'.

Autograph of David Reynolds, who served in the Continental Army.



W. C. Reynolds



Sheldon Reynolds

BIOGRAPHICAL

DORRANCE REYNOLDS—One of the historic families of Wyoming Valley is that of the Reynolds's, the records of this section showing that William Reynolds and his family settled here in 1769, since which time all of that name have been prominent in public and community affairs in and around Wilkes-Barre. The representative of the clan today, a direct descendant of William Reynolds, the first of the name to land on American soil, about 1629, is Dorrance Reynolds, president of the Wyoming National Bank, at Wilkes-Barre, and one of the prominent citizens of the valley.

Dorrance Reynolds was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 9, 1877, the son of Sheldon and Annie Buckingham (Dorrance) Reynolds, the former a son of Hon. William Champion and Jane Holberton (Smith) Reynolds.

It is most interesting to trace the family from the original pioneer adventurer, William Reynolds, who came from Gloucestershire, England, to Bermuda, whence he immigrated about 1629 to Salem in the new Puritan Colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was associated with Roger Williams in the settlement and foundation of the colony of Providence Plantations, now Providence, Rhode Island. In July, 1640, William Reynolds and twelve others, "Desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence," signed a compact in which they promised to subject themselves "in active and passive obedience to all such orders and agreements" as should be made for the public good of their community. He died about 1650, at a home he had built at what is now North Kingston, Washington County, Rhode Island. He was survived by several children, among them being James Reynolds, who was born about 1625. James Reynolds took an active part in the struggle of that day and held a number of public offices, such as constable, overseer of the poor and conservator of the peace of the town of Kingston, for which office he was selected by the Colonial Assembly. He married a girl whose last name is not given in the records, but who is simply mentioned as "Deborah." He died in Kingstown in 1702, leaving seven children, of whom the second was James, born October 28, 1650.

James Reynolds, the son of James and Deborah Reynolds, was one of the signers of a petition to the King of England in 1679, praying that he would put an end to the difficulties then existing between Rhode Island and Connecticut. On February 19, 1685, he married Mary, daughter of James and Deliverance (Potter) Greene. They had two sons and one daughter, the second son, William, being born about 1698, at Kingstown. This William Reynolds was the original member of the Reynolds family to settle in the Wyoming Valley. In 1759 he disposed of an estate he had purchased in Coventry, Rhode Island, selling it for one thousand pounds, and removed to Eastern New York. In 1753 the Susquehanna Company had been organized in Connecticut, and in July, 1754, it purchased from the Six Nations Indians the Wyoming lands on the Susquehanna River. Many of the inhabitants of Dutchess and Orange counties in New York bought interests in the "Susquehanna Purchase," among them being Benjamin Reynolds, the fifth child of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds. William Reynolds had married Deborah Greene, September 18, 1729. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Humility (Coggeshall) Greene. Benjamin Reynolds was one of the one hundred and sixty-nine signers of a petition, dated at Wilkes-Barre, August 29, 1769, to the general assembly of Connecticut, praying that body to erect and establish a county out of the Wyoming region. The following month William Reynolds, who had joined his son, Benjamin, at Wilkes-Barre with twenty-five other New Yorkers, signed a petition to the general assembly praying that a township of six square miles of land be granted to them lying westward of the Susquehanna lands. Shortly afterwards, David Reynolds, the third child of William and Deborah (Greene) Reynolds, joined his father and brother at Wilkes-Barre. This David Reynolds was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, June 17, 1734. He served in the Continental Army in regiments of the Connecticut line from May, 1777, to August, 1782, having enlisted for the duration of the war. He was in the Battle of Wyoming. He escaped from the Valley after the surrender of Fort Mifflin, returning there late in the autumn of 1778. In 1779 he married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Hannah (Andrus) Gaylord, born in

Connecticut, in 1746; the widow of Charles Gaylord, formerly of Plymouth, who died in July, 1777, while a soldier in the Continental Army. There is no record of the first wife of David Reynolds, and the probabilities are that she perished in the Wyoming massacre. David and Hannah (Andrus) Reynolds had one child, Benjamin, born February 4, 1780. He was brought by his parents to Plymouth, Luzerne County, about 1785, and there spent the subsequent years of his life. He carried on a general merchandise business, and in January, 1832, was appointed sheriff of Luzerne County by the Governor of the Commonwealth. At a time when Masonry was so unpopular that it was almost dangerous to belong to a Masonic organization, he was a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, having been initiated at Wilkes-Barre, January 4, 1819. He was for many years the justice of the peace in and for the township of Plymouth, was captain and then major of the militia, and for nearly half a century was one of the representative and substantial citizens of Plymouth, doing much for the promotion of religion and education in his community. He married, March 22, 1801, Lydia Fuller, daughter of Joshua and Sybil (Champion) Fuller, born in Kent, Connecticut, November 5, 1779. She died in Plymouth, August 29, 1828, and on February 23, 1830, Benjamin Reynolds married Rucy Hoyt, daughter of Daniel and Anne (Gunn) Hoyt. Mrs. Rucy Hoyt Reynolds died August 26, 1835, and Mr. Reynolds was married February 16, 1837, to Olivia M. (Frost) Porter, daughter of Samuel Frost and widow of Major Orlando Porter. Benjamin Reynolds died in Plymouth, February 22, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds had nine children, of whom William Champion Reynolds was the first-born.

William Champion Reynolds was born in Plymouth, December 9, 1801. He worked on his father's farm in the summer months and attended the local schools in the winter. In 1819 he entered the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and had prepared for Princeton College, but was not financially able to go and was forced to abandon that purpose. He taught school for a time and then became a business partner of Henderson Gaylord, his cousin. Under the firm names of Gaylord and Reynolds, and Henderson Gaylord and Company, they carried on an extensive and profitable mercantile business, having one store at Plymouth and another at Kingston. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1835, and for almost a score of years Mr. Reynolds was engaged in mining and shipping coal and in operating farms in Plymouth and Kingston townships. In October, 1836, and again in 1837, he was elected one of the two representatives from Luzerne County to the State Legislature. He was appointed and commissioned by Governor Porter on March 15, 1841, one of the associate judges of the courts of Luzerne County for a term of five years. In 1840, and for several years thereafter, Judge Reynolds served, by the appointment of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Board of Managers of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, the owners of the Market Street Bridge, to represent the interests of the Commonwealth in that corporation. He was chosen a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston in 1845, although not a Methodist, and was continued in office for thirteen years. In 1852, with Henderson Gaylord, Hon. George W. Woodward, William Swetland, Samuel Hoyt, and others, he secured the charter for and built the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, which now forms part of the extensive Lackawanna system. He was president of the company during the construction of the road. He declined reelection to the presidency in 1860, but continued a director of the company until 1865. He was a director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was an original member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre.

On June 10, 1832, Judge Reynolds married, at Plymouth, Jane Holberton Smith, born at Plymouth, April 3, 1812, the third child of John and Frances (Holberton) Smith. Judge Reynolds died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, January 25, 1869, and his wife passed away there, March 6, 1874. They had eight children, of whom Sheldon, born at Kingston, February 22, 1844, was the seventh.

Sheldon Reynolds received his preliminary education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston; the Luzerne

Presbyterian Institute, Wyoming, and the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Connecticut. In 1863 he entered Yale College, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1867. He continued his studies in the law school of Columbia College, New York, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1869. The year of 1870 he spent in Europe travelling and studying. On October 16, 1871, he was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County. In 1872 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College.

He was deeply interested in the history and the historical records of the Wyoming Valley, was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and at the time of his death, its president. He was a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; The Association for the Advancement of Science; Historical Society of Virginia; Historical Society of Bangor, Maine; the Anthropological Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and the American Historical Association. He was one of the original trustees of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre; a member of the Board of School Directors of the Third District of Wilkes-Barre (1875 and 1876); a director of the Wyoming National Bank from 1884 to 1892, when he was elected president; president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, now a part of the Scranton-Springbrook system, and president of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, then one of the first electric service companies in existence and now a part of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.

In politics, Sheldon Reynolds was a Democrat; in 1880 he was chairman of the Wilkes-Barre city committee of his party, and in 1881 was chairman of the county committee. He was repeatedly urged to accept Federal or State nomination for his district, but he declined. Sheldon Reynolds was the author of a number of essays and monographs, mainly dealing with the history of Wyoming Valley. His death occurred on February 8, 1895.

Sheldon Reynolds married, November 23, 1876, Annie Buckingham, born May 6, 1850, the daughter of Colonel Charles and Susan E. (Ford) Dorrance. They were the parents of one child, Dorrance.

Dorrance Reynolds, lineal descendant of the pioneer adventurer, William Reynolds, who came from Gloucestershire, England, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1877. His education was received at Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, Yale University (Bachelor of Arts, 1902), and the Harvard Law School (Bachelor of Laws, 1905). In 1914 he took the Field Officers course in the United States Army Service Schools. Although Colonel Reynolds has been admitted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar and the Bar of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, he has never been in active practice. He is now president and chairman of the board of directors of The Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre (1928). He is president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of which his grandfather, Hon. William Champion Reynolds, was an organizer; a member of the Board of Managers of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; a director of the Wilkes-Barre Institute, a director of the Smith-Bennett Corporation; and president of the Wilkes-Barre Symphony Orchestra. In 1921-24 he was a member of the Kirby Park Commission, which accomplished the design and construction of this beautiful park comprising one hundred and twenty acres, which has greatly enhanced the attractiveness of Wilkes-Barre. In political adherence Colonel Reynolds nominally is a Democrat, and in 1907 was the candidate of his party for mayor of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Kanpa Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon and the Elihu Club of Yale University; the Yale Club and the Harvard Club of New York City, Westmoreland and Craftsman clubs of Wilkes-Barre; Irem Country Club of Dallas, Pennsylvania; the United States Infantry Association; American Historical Association; American Statistical Association; the Society of Colonial Wars, etc., and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Colonel Reynolds saw thirteen months overseas service in the American Expeditionary Force in the World War. Previously, he was for eight years an officer in the Pennsylvania National Guard, being a company commander (1908 to 1912), and regimental commander (1912 to 1916) of the 9th Infantry Regiment. In 1917, at the outbreak of the World War, Colonel Reynolds, being then out of the service, entered training camp and joined the Infantry Reserve Corps with the rank of captain, and in the following year was promoted to the rank of

major "for gallantry in action," and later to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for his work as an Intelligence Officer. On October 7, 1918, he was wounded in the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne while commanding a battalion of infantry. France awarded him the French decoration, Etoile Noire Du Benin, Grade of Officer, 7, November, 1918, and he received from his own government a Silver Star Citation, reading:

Dorrance Reynolds, captain, 112 Infantry. For gallantry in action on October 7, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. In face of heavy artillery, infantry and machine gun fire, Captain Reynolds personally led and steadied his men in the attack on the strongly defended village of Chatel Chehery, France, and the seemingly impregnable eastern face of Hill 244. Although severely wounded, he continued to direct his battalion and, after the colonel had fallen, he also directed his regiment until the capture of the position was assured.

During the months preceding the Battle of the Argonne he was detailed to the Intelligence Section of the General Staff at the General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces.

Dorrance Reynolds married, June 30, 1903, in New York City, Mabel Doudge, daughter of James Reuben and Sevilla Brace (Hayden) Doudge. Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of three children: 1. Constance, born October 25, 1905. 2. Nancy Buckingham Dorrance, born February 17, 1907. 3. Patricia, born March 21, 1910.

HON. LORRIE R. HOLCOMB—Both in his profession as a member of the Bar of Luzerne County, and as a citizen who by his gifts and abilities has proven his efficiency as a Representative of his District in the State Legislature, Hon. Lorrie R. Holcomb has long held a place of distinct leadership in Wilkes-Barre political and civic life, as well as in the high esteem of his constituency and the general public. He is a thoroughly able and progressive factor in all matters pertaining to the present-day interests of his township and county, and he has come to the front of affairs solely through his own worth and well-directed effort.

Lorrie R. Holcomb was born October 3, 1870, in Hanover Township, Luzerne County, a son of Miles W. and Ann F. (Metcalf) Holcomb, both parents now deceased. Miles W. Holcomb, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Northeastern Pennsylvania, the first of the name having come to Wyoming in what is now Luzerne County, prior to the Revolutionary War, was a son of Harvey Holcomb, also a native of Hanover Township. Miles W. and Ann F. (Metcalf) Holcomb were the parents of five children: Milton E. Holcomb, of Buffalo, New York; Minnie M. Holcomb, married George Keiser, of Hanover Township; Lorrie R. Holcomb, of whom further; Goodwin Holcomb, deceased at about thirty-six years of age; Ashland, deceased at eleven years of age.

Lorrie R. Holcomb attended the public schools at Hanover, and was graduated at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, in the class of 1895. He then accepted a position as clerk in the office of the county clerk, where he continued two years, familiarizing himself with interests that were to share in his profession. In 1897, Mr. Holcomb matriculated at Dickinson Law School, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in the class of 1901 with his degree Bachelor of Laws. On January 5, 1902, Mr. Holcomb was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar, and for a quarter of a century he has been active in general practice.

In his political views a Republican, Mr. Holcomb in 1902 was nominated and elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from the Sixth Legislative District of Luzerne County, and he served in the session of 1903, and again in 1905, and although he ran on the Republican ticket in a Democratic District, he was enabled to win against the opposition. Fraternally, Mr. Holcomb is affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Patriotic Order Sons of America, of which he is a Past State President; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Loyal Order of Moose, and Sons of Veterans.

Lorrie R. Holcomb married, June 29, 1904, Danna G. Pace, of Hanover, daughter of Dr. S. S. Pace.

BERTON L. HESSLER—One of the most prominent laundry owners in the State of Pennsylvania, is Berton L. Hessler, founder and president of the Hessler Laundry Company, Inc., whose modern, well equipped plant is located at No. 165 North Main Street, in Wilkes-Barre.



Warren Reynolds



Clarence D. Connelley

The Hessler family is one of the old and respected families of this part of the State. John H. Hessler, father of Mr. Hessler, came to Wilkes-Barre with his family about 1880. Here he leased the old Oscar Smith Laundry on South State Street and built up a prosperous business, which he continued to the time of his death, which occurred in 1905, at the age of fifty-three years. He married Anna M. Wildrick, who survives him and lives in Wilkes-Barre, aged seventy-two years. They became the parents of ten children: Berton L., of further mention; William, of Wilkes-Barre; Minnie, who married John Ashelman, of Wilkes-Barre; Archibald R., of Kingston, Pennsylvania; Howard, of Detroit, Michigan, is a twin of Harry, who died in childhood; Lehman C., of Truckville, Pennsylvania; Edward J., who lives in Truckville; Irene, wife of Lester Davis, of Johnson City, New York; and Earl Randolph, of Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Berton L. Hessler, son of John H. and Anna M. (Wildrick) Hessler, was born in Moosic, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1874. He received his education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, continuing in school until he was fifteen years of age. He then became his father's helper in the wash room of his big laundry, and in this connection he thoroughly learned the laundry business. In 1907 he organized the Hessler Laundry Company, Inc., and located at Nos. 16-18 East South Street, moving to his present modern building at No. 105 North Main Street in 1914. This is a three-story building, one of the largest laundry plants in Northeastern Pennsylvania and the largest in Wilkes-Barre, and here Mr. Hessler is taking care of a very large number of family washes. He has equipped his plant with every modern convenience for quick and efficient work and his patrons have learned that he can be depended upon to give excellent service. Mr. Hessler has been president of the company since its organization in 1907. In his political faith he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is identified with Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Irem Country Club, the Rotary Club, the Craftsman Club, and is identified with several other local organizations. He is an active member of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce and of the Pennsylvania Laundry Owners' Association, also of the National Laundrymen's Association. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian Church of Forty Fort.

Berton L. Hessler was married, October 1, 1905, to Louise Flory Hughes, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of David F. and Helen (Flory) Hughes, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hessler are the parents of one daughter, Ruth, who married Donald R. MacKeey, of Wilkes-Barre, and has one daughter, Margaret Louise.

JUDGE CLARENCE D. COUGHLIN—The Coughlins treated in this biographical sketch, James Martin Coughlin and his son, Judge Clarence D. Coughlin, were descended from forebears who represented the best citizenship in the North of Ireland. The head of the family, John Coughlin, was born in Kilrish, County Clare, Ireland, in 1810, was reared and received his education in that country and came to the United States in 1829, at the age of nineteen, and settled at Huntington Township, Luzerne County, where he was employed by Titus Seward, dealer in lands and contractor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Later Mr. Coughlin settled on a farm in Fairmount Township of the same county, and in addition to agricultural pursuits acted as fireman and engineer in the saw mill industry. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, 143d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Hughes, served two and a half years and was honorably discharged with the rating of sergeant. He married Diana Seward, daughter of Titus and Clarissa (Forbes) Seward, the former of whom came from Connecticut to Huntington Valley, and who died in the prime of life, and the latter of whom died at the ripe old age of ninety-two years. Titus Seward was a descendant of Enos Seward, Sr., born July 7, 1735, and a son, Enos Seward, Jr., who married Sarah Goss and lived in Granville, Massachusetts, until he came to Huntington and occupied the farm formerly owned by his father-in-law, Philip Goss, Sr., father of Mrs. Sarah (Goss) Seward, was one of the first landowners in Huntington. His sons, Philip, Solomon, David, Comfort, and Nathaniel, were

living there before the Tory invasion of 1778. Solomon Goss was a prisoner in Forty Fort for a short time with Captain John Franklin and others. The names of Philip and Comfort Goss are enrolled among the first two hundred settlers who braved the hardships and dangers of the advance force who came "to man their rights." Prior to the Massacre of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, the family of Philip Goss, Sr., occupied the farm which in later years passed to Levi Seward. John and Diana (Seward) Coughlin had eight children, of whom James Martin Coughlin, father of Judge Clarence D. Coughlin, was the fourth, and the eldest son.

James M. Coughlin was a farmer boy, self-educated and self-made. By the time he was twenty he was fairly well qualified for his work as teacher, which he took up and pushed energetically. He taught one term at the Montgomery School, and for two years following taught in the Mossville School of Fairmount Township, then in a private school for a year, a public school in Red Rock for two years, a private school in McKendry, Union Township, and a public school in Butler Township. He was then advanced to the principalship of the Bennett Grammar School at Mill Hollow, a borough of Luzerne, in which he made a good record for three years. He next taught a year in a Muhlenburg private school, after which he became principal of New Columbus Academy. He remained here three years, and upon removing to Kingston, taught in the public schools of that place for several years, until 1878, when his fine record caused him to be elected superintendent of schools for Luzerne County. His first election was for a term of three years, and it is high compliment to his ability that three times thereafter he was returned to the post, making a total of twelve years, which was twice as long as any predecessor had served. In this position he had charge of eight hundred schools, and in his first year he examined eleven hundred and fifty-five teachers. Since then he examined more than 15,000. In 1890 and 1891 he was vice-principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, in charge of civics and history; he was reelected for another term but resigned to accept the position of superintendent of city schools at Wilkes-Barre, a place he filled very creditably until his death in 1920. He served as president of the State Teachers Association of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania under appointments from Governors Hastings, Stone and Pennypacker. He was a member of the commission appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to revise and codify the school laws of Pennsylvania under which code the present public school system of the State is now functioning. He enjoyed prestige all over the country as a progressive educator. In secret order circles he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in literary affairs; and in church matters of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having served at Kingston as superintendent of the Sunday School. He was born in Fairmount Township, Luzerne County, in 1849, and died September 21, 1920, while his wife died in 1923. He married December 26, 1878, at Kingston, Mary E. Welter, born November 10, 1853, daughter of Joseph F. and Barbara (Lawrence) Welter. She taught school in Dallas, later in Kingston Borough up to 1876, and graduated from Wyoming Seminary in 1878; she became gifted in painting and art. Their eight children were: 1. Ellen Martin, born December 13, 1879, a graduate in 1903 of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 2. Florence Rowena, born December 21, 1881, died May 8, 1883. 3. Clarence D., born July 27, 1883, a graduate of Harvard University in 1906. 4. James Martin, Jr., born February 15, 1886, a graduate of Cornell University. 5. Joseph Welter, born September 29, 1889, and died in February, 1921; he was a graduate of Pennsylvania State College. 6. Mildred Marion, born July 16, 1892; a graduate of Wellesley College. 7. Hale Seward, born September 7, 1894, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College. 8. Robert Lawrence, (see accompanying biography). Henry Welter, the original American settler of his family, ancestor of Mrs. Coughlin, was born in Germany in 1735, and served in the Revolutionary War from New Jersey, Roxbury, Morris County, enlisting in May, 1775, and serving for three years in a New Jersey regiment under Colonel John H. Helme, so that on both sides of the family Judge Coughlin is qualified for membership in the patriotic societies. Henry Welter applied for a pension at the age of ninety-nine, and settled at Fox-hill, New Jersey, as a farmer, where he died at the age of one hundred and four years. His son was Jacob Welter, born in 1778, died in 1827. His son, Conrad Welter, born in 1799, died in Morris County, New Jer-

scy, in 1886. His son, Joseph Fulkersin Welter, born in 1828, died in 1920, he married Barbara Ann Laurence, born in 1820, died in 1908, daughter of John and Mary (LeBar) Laurence of Bushkill, Pennsylvania. Their daughter, Mary Esther Welter, became the mother of Clarence D. Coughlin, of whom further.

Judge Clarence D. Coughlin was born in Kingston, Luzerne County, July 27, 1883, and as a boy attended the public schools, after which he matriculated at Wesleyan College, Middletown, Connecticut; but he soon transferred to Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then became a teacher of English in the Fairview Township High School, later in the Wilkes-Barre High School. In 1906 he registered as a law student in the office of Judge Henry A. Fuller. In 1910 he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar. He first began practice in association with Sydney R. Miner and Colonel Frank G. Dart. Judge Coughlin followed the law for a decade. For ten years Judge Coughlin was instructor in law in the Wharton Extension School of University of Pennsylvania. He was elected to Congress at Washington from the Twelfth Congressional District, in 1920, and served acceptably his constituents during one term of two years, at the expiration of which he returned to his private practice, which has always been considerable. On October 6, 1925, he was appointed by Governor Pinchot, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, Luzerne County District, succeeding Judge Woodward, deceased. At the November election of 1927 Judge Coughlin was elected as a Republican candidate to succeed himself for ten years, receiving the highest vote on the Republican ticket that was ever cast for any candidate in Luzerne County. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee, and has been county chairman three times. During the World War Judge Coughlin was appointed by the Governor as a member of the State Committee of Public Safety. He has also been a member of the commission to revise the criminal laws of Pennsylvania, having been appointed to this position by governors of three succeeding terms. He is a director of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, a school for boys and is a director of the Wilkes-Barre Can Company, manufacturers of all kinds of drums and metal containers; a director of Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, and of the Diamond Land Improvement Company. He owes his allegiance in religious matters to the church of his father, the Methodist Episcopal. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut, Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and the Consistory. In addition, he is a member of Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkes-Barre; Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 100, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Junior Order United American Mechanics; the Grange; the Loyal Order of Moose; and the Sons of Union Army Veterans. His clubs include the Westmoreland, Wyoming Valley Country and the Harvard of Philadelphia. He belongs to the county, State and American bar associations, has been active on various important committees of the State Bar Association. He also holds membership in the Wyoming Valley Historical Society. Judge Coughlin finds his chief diversion in conducting a farm of one hundred and forty acres near New Columbus.

Judge Coughlin married Helen V. Barrington, June 27, 1910, a daughter of Herman and Louise (Hesse) Barrington, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have had two children: a daughter, Helen B., and a son, Barrington H. Coughlin.

ROBERT LAWRENCE COUGHLIN—As a young lawyer who has had an unusually valuable training in human affairs, especially at the National Capital, Robert Lawrence Coughlin, of Nos. 405-06 Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre, has won high place among his associates and contemporaries, and bids fair to become a leading member of the bar of the county, as he is now a prominent member of the bar of Wilkes-Barre and of Pennsylvania. Mr. Coughlin left school to enlist in the United States Navy during the World War, and after the conflict, when his brother, Judge Clarence D. Coughlin, (q. v.), was elected to Congress, he went to Washington with him as his private secretary, and there had entire to the treasure chest of world politics for one term of two years, during which he rendered splendid service and learned some of the most valuable lessons of his life. This touch with men of big affairs in the United States and the universe broadened Mr. Coughlin like nothing possibly could have done, and it was a fortunate augury

for Wilkes-Barre and his native State that he decided to settle here instead of lending his talents and experience to some other locality.

Robert Lawrence Coughlin was born at Wilkes-Barre, March 24, 1900, the son of James M. and Mary E. (Welter) Coughlin, for an account of whose activities the reader is referred to the accompanying sketch of Judge Clarence D. Coughlin. He received his education in the Wilkes-Barre public schools, including the high school, from which he was graduated in 1918, whereupon he patriotically entered the United States Navy, being discharged early in 1919. Determined to complete his education, Mr. Coughlin entered Harvard University at Cambridge in 1919, and graduated in the class of 1921 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. It so happened at this time that his brother, Judge Coughlin, had been elected to Congress, and the younger brother was invited to go along as his advisor and private secretary. Judge Coughlin served the Twelfth Pennsylvania Congressional District, comprising Luzerne County, in the Sixty-seventh Congress. In 1922, Mr. Coughlin's duties at Washington being ended, he entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the class of 1926 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and upon successfully standing the examinations was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in the same year. We thus note a very unusual circumstance, or series of circumstances, in the life of this ambitious Pennsylvanian: the World War interrupted his education and he went forth to help his countrymen defeat the Germans, after which he determined to finish his education, and attended Harvard University; when this was done and he was ready to take up a study of the law for a degree, he was halted temporarily by his summons to aid his brother in Washington, and with this duty performed he won his law degree at the University of Pennsylvania and straightway went to practicing law. To one who has never been through such interruptions they could not be appreciated, but they only steeled the resolution of Mr. Coughlin to attain his goal, and attain it he did, and with the result that now he has a diploma and a clientele, the rough bumps are an asset rather than a liability.

Robert L. Coughlin married, September 24, 1927, Evelyn E. Wick, and they have a son, Robert L. Jr. He is a member of the Republican party in political spheres, and of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, of the Free and Accepted Masons in fraternal order work. He joined the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity at the University of Pennsylvania, and takes an active interest, has plenty of friends and is known as one of the most promising of the junior members of the bar.

JAMES HOSIE HUGHES—One of the well-known consulting engineers of Wilkes-Barre, James Hosie Hughes occupies offices in the Second National Bank Building, Rooms No. 504 to 506. Earlier in his professional career he was identified with several coal companies, as an engineer; then he became a consulting engineer. He is now with the firm known as Hughes, Moore and Sterling, of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Hughes was born in Carbondale, in what is now Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, on January 22, 1860, a son of John and Lucretia (Smith) Hughes, both of whom are now deceased. John Hughes, a native of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Wales, who was born on March 24, 1817, was for many years inside superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson mines at Carbondale; he married Lucretia Smith in Aberdare on July 14, 1838. She, also a native of Aberdare, was born on November 30, 1820. They were the parents of fourteen children: Francis, born April 6, 1839, died September 27, 1840; Francis, 2d, born May 6, 1841; Elizabeth, born September 24, 1842; Edward, born January 11, 1844; Samuel, born December 4, 1845; George, born July 9, 1847; William, born October 24, 1848; Margaret Jane, born August 22, 1850; David, born January 24, 1852; Margaret Jane, born May 6, 1854; Mary, born November 30, 1855; John, born October 16, 1857; James Hosie, of this review, and Ruth, born July 13, 1861. All of these children are now dead except Edward and James Hosie Hughes. The Hughes family left its native land and came to the United States in 1840.

James H. Hughes, who spent most of his boyhood in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, whose public schools he attended, went later to Colorado, and was graduated from the Black Hawk High School in 1879, after which he became a student at the University of Colorado, receiving in 1882 a certificate of competency as an assayer of ores. However, during these years he had prospected in the Gunnison, Buena Vista and Leadville districts and had



J. B. Woodward

been employed in a mining camp at Leadville. After he had spent five years in Golden, Colorado, where he was assistant assayer for the Golden Smelting and Reduction Company, and later in charge of the sampling department, he returned to Pennsylvania where, in December, 1882, he took a position as engineer, and later in the general manager's department with the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. Still later he served as general superintendent of the Keystone Coal Company. Subsequently he formed a partnership with W. F. Dodge under the firm name of Dodge and Hughes, consulting engineers, in Wilkes-Barre. This partnership lasted for eighteen years, 1893-1911, at the end of which time he formed the present firm under the name of Hughes, Moore and Sterling, with offices in the Second National Bank Building. Along with his other work, Mr. Hughes, for the past thirty-five years, has acted as consulting engineer for the principal estates in the Wyoming Valley; he has been consulting engineer and operator for the receiver of the Natalie Coal Lands of Northumberland and Columbia counties; consulting engineer for the Mt. Carmel and Natalie Railroad, 1898-1917; engineer, general manager and later president of the Archibald Coal Company in Lackawanna County, 1908-16; president and general manager of the Lauralla Slate Company of Slatington, Pennsylvania, 1906-11.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hughes is a member of the Republican party. Religiously he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Kingston. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he received the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Irem Temple Country Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Westmoreland Club, the Press Club, the Wilkes-Barre Automobile Club (ex-president), and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and was a director of the Engineering Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. For more than thirty years Mr. Hughes has been one of the foremost representative citizens of Wilkes-Barre, keenly interested at all times in the welfare of the city and eager to promote any movement that he believed would improve its social and civic life.

James H. Hughes has been married twice; (first) to Emma Laird, daughter of James D. and Patience (Jackson) Laird; and (second), in 1913, to Madge von Storch, daughter of Robert Miner and Arabella (Rogers) von Storch. By the first marriage there was one daughter, Patience Laird, who is the wife of Charles F. Turner, of Wilkes-Barre, by which marriage there is one child, James Hughes. By his second marriage Mr. Hughes has no children. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes reside at No. 465 Wyoming Avenue, Kingston.

EVAN C. JONES—For the past twenty-seven years Evan C. Jones has been actively engaged in legal practice in Wilkes-Barre, where he had made for himself a reputation as a skilled practitioner and as a man of wide legal knowledge. Mr. Jones is a graduate of Lafayette College, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in July, 1900. He is well known in Masonic circles, and has many friends in this city.

John C. Jones, father of Mr. Jones, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, and came to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1864, settling at Warrior Run, Hanover Township, where for thirty-five years he was superintendent of the Warrior Run Coal Mines. He was a Republican in his political allegiance, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife, Elizabeth (Rowland) Jones, who also was a native of Cardiganshire, Wales, were married in their native land and came to this country in 1864. They were the parents of the following children: John R., who is associated with the Ryman Lumber Company of Wilkes-Barre; David C., who was engaged in the grocery business in Wilkes-Barre, and died in August, 1915; Benjamin R., who is associate judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, which includes Luzerne County; Janet, widow of David Phillips, of Wilkes-Barre; Thomas R., who is superintendent of the Madeira Hill Anthracite Coal interest at Frackville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania; and Evan C., of further mention.

Evan C. Jones, son of John C. and Elizabeth (Rowland) Jones, was born at Warrior Run, Hanover Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1876, and received his early education in the local public schools, graduating from Sugar Notch High School in 1891. He

prepared for college in the Harry Hillman Academy, at Wilkes-Barre, completing his course there with graduation in 1894, and then matriculated in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, the following fall. In the spring of 1898 he graduated from Lafayette College, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he began the study of law in the office of his brother, Benjamin R. Jones, now Judge Jones. He was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar, July 14, 1900, and for the past twenty-seven years has been one of the leading attorneys of Luzerne County. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association and of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association. Fraternally, he is identified with Theta Delta Chi Fraternity, Sons of Liberty Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilkes-Barre; and is also prominent in the Masonic Order, being a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; of all the Scottish Rite bodies; and of Keystone Consistory, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; also of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and of the Shrine Country Club. He is also a member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club and of the Westmoreland Club, and his religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Evan C. Jones was married, June 6, 1905, to Dorothy Schlingman, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, who died in childhood.

HONORABLE JOHN BUTLER WOODWARD

—For generations one of the prominent families in America, notably in Pennsylvania and Luzerne County, has been that of Woodward, which was established on this continent by Richard Woodward, who sailed from Ipswich, England, on April 10, 1634, in the "Elizabeth," of which William Andrews was master, and brought with him his wife, Rose, and his sons, George and John. From them most of the older families of Woodward in the United States today are descended; and one of the descendants, who for years held a prominent place in the life of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County, was the Hon. John Butler Woodward, a man of gracious and dignified bearing, a lawyer of note, possessed of rare charm and refinement, and dearly loved by his fellowmen, who keenly regretted his passing.

Before going into the life and works of the Hon. Mr. Woodward, perhaps it would be well to give some account of the family itself, going back to the founder, Richard Woodward, who was admitted a freeman on September 2, 1635, and whose name appears on the earliest list of proprietors of the plantation of Watertown. He afterward acquired many tracts of land, amounting to about three hundred and fifty acres, and by purchase in 1640 came into possession of a mill property in Boston. He lived in Cambridge in 1660, and died February 16, 1664-65, after which his estate was administered by his sons. His wife, Rose, died October 6, 1662, and in 1663 he married (second) Ann Gates, born in 1603, widow of Stephen Gates, of Cambridge. She died in Stow February 5, 1683. From Richard, the Woodward line has been traced through his son George, George's son John, John's son Richard, Richard's son Amos, and Amos's son Enos, the pioneer in Pennsylvania and the great-great-grandfather of the Hon. John Butler Woodward. Enos Woodward, born January 31, 1725-26, removed about 1775 from Connecticut and took his residence in the wilderness of the Wallenpaupack, in what is now Pike County, Pennsylvania, where he was harassed time and again by Indians; he married Mary Bennett. Abisha Woodward was born January 10, 1768, and was about eight years of age when his parents settled in the wilderness of Wallenpaupack, in what is now Pike County, Pennsylvania, about 1775. Here Abisha Woodward grew to manhood with very little chance for an education. After he had married and was yet a young man, while on his way home from a meadow where he had been mowing, carrying his scythe on his back, he was crossing a little brook when he slipped and fell. In throwing out his left hand to break his fall, he brought it against the edge of the scythe and cut it almost off at the joint of the wrist. He was alone, and some distance from home, but he held the mutilated member with his other hand and hurried home as rapidly as possible; mortification set in, and there being no surgeon in the wilderness, Dr. Hollingshead, who lived in Northampton County, forty miles away, was sent for and amputated the left arm midway between the wrist and elbow. While this painful accident disqualified him for manual labor, it proved in one way a blessing. Owing

to the lack of schools and the unsettled state of the country, then slowly recovering from the depredations of the Indians during the war, he had had but little opportunity for getting an education, and the long confinement attendant upon his injury afforded him a chance to repair this deficiency. In the year or more of his compulsory retirement from active life he applied himself so diligently to his mental improvement that on his recovery he was able to devote himself to teaching school. Later he held the office of constable, deputy sheriff, justice of the peace, high sheriff, and associate judge. He married, October 6, 1789, Lucretia Kimble, and died on his farm near Bethany, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1829. They had ten children. One of these, the Hon. George Washington Woodward, born in Bethany, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1809, died in Rome, Italy, May 10, 1875, having sailed from Philadelphia in October, 1874, to join his daughter; he studied at Geneva Seminary, at Hobart College, Geneva, New York, and the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and read law with Thomas Fuller, of Wayne County, and with the Hon. Garrick Mallory, of Wilkes-Barre; he was admitted to the bar August 3, 1830, and was active in the Democratic party. George Washington Woodward was one of the great men of his time. A book has been written of his life. He was delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1837; president judge of the Fourth Judicial District in 1841, also chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania after his resignation in 1867. He was Congressman and delegate-at-large in the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1872-73. He ran unsuccessfully against Andrew Curtin for Governor of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Polk, but was vetoed by Simon Cameron, president of the Senate, a life long enemy. He married, September 10, 1832, Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of George W. Trott, M. D. One of their children was the Hon. Stanley Woodward, father of John Butler Woodward.

The Hon. Stanley Woodward was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 29, 1833; attended the local schools; and was prepared for Yale College at the Episcopal High School, of Alexandria, Virginia, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. At the Wyoming Seminary he studied under Professor Henry Martyn Hoyt, who later became Governor of the State, as well as a law partner of Judge Woodward. The professor was an ardent Republican, while the student was as ardent a Democrat; but the men became, nevertheless, close friends and Mr. Woodward received his first commission to the bench from his former preceptor. After he left the seminary, Stanley Woodward entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1855 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was in college the recipient of a number of prizes for excellence in English composition, and was elected editor of the "Yale Literary Magazine." In his last year at college, he studied law at Yale Law School, and after graduation entered the office of his cousin, the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, who later was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. On August 4, 1856, he was admitted to the Bar in Luzerne County; and, as his cousin had just been elevated to the bench, Stanley fell heir to the large law practice of the judge. He attained a high place in his profession, beginning to rise almost immediately; and throughout the greater portion of his career was counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. For twenty-one years he graced the bench of the State for Luzerne County, and from 1879 until his retirement was Presiding Judge of the County Court. During the Civil War, he served with the 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and became captain of Company H. He was later in command of Company A of the 45th Pennsylvania Regiment during the celebrated Gettysburg campaign. He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1865, and for the United States Congress in 1872. When he retired from the judgeship, Stanley Woodward resumed his private practice, becoming a member of the firm of Woodward, Darling and Woodward, and remained active in his profession until his death, on March 29, 1906. He was one of four men who founded the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society on February 11, 1858, a member of that organization for forty-six years, its vice-president in 1894, and president of it from 1895 until his death. His death caused great sorrow throughout the State, for everyone knew him as a brilliant lawyer and judge and a wise and considerate man. On June 3, 1857,

he married Sarah Richards Butler, daughter of the late Colonel John Lord Butler and great-granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, commander of the American Forces at Wyoming on July 3, 1778. Her great-grandfather on her mother's side was Captain Samuel Richards, a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Samuel Richards was one of the builders of West Point, and shared for six months a log cabin with Kosciusko, the Polish hero. His diary, begun in 1773 and continuing until 1783, began with the Battle of Bunker Hill. It is in the possession of Judge Woodward's family, still in a perfect state of preservation and legibility. Mrs. Stanley Woodward was descended from three Colonial governors: Governor Gordon Saltonstall, Governor John Haynes and Governor Thomas Welles. Mrs. Woodward also belonged to the Society of Colonial Governors. Judge and Mrs. Stanley Woodward became the parents of three children. 1. Ellen May, born May 27, 1858, died in May, 1860. 2. John Butler, of further mention. 3. George Stanley, M. D., born June 22, 1863, a graduate of Yale University, class of 1887, degree of Bachelor of Arts, received Bachelor of Philosophy degree in the following year, received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891; married, October 9, 1894, Gertrude Houston, daughter of Henry Howard Houston, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and they had five children: Henry Howard Houston, who was killed in the World War, while in combat with a German aviator, April 1, 1918. He was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille; George, Jr., Stanley, Charles Henry, and Gertrude Woodward.

John Butler Woodward, the second of the three children of Judge Stanley and Sarah Richards (Butler) Woodward, was born April 3, 1861. He attended the Wilkes-Barre Academy; St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; and Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883 with a fine scholastic record. Like his father, he was honored with election to the celebrated "Skull and Bones" society, and was a leader in the student body. He entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School, where he studied for one year, being admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County on September 7, 1885. He immediately began practicing his chosen profession in Wilkes-Barre. Until 1892 he was alone, and then, upon organization of the firm of Wheaton, Darling and Woodward, became the junior partner. His partners were Judge Wheaton and Thomas Darling, both of whom stood high in the legal fraternity in their State. In 1901, when judicial honors fell to Mr. Wheaton, the partnership was dissolved. Judge Stanley Woodward, the father, retired from the bench and became associated with the two remaining partners, he becoming senior member of Woodward, Darling and Woodward. This arrangement continued until 1906, when Judge Woodward died. James L. Morris was then admitted, and the firm name became Woodward, Darling and Morris. In 1907 Judge Wheaton retired from the bench and reentered the law firm, which then became known as Wheaton, Darling and Woodward. This form of partnership continued until 1913, when J. B. Woodward was elected Judge of the Luzerne County courts. He was elevated to the bench in 1914 for a period of ten years, and reelected in 1924. Both as lawyer and judge, he was known as a wise leader of his profession, a man of great resourcefulness and splendid intellect, and an impartial judge.

In addition to his activities in his profession and on the bench, Judge Woodward was deeply interested in all the public affairs of Wilkes-Barre. Judge Woodward in his early manhood was appointed superintendent of the Luzerne County schools to complete the term of the deceased superintendent. He did most excellent work and won the lifelong friendship of all the teachers with whom he came in contact. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, which he joined in college; the Malt Club, of Wilkes-Barre; the Westmoreland Club and the Wyoming Valley Country Club, both of Wilkes-Barre; the University Club, of New York; and the Yale Club, of New York City. When he was young, Judge Woodward was active in military affairs, having been a non-commissioned officer of the 9th Regiment of Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard and a member of the veteran corps of that regiment. He was vice-president of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society, founded by his father in association with other leaders in his day. He was a trustee of the Children's Home, the Wilkes-Barre Institute and the United Charities, and a director of the Deposit Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. He



Engraved by Campbell New York

Mr H Conyngham

took a great deal of pleasure in the historic associations of his residence place, his home having been situated on the site selected as the homestead of his ancestor, Colonel Zebulon Butler, a pioneer settler of the Wyoming Valley. This land has remained in the possession of the Butler family to the present time. Seven generations of the family have lived on the plot, and five in the present house, at No. 110 South River Street.

On June 6, 1888, Judge John Butler Woodward married Marion Hillard, only daughter of Thaddeus S. and Esther (Reynolds) Hillard, of Wilkes-Barre. The children of this marriage were: 1. John Butler, Jr., born December 30, 1889, died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 13, 1909, while a freshman at Yale University. 2. Marion Hillard, born July 23, 1895, married Bruce Payne, president of the Payne Coal Company, and they have children, Marion, Barbara and Elizabeth. 3. Stanley Hillard, born July 26, 1899, and served in the Naval Aviation Department during the World War.

The death of Judge John Butler Woodward occurred suddenly on September 6, 1925, in his summer home at Glen Summit Springs, and brought to an end a life highly useful, a leader in public affairs, and the scion of a noble race. John Butler Woodward was the fourth Judge Woodward in direct descent.

CHARLES HAMRICK BIDDLE, member of the well-known insurance firm of Biddle and Eno, whose offices are located at No. 103 Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre, was born in that community on July 27, 1885. This Mr. Biddle is a son of Walter S. and Laura M. (Hamrick) Biddle; and a grandson, on the paternal side, of William Biddle who was also born native to Pennsylvania. William Biddle was the father of five children: Grace, Edward, Clarence, Walter S., and Horace. Walter S. Biddle, the father, was born during the month of May, of the year 1849, in Danville, Pennsylvania, and he died on May 19, 1919, at Wilkes-Barre. He was for many years prominent in the insurance world of his part of the State, and he was known as one of the thoroughly substantial citizens of Wilkes-Barre. By his marriage to Laura M. Hamrick he became the father of three children: Charles H., of whom further; Walter Ernest, of Wilkes-Barre; and Dorothy, who married Ernest C. Heg, of Pasadena, California.

Charles H. Biddle, the first son and first child of Walter S. and Laura M. (Hamrick) Biddle, received his early education at the Harry Hillman Academy, in Wilkes-Barre. He later attended and graduated from the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, the Swarthmore Preparatory School, and the Mercersburg Academy, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. He later attended the University of Virginia. Then, up on the death of W. G. Eno, the junior member of the insurance company of Biddle and Eno, the senior member returned to Wilkes-Barre to become a partner in the business which was then very largely owned by his father, Walter S. Biddle. This concern was founded during the year 1874, and is thus one of the oldest insurance brokerages in the Wyoming Valley. That the present Mr. Biddle has made a success in this type of endeavor is widely conceded, for he is, indeed, spoken of as one of the most progressive, alert, keen-minded business men in Luzerne County.

Mr. Biddle has always displayed a keen interest in the civic and general affairs of Wilkes-Barre. In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and as such he is noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of his community. He has been especially active in the commercial world of Wilkes-Barre, and he is now one of the most prominent members of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. He has been almost equally as active in his club and social life, for he now holds membership in the college fraternity of Zeta Psi, of the University of Virginia, and the Kiwanis Club of Wilkes-Barre, the Westmoreland Club, the Franklin Club, the Camera Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Fox Hill Country Club, and the Valley Club, as well as the Wyoming Valley Motor Club. He has always been fond of athletics and outdoor sports, and he has contributed very substantially to the advancement of athletics in Wilkes-Barre and the immediate vicinity.

Charles H. Biddle married, October 16, 1916, at Wilkes-Barre, Althea Mackenrow, of that city, daughter of Edward and Clara (Ford) Mackenrow, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Biddle maintain their residence at the Marion Apartments, No. 147 North Franklin Street, in

Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the Episcopal church.

JOHN NOLL ESCHENBACH—Owner and proprietor of a prosperous company, the John N. Eschenbach Lumber Company, with offices at 810-14 in the Second National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, John Noll Eschenbach is numbered prominently among the substantial and public-spirited citizens of the city, and in business circles here is regarded with both admiration and respect.

Mr. Eschenbach was born in Luzerne County on April 6, 1885, son of C. H. and Eva (Noll) Eschenbach, residents of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. C. H. Eschenbach is a contractor and builder, and with his wife shares the distinction of membership in a family old in the annals of the county and State. The houses of Noll and Eschenbach have occupied honorable places in their communities since established in Pennsylvania in the days of the early settlers. C. H. and Eva (Noll) Eschenbach are the parents of four children: 1. Martha, wife of Redmond Melvin, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Kathryn, wife of Ira Heller, of Stroudsburg. 3. Charles, a contractor and builder, associated with his father, at Stroudsburg. 4. John Noll, of whom further.

John Noll Eschenbach received his education in the public schools of Sullivan and Lackawanna counties, Pennsylvania, and received his high school diploma in 1902. He went immediately to work, on the Erie Railroad, and became a telegraph operator for that company, stationed at Clifton, Pennsylvania. Here he remained as telegrapher for six years, then relinquished his key to engage in the lumber business, in Wilkes-Barre, operating retail and wholesale yards and maintaining saw mills at various points in the State. These he has continued to operate during years subsequent, manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of lumber. Although his many business affairs take the greater portion of his time, Mr. Eschenbach constantly participates in public programs for the development of the community, and his contributions to these enterprises, both in funds and direction, are greatly appreciated by the townsmen. A Republican, he is loyal to the party's principles of government and is possessed of a considerable influence in matters political in Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the First Reformed Church of Wilkes-Barre, and his contributions to charitable and kindred causes of a worthy character are generous and ready in forthcoming. Fraternally he is very active, with membership in Caldwell Consistory at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree; the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club, and the Franklin Club.

John Noll Eschenbach married, October 21, 1909, Edna Cole, of Ashley, Luzerne County, daughter of Emanuel Cole, of Ashley, and to this union have been born two children: Jack and Emily. Mr. Eschenbach is well acquainted at Ashley, where he is a member of Coalville Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons.

WILLIAM HILLARD CONYNGHAM—The family of Conyngham, of which William Hillard Conyngham, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Wilkes-Barre is a worthy example, has long been distinguished in Luzerne and the contiguous counties of Pennsylvania. Of ancient Scottish origin, transplanted to the North of Ireland, and subsequently to America, it has produced patriots of the highest type, heroes of the Revolutionary and Civil wars, a famous judge of the State courts and members of the mercantile and industrial callings, all of whom have contributed strength and enterprise to the growth of the Nation and the Commonwealth.

Redmond Conyngham, the founder of this branch of the family in America, who had his roots in Scottish forebears, came very early to Philadelphia, where he became one of the foremost citizens. He was a devout religionist, and vestryman and warden of old Christ Church of that city. He was one of the founders of St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, and continued as a member of the united parishes of Christ and St. Peter's until his death.

David Hayfield Conyngham, son of Redmond Conyngham, was born in the North of Ireland in 1750, or about that year, and was quite young when he arrived in Philadelphia. His patriotic instinct found expression early through his activity in military affairs, and he was one of the organizers of the first troops of the Philadelphia City Cavalry. He became a prominent merchant of his city as a member of the firm of J. W. Nesbitt &

Company, and as the senior partner of Conyngham & Nesbitt. This last-named house displayed a most glowing example of patriotism during the days when the clouds hung heaviest over Washington's enfeebled and poorly nourished army, in 1780, during the Revolution. The firm, sensing the great need in this crucial hour of American life, advanced some five thousand pounds, which went a very long way towards alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers. This gracious and patriotic act was most feelingly acknowledged by Washington himself and also by that financial genius of the Revolution, Robert Morris. By it Washington was enabled to keep the field with a reinvigorated and heartened force and make successful headway against the British.

John Nesbitt Conyngham, son of David Hayfield Conyngham, was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1798. He was given every advantage by his wealthy father of a liberal education. Having received his preparatory training in schools of his native city, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1817. Having elected the law as his profession, he became a student in the office of Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. He was an apt student, and was admitted to the bar in that city February 12, 1820. Removing in that year to Wilkes-Barre, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County April 3, 1820, and without delay he engaged in practice. He was energetic and possessed an active and discriminating mind. Patient, thorough and methodical, he did not appear to be making rapid headway at first, but with the passing of the years his practice took on increasing volume, until he was in the ranks of the leading members of the bar of the jurisdiction. For nearly twenty years he ably cared for the interests of his valued clientele, and for two years of that period he represented his district in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

In 1839 he was appointed by Governor D. R. Porter to the office of president-judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which then comprised the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean. This honor, conferred as an honor upon the recipient, was cordially received by bench and bar and the laity. He formally ascended the bench at the first sitting of his court in Tioga, and this was a red-letter event in his long and useful legal career. Under an act of the Legislature, passed, April 13, 1840, Luzerne was added to the district, and Susquehanna was transferred to the Eleventh District, and by this arrangement, Judge Conyngham was enabled to live at his home in Wilkes-Barre. Although his commission expired in 1849, in the fall of 1851, under the amended constitution he was elected president of the Eleventh District, then consisting of Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour and Columbia counties. In 1853 and 1856 changes were made in the district, which eventually consisted of Luzerne County only. Regardless of the fact that he held political opinion differing in many points from those espoused by the Federal administration, he was reelected to office in 1861. With the beginning of hostilities by the South in the Civil War, Judge Conyngham threw party lines and feelings to the winds and exerted all his powerful influence as leading judicial officer of the Eleventh District in behalf of the Union cause. His support was wholehearted, substantial and sustained, and constituted a splendid example for his fellow-citizens. On his resignation from the bench in 1870, he was signally honored by the bar of Luzerne County, in a unanimous and most cordial manner. Sixteen judges, members of the United States Supreme Court and the judiciaries of this State gave their tribute in manuscript of his character and qualifications as a judge.

Judge Conyngham married, in 1823, Ruth Ann Butler, daughter of General Lord Butler, and granddaughter of General Zebulon Butler, Revolutionary hero. Of their seven children, six arrived at maturity: 1. Colonel John Butler, United States Army. 2. Thomas D. 3. William Lord, of whom further. 4. Mary, married Charles Parrish. 5. Anna Maria, married Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, of Pennsylvania. 6. Major Charles Miner, who distinguished himself as an officer in the Civil War, and became prominent in the mining, manufacturing and mercantile interests of his section of Pennsylvania. Judge Conyngham died February 23, 1871, aged seventy-two years, the victim of a railroad accident at Magnolia, Mississippi.

William Lord Conyngham, born November 21, 1829, son of Judge John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham, was a product of the Wilkes-Barre school system. For many years he was engaged in the coal business as

merchant and operator, and at one time was a very powerful principal in that line, controlling all the anthracite that was moved over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a lifelong and loyal Republican and a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre. He married, December 6, 1864, Olivia Hillard, of Wilkes-Barre, a daughter of Oliver Burr Hillard, who was a native of Charleston, South Carolina. To them were born children: 1. John N., a leading citizen of Wilkes-Barre, an appreciation of whom appears in this work. 2. William Hillard, of this review. 3. Ruth Butler, who died in childhood. William L. Conyngham died December 29, 1907.

William Hillard Conyngham, son of William Lord and Olivia (Hillard) Conyngham, was educated in select schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Yale College, when he was graduated in the class of 1886. Mercantile and manufacturing pursuits on a large and important scale have since commanded his attention. He is president of the Eastern Pennsylvania Supply Company, president of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and a director of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Morris Run Coal Mining Company, the Wales Adding Machine Company, the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, Burns Brothers, incorporated, of New York, the Sheldon Axle and Spring Company and the Pennsylvania Power and Lighting Company. In politics he is a Republican of lifelong affiliation. He is a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; and is connected with the following clubs: Westmoreland, Franklin, North Mountain, Wyoming Valley Country, Scranton, Graduate of New Haven, Connecticut; Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia; University, of New York; Racquet and Tennis, of New York; New York Yacht, Saddle and Siroloin, of Chicago, Illinois; and Wyoming Valley Motor. His religious fellowship is with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Conyngham married (first), February 17, 1897, Mae Turner, who died February 22, 1902, daughter of Samuel G. and Ella Turner. He married (second), April 10, 1918, Jessie Wright Guthrie, daughter of Dr. George W. and Sarah Guthrie. Children, all by second marriage: William Lord, 2nd, born September 1, 1920; George Guthrie, born October 31, 1923; and John Nesbitt, 3rd, born September 17, 1925.

JACOB S. PETTEBONE—Prominent in the profession of architecture in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Jacob S. Pettebone for more than a quarter of a century has been active and has won the high regard and confidence of the various other members of the industrial commercial and building enterprises of the city, and carries on a substantially successful and distinguished business. Mr. Pettebone is a man of wide and varied interests and enjoys an honored and estimable position in the social and fraternal as well as business circles of the community. The Pettebone family of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, has been long resident there, and its records fully justify the high regard in which it is held by neighbors and friends. Mr. Pettebone at a family reunion aptly referred to his ancestors and distinguished descent as follows: "The family took an active part in the struggle for freedom, in which struggle many of them lost their lives. Since that time, I am happy to say, the history of the family has been on the whole, equally honorable." The early form of the name was Pettibone, but the Wyoming branch, whose record is herein contained, changed it to Pettebone.

John Pettibone, the founder and first progenitor of the family in America, was born in France, and was among the Huguenots who forsook their native land to escape religious persecution. He took refuge in the British Isles, where he allied himself with the Royalists, thus incurring the displeasure of Cromwell and the English Parliament. Once more he was forced to flee for safety and this time came to America sometime between 1640 and 1650, to find the freedom and opportunities which the New World offered. His name appears as a freeman at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1658, and in 1660 he was among the first settlers at Simsbury, Connecticut, where he died July 15, 1713. He married, at Windsor, in 1664, Sarah Eggleston, a daughter of Bigot Eggleston, and they were the parents of nine children. Their son, Stephen Pettebone, through whom the line is traced, was born October 3, 1669. His son, Noah Pettebone, was born April 16, 1714, and died March 25, 1791. He came to Wyoming Valley from Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1760. His was the hardy life of the rugged frontiersmen and he was ever in danger of his life from the ravaging



J. W. Hollenback

of the Indians. He survived the massacre at Forty Fort in which his son, Noah, was slaughtered. Another son was in the Continental service and later in Sullivan's Army engaged in driving the Indians out of the valley, and upon his discharge from service was way-laid and killed by the Indians. He married Huldah Williams who predeceased him by many years. Their son, Oliver Pettebone, who also survived the maraudings of the Indians, was born May 13, 1762, and died March 17, 1832. He was in Forty Fort at the time of the attack, and was one of the three hundred and eighty men who escaped. He went to Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, and married December 21, 1783, Martha Payne, a daughter of Dr. Barnabas Payne. Thereafter they returned to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and lived on a site adjoining that which his father had owned. They were the parents of thirteen children. From them is traced their son, Noah Pettebone, and his son, Stephen Pettebone. Stephen Pettebone was born in Kingston, Luzerne County, August 11, 1829, and died October 4, 1905. He was reared on the family homestead and began his education in the public schools, continuing an advanced course in the Wyoming Seminary. At the age of twenty-six, he rented a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. He then removed to Orangeville, Columbia County, where he remained for five years and thence to Kingston Township where he continued for seventeen years. He finally located at Kingston where he occupied a part of the old homestead. Stephen Pettebone was active in community affairs and served his township estimably. On January 24, 1854, he married Lucinda C. Pettebone, a daughter of Joshua and Eleanor (Gay) Pettebone, a descendant of the same immigrant ancestor, John Pettibone. Their children were: 1. William, born December 12, 1854, retired at Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. 2. John B., born February 13, 1856, and died March 12, 1890. 3. Margaret E. (twin), born February 8, 1859, died in 1928. 4. Mary E. (twin), born February 8, 1859, died September 6, 1859. 5. Annie M., born April 7, 1861, living at Forty Fort. 6. Edgar R., born November 24, 1863, deceased. 7. Jacob S., of whom further.

Jacob S. Pettebone, the youngest son of Stephen and Lucinda C. (Pettebone) Pettebone, was born at Orangeville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1866. He was reared on the family farm in Dorranceton, and attended the public schools of that district. Thereafter he went to the Wyoming Seminary and later graduated from Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, with the class of 1893, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture. Upon the completion of his course he returned to Luzerne County where he has since been identified in the practice of his profession. From 1893 until 1901 he was in the business as a general architect, and at the end of that period formed a partnership with Robert Ireland under the style, Pettebone and Ireland, specialists as breaker architects. This partnership was dissolved in 1912.

In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Pettebone is affiliated with various fraternal bodies, among which are the Landmark Lodge, No. 442, of Wilkes-Barre, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Chapter, Council, as well as the Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Wyoming Valley Historical Society and the Wyoming Valley Commemorative Association. In religious faith he is communicant of the Methodist Church of Dorranceton, Luzerne County, and is serving as a member of the board of trustees of the institution.

Jacob S. Pettebone married (first), August 9, 1894, Minnie Lutz, of Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Pettebone died November 2, 1896. He married (second), September 25, 1901, Lucy Hershberger of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. The children of the first marriage are: Hattie (twin), born May 28, 1895, died in infancy, and Harlow (twin), born May 28, 1895.

JAMES H. SHEA—With recognized standing in legal circles of Luzerne County, where he has practiced the profession of law with gratifying success for many years, James H. Shea also has assisted materially in the conduct of financial affairs of his native city, Wilkes-Barre, having organized the Heights Deposit, of which he is president.

Mr. Shea was born on July 7, 1865, at Wilkes-Barre, son of Patrick and Mary (Burke) Shea, both of whom are now deceased. Patrick Shea was, for an extended period, manager of the retail coal business of F. J.

Leavenworth, of Wilkes-Barre. He was a Democrat and a devout member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. By his marriage to Mary Burke he became the father of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity: 1. Mary, married Joseph Keller, of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Ellen, married John Hughes, of Wilkes-Barre. 3. James H., of further mention. 4. Frank, now deceased. 5. John, deceased, was for many years prominent at the Luzerne County Bar. 6. Alice, who married Thomas Lawler of Wilkes-Barre. Patrick Shea died in the eighty-second year of his age; a man beloved by those who knew him well and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

James H. Shea was reared in Wilkes-Barre, and when he was eight years of age, became a "breaker boy" at the Wilkes-Barre coal mines. He was variously employed about the mines, and while attending public school, but later obtained an unbroken education at the parochial schools and the Knight School for Boys. He later studied at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania. After leaving the coal mines for good, he began the study of law in the office of James L. Lanahan, and in February, 1894, was formally admitted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar. He has since carried on a general practice of the law in Wilkes-Barre, and has won notable success in this profession. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Luzerne County Bar Association; and he is admitted to be one of the most active lawyers in the eastern part of this State.

In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party as was his father, and during his early days in business he was quite active in party politics. One of the outstanding achievements of this Mr. Shea's life came in 1907 when he organized the Heights Deposit Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He is the first and only president of this highly successful institution, having filled that office since the bank was established. This is one of the most conservative banking houses in the city, having a capital and surplus of more than two hundred thousand dollars. John Repa is vice-president while Leo J. Moore and Charles A. Dana serve as cashier and assistant cashier, respectively. Mr. Shea has also been active in social life, being affiliated, fraternally, with Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Order of Eagles.

James H. Shea married, November 10, 1897, at Wilkes-Barre, Margaret Jane McDade, a daughter of James and Mary (McGuigan) McDade of Wilkes-Barre, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Shea maintain their residence at No. 299 East South Street, Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN WELLES HOLLENBACK—The city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, located in Wyoming Valley, a valley far-famed because of its historic associations, natural resources and industrial development, owes its growth and present prestige to the vision and brain of big-hearted and public-spirited men.

Prominent among those who contributed to the development of the city and one whose service extended to the entire country and many lands beyond the seas was John Welles Hollenback. Business executive, public-spirited citizen, churchman, philanthropist, and always, a courteous, approachable friend, for more than half a century he was busied with the affairs of the town. He watched the Modern grow out of the Victorian Age. He observed the simplicity of living and the frugal business ways of an earlier period of American life give way to luxury and the complication of present-day industry. Almost in direct touch with the Revolutionary War through his maternal grandfather (who was a survivor of the Battle of Wyoming and who was still living when Mr. Hollenback was born), he also lived through the cataclysms of the Civil War and its great successor, the World War. Through all the changes of the years he retained certain fundamentals of plain living, high thinking, love for his fellowman, and faith and loyalty to God, and throughout the entire period of his mature life he was occupied in constructive service.

Mr. Hollenback, on both paternal and maternal lines, inherited historical traditions and lofty ideals. His ancestors were among early prominent Colonial families of Pennsylvania and New England. The Pynchons (from William Pyncheon, founder of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1634), the Holyokes, the Hollisters, the Talcotts and the Welles family, all of whom were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Hollenback ancestor was George Hollenback, born

in Germany, who came from there in 1717. His son, John, took up land in Lebanon County, and John's second son, Matthias Hollenback, came to Wyoming Valley in 1770, settling in Wilkes-Barre in 1774 on land now on the west side of Public Square, the site of the present "Welles Building." Later, he built a large frame house for a combined store and dwelling on South Main Street.

Matthias Hollenback was appointed ensign in the Continental Army and fought in the battles of Millstone, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Wyoming, and was later several times appointed on special commissions by General Washington. After the local battle of Wyoming he narrowly escaped massacre, being pursued by the Indians and escaping by swimming the river. He grew in importance to his county after the war as merchant and land owner, serving as justice of the peace, judge of common pleas and associate judge for the thirty-eight years, and he was first treasurer of Luzerne County and Burgess of Wilkes-Barre. In 1787 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel 1st Battalion Luzerne County Militia, was reelected in 1792 and in 1793. Colonel Hollenback married Sarah Burritt Hibbard, and it was his second daughter, Eleanor Jones Hollenback, who became the mother of John Welles Hollenback, marrying, in 1816, Charles Fisher Welles.

Charles F. Welles was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, and was brought to Pennsylvania at the age of nine, growing up in Eradford County. He was prominent in public affairs, filling the positions during the years 1812 to 1822 of prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder, and acquiring an extensive legal knowledge. During the remainder of his life he devoted much time to the care of his large estate at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, dying there in 1866, almost seventy-six years of age. His father, George Welles, had graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1799, and was directly descended (in sixth line) from Thomas Welles, the fourth Colonial Governor of Connecticut.

On August 15, 1816, Charles F. Welles married Eleanor J. Hollenback, who was born January 21, 1788, and died March 14, 1876. Among their large family of children was John Welles Hollenback, christened John Roset Welles, subject of this record.

John W. Hollenback was born in Wyalusing, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827. He was educated at Athens Academy, Athens, Pennsylvania, and when he finished his schooling and had taught school for a year, he was associated with his brothers in managing the paternal estate, for seventeen years being in entire charge of the large farm of several hundred acres. It was in 1862 that his name was changed by legislative authority to John Welles Hollenback, by request of his uncle, thus retaining his mother's maiden name.

Recognizing his ability, his maternal uncle, George M. Hollenback, invited him to come to Wilkes-Barre to help in the management of his affairs, and in 1863 Mr. Hollenback moved into the home built by his uncle at the corner of River and Market streets, the site now occupied by the Coal Exchange Building. He soon became prominent in many local interests. For six years he was a member of city council. He was chosen as a director of the Peoples Bank of Wilkes-Barre when it was organized in 1871, and was its president from 1884 until 1915, at which time it merged with the Miners Bank. He was also president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, director of the Title Guaranty and Insurance Company of Scranton, director of the Scranton Trust Company, director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Company, director of the Sheldon Axle Works, director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and also of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and had many other large landed and corporate interests.

In addition to these many financial activities Mr. Hollenback carried more than his share of educational and civic responsibilities. He was a director of the Harry Hillman Academy, now known as the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and a member of the board of trustees of Wilkes-Barre Institute. In 1865 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Lafayette College, serving continuously until his resignation in May, 1921, when he was made an honorary member of the board, which honor he held to the day of his death. From 1892 until 1914 he was president of the board. Mr. Hollenback's services to Lafayette College extended over a longer period than those of any trustee in the history of the

college, and during all those years he was a staunch supporter and generous benefactor of the institution.

He was a director of the local Young Men's Christian Association from its organization, and at different times served in the capacity of secretary and president. The land for the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital (now the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital) was given by him and he was one of the original incorporators of the institution in 1873, and was one of the directors from that date until his death, a continuous service of fifty years. From 1892 to 1903 Mr. Hollenback served as vice-president of the City Hospital's board and as president from 1903 to 1908. He was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was vice-president from 1875 to 1878, and president from 1879 to 1880. He was vice-president of the Wyoming Valley Commemorative Association and rarely missed attending the annual commemorative exercises at the Wyoming Monument. Such was Mr. Hollenback's capacity for work and fidelity to any responsibility or trust, that at one time he was a member of twenty-one different organizations and associations.

His political affiliations were with the Republican party, but his broad and just views led him in political campaigns to support the best man of whatever party. The deeply religious character of John Welles Hollenback, forming the warp and woof of his whole life, had an especial manifestation in his intense loyalty to the Christian Church of every denomination and, in particular, to the Presbyterian church of which he was for nearly three-quarters of a century a ruling elder. Having been at the early age of twenty-one elected elder to the Wyalusing Presbyterian Church, he was later installed elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, on October 1, 1865, and served with a great zeal and fidelity until his death. In addition to his services as elder he conducted a large Bible class of young men at South Wilkes-Barre Chapel (now Westminster Church), of which he was one of the organizers. He had also for several years a class at Grant Street Chapel and also at the First Presbyterian Church. His distinction as a leading layman of the denomination was indicated by his appointment four times as a delegate from the Lackawanna Presbytery to the General Assembly of the church. Always from early youth a devoted student and reader of the Scriptures, he was from 1879 until his death in 1923 treasurer of the Luzerne County Bible Society. In spite of his many activities he faithfully attended the meetings of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, in which he was always interested, and no one in the society was younger at heart than he. He was also interested in the work of the Home for Friendless Children and the Home for Homeless Women, having been at different times a director of both institutions.

Mr. Hollenback's act in giving to the city in 1907 a beautiful park site of one hundred acres, since named Hollenback Park, was the first step in the development of Wilkes-Barre's present park system.

A mere recital of the many activities of this remarkable life, however varied and unusual, would fail in giving the true estimate of the personality of the man. It would have been necessary to meet him in the office where he so often listened with courteous attention, kindly sympathy and response to recitals of need and pleas for help. Or to listen to his quick replies of ever ready wit which so often enlivened the dull sessions of business or brought a season of fun and laughter to cheer the harassing cares of civic committees. Or to see him in the home amidst the loving and sympathetic relationships of family and neighborly life.

Upon the occasion of his ninetieth birthday an engrossed hand-illumined resolution of esteem, affection and congratulation, signed by officers of all the organizations with which he was connected, was sent to Mr. Hollenback. The resolution said in part:

Your fellow-citizens . . . desire to show their earnest appreciation of the life you have led before them and the example you have so nobly expressed of uprightness, generosity, blamelessness and purity, civic virtue and true Christian character and living. The privilege is rarely given to a community to have in its midst a citizen who, during a long and useful career, by his constant and unchanging devotion to high ideals and his love and goodness towards his fellow-men, has maintained the high esteem, respect and regard of every one and made his example a model and an inspiration for others to pattern after and to follow.

This long and useful life ended for this world June 19, 1923, but its influence will make itself felt for generations to come. Due partly to his early life spent in

outdoor activities on his father's farm and to the chance of inheritance, as well as to a life of temperate, self-denying habits. Mr. Hollenback enjoyed a constitution of remarkable endurance and elasticity. With the exception of some minor illnesses in earlier years he never had a serious illness until in his eightieth year he suffered an attack of pneumonia. For several years after this illness, or until his ninetieth year, he spent part of the winter months in Florida accompanied by one of his daughters, thus preserving in a good degree his wonderful health.

His close touch with business, church and civic affairs was retained until the last year of his life, when his extreme age made a life of greater leisure and retirement necessary. To the very last of his long life of over ninety-six years he retained his keen mental qualities, his quick sense of humor, his elastic step and erect carriage, while his eyesight and hearing were but slightly impaired.

Mr. Hollenback married three times. His first wife, Anna E., daughter of Eli Beard, of Troy, New York, and later of Brooklyn, New York, he married, October 25, 1854. She died September 11, 1864. On December 13, 1866, he married (second) Frances Josephine, daughter of John Woodward, of New York City, who died April 9, 1872. On June 18, 1874, he married (third) Amelia Beard, sister of his first wife. She died December 19, 1918. By his first wife his children were: Walter M., who died in childhood; Samuel, who died in infancy; and Emily B. (married to Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre). His second wife bore him three children: Eleanor J. (married to Murray Gibson, of Philadelphia, and later, Merion, Pennsylvania); Josephine W. (married to Louis V. Twyeffort, of Brooklyn, New York, and later Paris, France); and Anna W., who resides in Wilkes-Barre. His third wife's children were: Julia A., who died in infancy; Amelia B., and Juliette G. Of these nine children only four daughters, Mrs. Lewis H. Taylor, Mrs. Murray Gibson, Anna W. Hollenback, and Amelia B. Hollenback, survive him.

Of the many editorial and personal testimonials on the life and works of this man, who was one of Wilkes-Barre's most noted citizens, the tribute from the directors of the Miners Bank is one of the most illuminating and sympathetic. In part it reads:

The fundamental element (in Mr. Hollenback's character) was a firm faith in the Christian religion, constantly manifest in his deep spiritual devotion to its beliefs, as well as in his undeviating practical fidelity to its duties.

It was inevitable that from such a nature should come, by the law of growth, and not by mere softness of the heart, the enlightened philanthropy which formed another element of his life and which found benevolent exercises in a multitude of worthy objects, civic, educational, religious and charitable.

Notwithstanding his strong tendency to be conservative, he was eminently and intelligently progressive, a public-spirited citizen having in view and at heart community advancement along all proper lines. This quality brought him into intimate connection with all the large enterprises which have contributed to the development of the region, and to which he gave unstinted support in money and management.

His gentle speech, kind heart, quiet humor, unvarying affability, simple, unswerving life, gave him a hold upon the affection of all who knew him.

The memorial window in the First Presbyterian Church, given by Mr. Hollenback's family, was unveiled June 8, 1924, and a memorial service called back to the minds of his friends the beautiful character of the man and the untiring, devoted service expressed in the life just closed.

JOHN H. UHL—Few business men are better known in Wilkes-Barre than is John H. Uhl, president of the Penn Tobacco Company, manufacturers of tobacco, whose plant and offices are located at No. 454 Main Street, in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Uhl has been identified with this concern since his graduation from Princeton University in 1912, and has fully demonstrated his ability in this connection. He is a member of numerous fraternal, business, and philanthropic organizations.

Russell Uhl, father of Mr. Uhl, was the manager of the Penn Tobacco Company for fourteen years, and was holding that position at the time of his death, which occurred April 4, 1914, when he was forty-nine years of age. He is survived by his widow, Sarah (James) Uhl, who lives in Wilkes-Barre (1029) and the following children: John H., of further mention; James, who is a resident of Daytona Beach, Florida; Margaret, who married James H. Devereux, of Norfolk, Virginia.

John H. Uhl was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1890, but was brought to Wilkes-

Barre by his parents when he was four years of age. Here he attended the public schools and the Harry Hillman Academy, after which he prepared for college in the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. When his preparatory course was completed he matriculated in Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Literature. He then spent one year at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia. In 1913 he returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of the Penn Tobacco Company, as a salesman. Upon the death of his father in 1914, he was made vice-president and manager of the company, and in 1928 he was elected president. Mr. Uhl is a member of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, also of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. He has served on the boards of various philanthropic organizations. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and a member of the board of directors of the Wyoming Valley Crippled Children Association. Politically, he is an Independent. Fraternally, he is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Irem Country Club and of the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

John H. Uhl was married, November 28, 1913, to Rebecca U. Magraw, of Helena, Montana, daughter of Henry S. and Eugenia (Norton) Magraw. Mr. and Mrs. Uhl have seven children: John H., Jr., Russell H., Robert P., Richard R., Margaret E., William M., and Eleanor J. The family home is in Kingston.

HARRY A. WHITEMAN—As the head of the firm of H. A. Whiteman and Company, a wholesale paper and stationery establishment of Wilkes-Barre, Harry A. Whiteman holds a prominent place in the business life of the city and of this section of Pennsylvania. The company was established on January 1, 1900, and is now one of the largest wholesale paper establishments in northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Whiteman, who is a member of an old family of Pennsylvania, is active in civic and social affairs, and is affiliated with several organizations and fraternal orders.

He is a son of Stephen J. and Lydia Ann (Major) Whiteman, the former of whom was born in 1848, and died in 1928, and the latter of whom died at the age of seventy-six years; and on the paternal side of his family is a grandson of Daniel J. and Eleanor (De Reamer) Whiteman. The Whiteman family was among the first to settle in Berks County, Pennsylvania; and Eleanor De Reamer, who came of French stock, was a native of New Jersey. Stephen J. Whiteman, a son of Daniel J. and Eleanor (De Reamer) Whiteman, married Lydia Ann Major, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Harry A., who is the head of the paper and stationery company, and who will be discussed at greater length in this article. 2. Frank A., who is a member of the same firm. 3. E. Victor, also of this paper company. 4. Ruth, who is the wife of Stanley K. Walborn, of Wilkes-Barre.

Harry A. Whiteman was born in Lehman, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in July, 1870; attended the public schools of this city, and later became a student at the Harry Hillman Academy. When he left school, he became associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business under the name of Whiteman and Patterson. Subsequently, when they sold their interest in the grocery business, they established the wholesale paper and stationery firm known as H. A. Whiteman and Company, which is recognized generally in this part of Pennsylvania and elsewhere for the high quality of its product. Mr. Whiteman, as the head of this firm, has come to be known widely throughout his community for his business talents and ability, and is highly respected as one of the substantial citizens of Wilkes-Barre. He is keenly interested in civic matters and is ready at all times to take part in whatever movement he believes will tend toward the improvement of the civic, social, or industrial conditions of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley. Active in a fraternal way, Mr. Whiteman is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No.

61; the Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Irem Temple Country Club; and is a Past Master Mason by service. He is a member of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, of which organization he was president in 1921; a member of the Rotary Club, of this city; and a member of the board of trustees of the Homeopathic Hospital of Wilkes-Barre. His religious affiliation is with the Kingston Presbyterian Church, of which he is not only a member but also a trustee.

Mr. Whiteman married, October 25, 1900, Jane Lucas, of Philadelphia, a daughter of John and Hannah Lucas, of Philadelphia. Harry A. and Jane (Lucas) Whiteman had three children: 1. Jean L., who is unmarried and living at home. 2. Marian, who died in childhood. 3. Miriam, who died at the age of thirteen years.

HON. FRANK WOODRUFF WHEATON, distinguished lawyer, a notable citizen, and a leading business man of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is everywhere regarded as a motive force for community progress. He belongs to a family long a part of American history. The Ballou Genealogy, in noting the marriage of Sarah Ballou and Moses Wheaton, says that this Moses probably was a descendant of the Wheatons of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. As a matter of fact, Moses Wheaton, who married Sarah Ballou, was a descendant of Robert Wheaton, the immigrant ancestor of the Wheaton family in America, who came from England in 1636 and joined the colony of planters at Salem, Massachusetts, when he was about thirty years old. He married there Alice Bowen, daughter of Richard Bowen, and in 1645 moved with his family to Rehoboth, where he died in 1696.

Moses Wheaton, of Richmond, New Hampshire, a descendant of Robert Wheaton, is recognized as the progenitor of the Wheaton-Ballou families who in later generations have been important in public life, in the professions, and in business. He married in Richmond, New Hampshire, October 14, 1781, Sarah Ballou, born in Scituate, Rhode Island, May 4, 1763, who died October 15, 1824. She was the daughter of Rev. Maturin and Lydia (Harris) Ballou, her father, in early life a farmer and mechanic, having become a Baptist preacher at the age of thirty in 1752. The Ballou family is descended from Maturin Ballou, and his wife Hannah Piki, the husband being a proprietor of the Providence plantations in the colony of Rhode Island, a follower of the fortunes of Roger Williams, one of the signers of the compact, and one of the principal personages of the Providence settlement. The line of descent was through his son, John Ballou, of Providence, married to Hannah Garrett; their son, Peter Ballou, likewise of Providence, married Rebecca Esten; their sons, Peter Ballou and the Rev. Maturin Ballou mentioned above. The fourth son of Moses and Sarah (Ballou) Wheaton was Moses Ballou Wheaton, born in Richmond, New Hampshire, September 9, 1790, died in Jackson, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1860. Moses Wheaton added his middle name to his nomenclature on permission of the legislative act making the adoption of Ballou legal for him. He is believed to have moved from Richmond to Pennsylvania shortly after his marriage, before 1815, and to have settled in Jackson, where he was a farmer and cooper. "He inherited good physique and mental stamina from his ancestors on both sides; and so did his wife. They reared their large family well, and left a good memory"—This excerpt from the Ballou Genealogy epitomizes the family history of those Americans whose virtues have made America the country it is today. Moses Ballou Wheaton married, November 26, 1812, Mary Aldrich, born in Richmond, New Hampshire, September 24, 1794, died in Jackson, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1875, daughter of Nathaniel Aldrich and Cleopatra (Ransdell) Aldrich.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Wheaton, ninth child and third son of Moses Ballou and Mary (Aldrich) Wheaton, was born in Jackson, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1826. He attended the district schools near his home and Hartford Academy, an educational institution of excellent repute in that day, then under the charge of Rev. Lyman Richardson. Dr. Wheaton studied medicine with his brother, Dr. W. W. Wheaton, attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, Rochester, New York, and practiced his profession from 1849 to 1858 in Bradford and Susquehanna counties, Pennsylvania, and in Binghamton, New York. During the war of 1861-65 he was on the iron-clad monitor "Dictator." The last years of his life were given over to the practice of dentistry, in Binghamton until 1873, and then in Wilkes-Barre, until his retirement. Thomas Jefferson Wheaton married, April 10, 1851, Maria T. Woodruff, born June 6, 1831, daughter of Lewis H. Woodruff, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, born there February 25, 1798, and died in Wilkes-Barre, June 25, 1875. His wife was Almida Hutchinson, whom he married March 21, 1830. Lewis H. Woodruff was educated at Hamilton College, became a leading citizen of Dimock, Pennsylvania, where he built the first academy in the town and had a large part in the erection of the Presbyterian Church. His first American ancestor was Matthew Woodruff, of Hartford and Farmington, Connecticut, a proprietor of the second town in 1640, and the line descended through his son, Matthew; his son, John; his son, Samuel, who married Anna Judd; their son, Deacon Samuel, of Litchfield, who married Anne Nettleton; their son, Andrew Woodruff, who married Miranda Orton; and their son, Lewis H. Woodruff, whose daughter, Maria T., became Mrs. Wheaton, mother of the subject of this record. There were four children: Florence E., born March 19, 1852, died August 17, 1854; Frank Woodruff, born August 27, 1855, of further mention; Jessie E., born May 23, 1858, married (first), October 21, 1879, Samuel R. Rhoads, who died May 23, 1882; and (second) Henry H. Sherman; Kittie A., born December 2, 1866; married, February 10, 1886, William S. Kelly, and resides in Wilkes-Barre.

Hon. Frank Woodruff Wheaton, son of Dr. Thomas Jefferson and Maria T. (Woodruff) Wheaton, was born in Binghamton, New York, August 27, 1855. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools and in the Binghamton Central High School, from which he graduated in 1873. He prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and in Binghamton, New York, under the tutelage of Rev. E. S. Frisbie, noted educator, graduate of Amherst College, and for many years president of Wells College, Aurora, New York. Mr. Wheaton then graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877. On his return to Wilkes-Barre, he read law in the office of E. P. and J. V. Darling, winning admission to the Luzerne County Bar September 2, 1879.

In the forty-eight years which have intervened since that date, Mr. Wheaton has built up a commanding reputation as a wise, forceful, and idealistic lawyer, and an astute business man. His early law partner was Daniel S. Bennet, who died in 1885. His second was John Vaughan Darling, who had been his legal preceptor and who died not many years later. Judge Wheaton then allied himself with a law firm of which he was the senior member, Wheaton, Darling and Woodward, remaining in this connection from 1892 to 1901. Appointed in 1901 judge of the newly created office in Luzerne County by Governor Stone, Judge Wheaton was elected to this office without opposition the following November, to a ten-year term. Resigning April 1, 1907, Judge Wheaton resumed his large and lucrative private practice. Professional triumphs came to him in the shape of selection for the office of general counsel of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, of which he is chairman of the board of directors. Judge Wheaton is also director and general counsel for the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and for the Wilkes-Barre Railway Corporation of Luzerne County, while he is general counsel for Cox Brothers and Company, Inc., of Wilkes-Barre.

All these outstanding achievements and responsibilities have not prevented Judge Wheaton's active participation in civic affairs. He is a Republican and for three years sat in the city council, not, however, as a political adherent, but as a public-spirited citizen. He has been permanent chairman of the Republican State convention and county chairman for Luzerne. His professional affiliations are with the Luzerne County Bar, the Pennsylvania State Bar, and the American Bar associations. He is a trustee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre, a member of the Alumni Advisory Board of Yale University, and for many years was trustee of Lafayette College. His church is St. Stephen's Episcopal, of which he is a liberal supporter. He belongs to Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Yale Club of New York; the Scroll and Key Society; the Delta Kappa; the Phi Theta Psi; the Delta Kappa Epsilon; the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre; the Fox Hill Country Club; and the Concordia Club.

On May 16, 1878, Judge Wheaton married L. Maria Covell, of Binghamton, New York, born in Tolland, Connecticut, and of old New England stock.



F. W. Wheaton

DONALD O. COUGHLIN—Some men prefer to devote their business careers to one particular activity and subordinate everything else to it; others find profit and pleasure in diversifying. Science and the professions usually attract less men who maintain multifarious interests, yet when they do they are often the better for the acquisition. In Donald O. Coughlin, well known Wilkes-Barre lawyer, is furnished an illustration of the man who makes the law his main activity, but is still so versatile that he can give much time to financial, commercial, educational, and social pursuits. A fair idea of Mr. Coughlin's range may be had from the statement that he is the surviving member of his father's law firm, vice-president of the Ford automobile agency in Wilkes-Barre, known as Motor Twins, Incorporated; is president of a bank and a coal company; is engaged in work for the Girl Scouts of America; belongs to several fraternal orders; and devotes some time to post-World War military activities. The point in his case is that he is not only an able lawyer with a fine practice, but that he is such a good business man that he makes a splendid success of these other activities. In addition, he is possessed of such an intensely human side that he is welcome company everywhere, has plenty of close friends, and out of the highness of his heart gives generously to every worthy charity and public enterprise.

Donald O. Coughlin was born in Luzerne, a suburb of Wilkes-Barre, August 2, 1894, son of the late Dennis O. Coughlin, for forty-five years one of the leading lawyers of Luzerne County, and Emma (Hughes) Coughlin. His grandfather, John Coughlin, was a native of Luzerne County and a highly respected farmer. His father served as chief deputy internal revenue collector of the city for eight years under appointment of President Grover Cleveland. For many years he had been a trustee of the Luzerne Methodist Episcopal Church, and had served as a lay delegate to many important conferences. Mrs. Coughlin, the mother, was a woman of character and fortitude who made many sacrifices to put her family in the position of accomplishments such as have been attained by her industrious son.

Mr. Coughlin received his early educational training in the local schools of his borough, where he made a very good record, and in 1910 was graduated from the Luzerne High School, and in 1911 from the Wilkes-Barre High School. He thereupon entered LaFayette College at Easton, from which institution he graduated in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He soon entered the law office of his father at Wilkes-Barre, where he read law and studied in preparation for the State bar examinations, which he passed and was admitted September 1, 1921. He and his father then formed a partnership known as Coughlin & Coughlin, which maintained offices in the Miners' Bank Building and built up a most gratifying practice. Mr. Coughlin enlisted in the United States Army, Infantry Division, May 11, 1917, a little over a month after war had been declared upon Germany. He attended the First Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, at Sackett Harbor, New York, and then was transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, where he was assigned to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Depot Brigade as sergeant. Here he remained until he was discharged as a first sergeant May 3, 1919. When the American Legion was organizing in Pennsylvania, Mr. Coughlin succeeded in rallying the veterans of Kingston, where the Coughlin family makes its home, and assisted in the organization of the West Side Post of that organization, of which he is a charter member and director and for three years served as its adjutant; this post, by the way, is now one the largest in the State.

In July, 1920, Mr. Coughlin became one of the founders and a director of the West Side Trust Company of Kingston, and on January 10, 1922, he was elected president of this institution, which has grown and flourished. Since then he has been made president of the Glenview Coal Company, retail coal dealers, and vice-president of the Motor Twins, Incorporated, which concern does one of the largest businesses in Pennsylvania in the Ford automobile and truck. To a less extent he is interested in collateral enterprises. He is much interested in outdoor affairs and is a director of the Wyoming Valley Girl Scouts of America. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, having membership in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a leading member and former first vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre Lions' Club, of which he has been a director since

it was established. He and his family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Coughlin married, September 17, 1919, Margaret Perrin, daughter of Fred and Barbara (Wallace) Perrin, of Forty Fort. Two daughters, Barbara Ruth, born November 30, 1920, and Nancy Jean, born July 26, 1926, have blessed their union.

WILLIAM J. TREMBATH—For almost three-score years William J. Trembath has resided in Wilkes-Barre and for the last forty years has been an active and prominent member of the legal profession. Today he is one of the most highly respected members of the Luzerne County Bar and, with unimpaired faculties, is one of the oldest lawyers in active practice in the county. Mr. Trembath was born in the town of Ballarat, Australia, the place famed in history as the rich gold-bearing locality of Australia, December 16, 1859, and was the son of Thomas and Adelaide (Love) Trembath, both natives of Penzance, Cornwall, England, who left England for Australia some three years before Mr. Trembath's birth. Mr. Trembath's mother died when he was but eighteen months of age and his father decided to return to his native land. After three years in England Mr. Trembath's father again felt the urge to travel and he came to America, bringing with him his young son. In 1871 Mr. Trembath's father arrived in Wilkes-Barre and was so satisfied with the city that he decided to locate there permanently.

The son attended the public schools and later entered the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. LaFayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, was the next rung in Mr. Trembath's scholastic ladder and he graduated from that institution in the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning to Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Trembath began the study of law in the offices of Nathaniel Taylor and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar on December 10, 1888. For the last forty years Mr. Trembath has been in active practice in Luzerne County. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, for twenty-three years a member of the school board of the Borough of Kingston, and for many years has been a member of Grace Episcopal Church at Kingston, serving for a lengthy period as an officer of the church. Mr. Trembath was appointed in 1921 by Governor William Cameron Sproul as a member of a commission organized for the purpose of revising and codifying the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania and, by unanimous choice of that body, he was selected to officiate as chairman: "The General Poor Relief Act" that was proposed by the Commission was adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the session of 1925. Since 1917 Mr. Trembath has served as a member of the Poor Board for the Central District of Luzerne County. He is connected in an executive capacity with the Peoples National Bank at Edwardsville, Luzerne County, holding the position of president of that institution since its organization in 1910. He is a Democrat in politics but has never taken a very active part in political life.

Mr. Trembath married (first), June 20, 1890, Sarah B. Colley, of Kingston, who died in 1903, a daughter of William H. and Elizabeth G. (Arey) Colley. He married, second, in 1907, Mrs. Isabel (Hested) Carter, of New Albany, Bradford County, daughter of Joseph T. and Celestia (Ormsby) Hested. Mr. Trembath has five children: 1. Thomas Wayne, assistant principal of the high school in Camden, New Jersey. 2. Elizabeth Adelaide, a graduate of Kingston High School, and of State College, Pennsylvania, completing in three years the four-years course in chemistry. She was employed prior to the war by Heintz and Company, during the war by the Atlas Powder Company and subsequent to the war by the Roessler and Haessler Chemical Company, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. She died, unmarried, in 1922. 3. Nathaniel Taylor, a member of the class of 1918, LaFayette College, but left before his graduation to enlist in Canada as a member of the Royal Flying Corps, later transferred to Squadron No. 1, Royal Air Force. After seventeen months active service, with five enemy planes to his credit, he was sent down from the air and became a prisoner for the last six weeks of the war. He is now manager of the Dorrance Realty Corporation and the Valmont Development Company, of Wilkes-Barre, and secretary of the Guarantee Title and Mortgage Company. 4. Karl Colley, in the employ of Montgomery, Ward and Company. 5. Robert Ware, educated at LaFayette College and graduate of Dickinson Law School, class of 1925, as Bachelor of Laws, and admitted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar February 22, 1927.

GENERAL ASHER MINER, who at the time of his death was retired from the Pennsylvania National Guard with the rank of major-general, a man with a particularly brilliant military record, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, particularly Wilkes-Barre, and a direct descendant of one of the most prominent families in America, was born November 14, 1860, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. General Miner was a son of the Hon. Charles A. Miner; a great-great-grandson of Seth Miner, who was an ensign in the Connecticut line and who served on the staff of General Jedediah Huntington in the American Revolutionary War; a great-grandson of General William Ross who, as a boy of sixteen, served at the time of the Wyoming Massacre and afterwards held various official positions in the militia, including major-general. A beautiful sword was presented to General Ross, bearing the following inscription: "Capt. William Ross—The Supreme Executive Council present this mark of their approbation acquired by your firmness in support of the laws of the Commonwealth on the 4th of July, 1788." General Asher Miner's great-uncle, Joseph Miner, served in the Mexican War as a lieutenant of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; and his father, the Hon. Charles A. Miner, served during the Civil War as a sergeant of the 30th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers.

In Pennsylvania history, the Miners of the Wyoming Valley trace their ancestry back to the pioneers Asher and Charles Miner. In America the family dates back to Thomas Miner who came to this country from England, landing at Salem, Massachusetts, during the year 1630, at the time of the founding of that colony. The complete family line is traced down with clarity from Henry Miner, who died in England during the year 1359 A. D.

Asher Miner received his education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, and he later attended the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and, still later, the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts. In the year of 1879 he was employed by the firm of Miner & Thomas, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the United States, having been founded in the year 1795, and it was there that he received his early training in the milling trade and its various ramifications. With this concern he filled practically every position of importance, up to and including general manager, having been appointed thus in the year 1887. In 1894, he was instrumental in the consolidation of Miner & Company and Hillard & Brother, forming the Miner-Hillard Milling Company, of which he was appointed vice-president and general manager. Upon the death of his father, the Hon. Charles A. Miner, Asher Miner then became the president of this organization. Asher Miner was also active in a number of outside interests, among the more important of which were the offices he filled as president of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade, the Pennsylvania Millers' Association, the National White Corn Millers' Association, the Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and as a director of several other organizations.

An ardent supporter of the Republican party, this member of the Miner family served the people of his community as a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, having been a member of that body during the session of 1906-07. He was also active in his club and social life, for he was fraternally affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 422, Free and Accepted Masons, and he was a member and the vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and a member of the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

It is for his military service, however, that Asher Miner is best known, for he began as a private in the National Guard, and he ended his service as a major-general in Pennsylvania National Guard. He enlisted as a private, in the year 1884, in Company D, 9th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, and he was promoted through the various grades until he had reached the rank of captain in this unit. Then, in 1895, he was appointed by Governor Hastings to fill the post of general-inspector of rifle practice, and to hold the rank of colonel. At this time the National Guard was enlisted in the service of the United States for service in the Spanish-American War. The 9th Infantry was called into action in this war, and Colonel Miner was ordered to command the 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, which never actually went into service. After being in readiness for several months, and during this time attending the in-

auguration of Governor Stone, it was disbanded after the termination of hostilities with Spain with several other organizations of its kind. Colonel Miner was recommissioned with the rank of colonel, 9th Infantry, on February 11, 1907, and he served until the expiration of his commission, in 1912. On March 7, 1916, he was recommissioned to the same rank again, and soon after the regiment was reorganized as a light artillery unit, becoming the 3rd Pennsylvania Field Artillery, on August 16, 1916, and on September 8, 1916, he was mustered into the United States Service at Mt. Gretna, serving with his regiment along the Mexican Border Patrol, particularly near El Paso, Texas. This continued until March 13, 1917, when the regiment left El Paso, Texas, for home stations and was mustered out of Federal service on March 29, 1917. For duty in the World War, Colonel Miner answered the call of President Woodrow Wilson, as commanding officer of the 3rd Pennsylvania Field Artillery, later the 109th Field Artillery, 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, 28th Division, United States Army. He continued in this command until he was severely wounded in action on the battlefields of France. On July 15, 1917, a camp was established at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and this was named "Camp Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts." The entire regiment remained in this camp until September 7, 1917, when it departed for Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, to join its brigade and division. Under Colonel Miner's supervision an intensive training program was followed until December 31, 1917, when Colonel Miner was ordered to report at the Field Officers' Training School, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and upon completion of the course, proceeded to the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Texas, where he remained for one week, when he was obliged to accept a leave of absence due to ill health. Upon the close of Colonel Miner's leave of absence, he returned to the regiment, and upon receipt of orders early in May, 1917, proceeded to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, to prepare for overseas service. Preparations were completed rapidly, and on May 16 orders were received to proceed to Pier No. 59, North River, New York, and embark for Europe. The commanding general of the port of embarkation directed Colonel Miner to assume command of the troops sailing on the S. S. "Justicia," which was to transport about five thousand troops for duty overseas. The embarkation of the regiment and the other troops completed, the S. S. "Justicia" sailed from New York on May 19. Liverpool, England, was reached by May 31, 1918. After a few days at Knotty Ash Camp, Liverpool, the regiment entrained for Southampton, England, where boats were obtained for transporting the command to La Havre, France, where it arrived on June 5, 1918, leaving there for its training camp near Vannes, Morbihan, France. On August 5, the initial movement of the regiment was to join the infantry of the 28th Division from which it had been detached at the time of embarkation. By August 10, all the units had arrived at Mezy, near Chateau Thierry, and marched to Fresnes, Department of Aisne. The regiment, commanded by Colonel Miner took up gun positions on August 11. It participated in the Fismes-Vesle Sector and in Oise-Aisnes offensive. For this action it remained in the line twenty-six days, being relieved on September 8. The next day the regiment proceeded to a destination, at that time unknown, and arrived in the Argonne Forest September 22, where it participated in the famous barrage of September 26, 1918, in support of the infantry in advance from Neuville to Apremont, France. Colonel Miner was wounded at Apremont, France, on October 4, 1918, and successively spent periods in Mobile Hospital No. 2; Rarecourt, Base Hospital No. 47; Beaume, Base Hospital No. 65, Brest. At Mobile Hospital No. 2 his left leg was amputated below the knee. The Colonel left Brest, France, December 17, 1918, arriving in the United States, December 24, 1918, and after a short period at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, New Jersey, was removed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia. Colonel Miner was cited for bravery, and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross under authority of General Order No. 140, War Department, December 24, 1918, by order of the Secretary of War, Peyton C. March, Chief-of-Staff, presentation taking place at Governors Island, New York, April 3, 1919, by Major-General Barry. The citation is as follows:

Colonel Asher Miner, 109th Field Artillery for extraordinary heroism in action at Apremont, France, October 4, 1918:—One of the batteries of the regiment commanded by this officer, assigned to an advance position in direct support of an infantry attack, was heavily shelled by the enemy while it was going into action. It being necessary, therefore, to take another position,



Asher Miner



Thomas M. Davis

he went forward under heavy shell fire and personally supervised the placing of the guns in the new position. He continued his efforts until he received a severe wound that later necessitated the amputation of his leg.

By Courier from General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, June 9, 1919, Colonel Miner was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal, under provision of cablegram No. 2830, March 1, 1919, from War Department to Commanding General, American Expeditionary Forces. The citation to Colonel Miner follows:

The Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to you for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as set forth below:—"Colonel Asher Miner, U. S. A., for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service.—He served with notable success as Commanding Officer, 109th Field Artillery, giving proof of high qualities of leadership, inspiring his men by his self-sacrificing devotion to duty. He maintained a creditable standard of efficiency, in that his regiment constantly furnished the most effective artillery support to the attacking infantry." By Command of General Pershing.

Colonel Miner was honorably discharged from the service of the United States, September 24, 1919. Colonel Miner was officially credited with participation in the major operations of the Fismes-Vesle sector, the Oise-Aisne offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On April 26, 1921, Colonel Miner was appointed brigadier-general in command of the 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard. He was retired as major-general on July 23, 1923. General Miner died September 2, 1924.

Major-General Asher Miner married Hetty McNair Lonsdale, a daughter of Henry Holloway Lonsdale, of New Orleans, who was a member of the celebrated Washington Artillery of Confederate fame, and he served through the entire length of the Civil War, taking part in many of the hard fought battles. General and Mrs. Miner became the parents of five children: 1. Helen Lea, who married Dr. Edward W. Bixby. 2. Elizabeth Ross, who married Neil Chrisman. 3. Major Robert Charles, whose biography follows in this work. 4. Margaret Mercer, who married Marcus Morton, Jr., of Cambridge, Massachusetts. 5. Hetty Lonsdale, who married Samuel B. Bird, of Wilmington, Delaware.

MAJOR ROBERT CHARLES MINER, vice-president and general manager of the Miner-Hillard Milling Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the scion of a particularly fine old American family, and a man of much ability and high distinction in his own right, was born April 10, 1894, at Wilkes-Barre.

Robert Charles Miner, the first son and third child of Major-General Asher and Hetty McNair (Lonsdale) Miner, received his early education at the Harry Hillman Academy in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and he later attended and graduated from the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He then attended Princeton University, graduating from there with the class of 1915, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He entered the employ of the Miner-Hillard Milling Company after graduation. On September 11, 1915, he enlisted in Company K of the 9th Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. His regiment was later converted into the 3rd Pennsylvania Field Artillery, and was on active duty along the Border during 1916 and 1917. Mr. Miner was commissioned first lieutenant of artillery during 1916, but in the month of July, 1917, in response to the proclamation issued by President Woodrow Wilson, he reported for duty in the greater activities of the World War, the United States having become embroiled in this conflict but a very few weeks before. Lieutenant Miner was permitted to retain his original commissioned rank, but was re-assigned to duty with Battery D, 109th Field Artillery which was then being mobilized at West Pittston, Pennsylvania. In the month of September, 1917, this regiment was ordered to Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia, and Lieutenant Miner accompanied it in this change. In the month of March, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of captain and placed in command of Battery D, of the 109th Field Artillery, 53rd Field Artillery Brigade, 28th Division. In the month of April, 1918, this entire brigade was ordered overseas, and in due course of time was stationed in Brittany, France, where it completed its training. On August 5, 1918 this brigade rejoined the 28th Division in action in the Fismes-Vesle Sector, and it later was under enemy fire in the Oise-Aisne offensive and the famous drive through the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It also saw active combat in the Leys-Schelte offensive

in Belgium, at which point they were fighting on November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the Armistice, when the temporary cessation of hostilities was obtained. For his bravery in action, Captain Miner was decorated with the Croix de Guerre of Belgium. Then, in the month of April, 1919, he returned to the United States with his command; and he was mustered out of service during the month of May, 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Since his return to civilian life, Robert Charles Miner has assumed the duties of his citizenship with marked interest and success. In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and he has been exceedingly active in the commercial and general affairs of his home community, Wilkes-Barre. He has since become a director of the Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Wilkes-Barre, director of the American Corn Millers' Federation, director of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce; secretary and treasurer of the Princeton Alumni Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania; and shortly after the death of his father, Major-General Asher Miner, in the month of September, 1924, was elected vice-president and general manager of the Miner-Hillard Milling Company, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the United States, a concern dating back to the year 1795 for its foundation, since which time it has steadily grown in volume of business and general commercial importance until, today, it is one of the most important milling houses in the eastern part of our land. Corn, wheat, rye and buckwheat are now milled, and this company also enjoys a large wholesale grocery trade. The market for their manufactured products covers the eastern part of the United States. They also do an extensive export business. Mills and warehouses are now maintained at Miners Mills, Wilkes-Barre, Plymouth, Pittston, and Scranton, all in Pennsylvania, and the head offices are located at No. 212 in the Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre. The officials of this concern are among the most prominent men in the northeastern part of the United States, and whose family names, like that of the present Mr. Miner, are closely identified with both the early history of the thirteen American Colonies and with administrative and operative aids of modern commerce and finance in the present generation. Mr. Miner himself has been active, not only in commerce, but also in the club and social life of the world in which he lives, and he has not lost contact with his military interests. On November 4, 1919, he was commissioned with the rank of major, Pennsylvania National Guard, and assigned in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 109th Field Artillery. He now holds membership in the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Club, the Princeton Club of New York, and the Charter Club of Princeton University.

Major Robert C. Miner married, September 23, 1925, Elizabeth Chace Carter, of Newtonville, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Miner maintain their principal residence in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the First Presbyterian Church. They have one daughter, Elizabeth C. rolina, born May 28, 1927.

THOMAS MORGAN LEWIS, district attorney of Luzerne County is regarded as one of the leading men of the community. His father, Morgan V. Lewis, came, like his wife, Gwenny (Morgan) Lewis, from Wales, to the United States when a child. He was for thirty-five years foreman of the Avondale Mines of the Glen Alden Coal Company of Luzerne County. He is a Republican, residing now in Plymouth.

Thomas Morgan Lewis, son of Morgan V. and Gwenny (Morgan) Lewis, was born in Plymouth Township, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1891. He was reared in Plymouth attending the public schools in boyhood. Later he began working for the Glen Alden Coal Company, serving in various capacities over a period of four years. He studied at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, where he was graduated in the class of 1913. Then he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Passing the Pennsylvania State Bar Examination, he was admitted to practice in the county, State and Federal courts. Mr. Lewis maintains offices at No. 1200 Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Successful as his practice has been, in political life Mr. Lewis has advanced most rapidly. He is a Republican, having served as chairman of the County Speakers' Committee for five years, and as district

chairman of the Fifth Legislative District of Luzerne County for 1924-25. He was assistant district attorney from April 1, 1924, to November 3, 1926, under Arthur H. James, present Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and it was during his service in that capacity that Mr. Lewis won prominence in several important cases. On November 3, 1926, Mr. Lewis was the unanimous choice of the Court of Luzerne County to fill the unexpired term of Arthur H. James, who resigned to accept the aforementioned office.

In 1927 Mr. Lewis aspired for a full term in the office of the district attorney. He was unopposed for the Republican nomination and at the primaries secured the nomination of all political parties. Mr. Lewis is attorney for the boroughs of Plymouth and Shickshinny in Luzerne County, and a director of the First National Bank of Plymouth, and The Wilkes-Barre Brick Company. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Greater Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, both of which organizations he has served as president; a member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Franklin Club and many fraternal organizations. Mr. Lewis is married and continues to live at Plymouth, Pennsylvania.

HON. JOHN NESBITT CONYNGHAM—Prominently associated with operating companies in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, and with financial and other corporate interests in different parts of the country, John N. Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre, is a member of an ancient and honorable family whose line traces to distinguished representatives of the Scottish peerage. Mr. Conyngham also gives close attention to the maintenance of large and valuable agricultural holdings, in the cultivation of which he takes a deep and pleasurable interest. He devotes a goodly proportion of his time and means to the support of charitable and philanthropic enterprises in the Wilkes-Barre area.

The Scottish progenitor of this well-known Pennsylvania family was Right Rev. William Conyngham, D. D., born in 1512-13, and bishop of Argyll, who was a younger son of William Conyngham, fourth earl of Glencairn in the peerage of Scotland. This William Conyngham was educated for the church, matriculated at the University of St. Andrew's, 1532; made provost of Trinity College, Edinburgh, 1538, and raised to the See of Argyll by James V, February 1, 1539.

Very Rev. Alexander Conyngham, M. A., was the grandson of Bishop William Conyngham, of Argyll, Scotland. In 1616 he was naturalized as an English subject; was the first Protestant minister of Inver and Kellymard, County Donegal, in 1611; ordained Prebend of Inver, 1611, and that of Kellymard, the same year, both in the Cathedral of Raphoe; vacated Kellymard in 1622, and Inver in 1630, on succeeding to the Deanery of Raphoe, by patent of April 27; installed, June 22, 1630, when Dean Adair was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, 1629-30. He was born about 1580, died September 3, 1660. Dean Alexander Conyngham, of Raphoe, is said to have had twenty-seven sons and daughters, four of the sons attaining their majority: 1. Alexander, died during the lifetime of his father. 2. George, of Killenlesseragh, died without male issue, of whom further. 3. Sir Albert, who was knighted and whose grandson became Marquis Conyngham, of Mount Charles. 4. William, of Ballydavit.

George Conyngham, of Killenlesseragh, County Longford, by will dated May 5, 1684, proved November 25, 1684, devised lands to his brother, William, of Ballydavit, to his nephew, Alexander, of Aighan, and his brother, Andrew; and named his brother, Sir Albert Conyngham. William Conyngham, of Ballydavit, County Donegal, by will, October 8, 1700, entails on his nephew, Alexander, of Aighan, all his land in County Donegal, with bequests to others of the family. Alexander Conyngham, of Aighan, gentleman, by will, December 27, 1701, entails land on his eldest son, Richard Conyngham, of Dublin, merchant, and on Richard's male heir, in default of which to his second son, Andrew, and on his male heir, in default of which to said Richard's right heir. These very lands ("Conyngham Reminiscences," page 185) thus limited on Richard's right heirs are found, in 1721, in possession of Captain David Conyngham, of Ballyherrin and Letterkenny, the son of Alexander Conyngham, of Rosguil, Ireland, whose will (March 21, 1778) conveyed the estate to his son, David Hayfield Conyngham, whose eldest son, Redmond (2) Conyngham, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by law would have inherited it, but at whose instance his father broke the entail, disposing of the estate for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Alexander Conyngham, of Rosguil, County Donegal, had, among his ten children: 1. Rev. William, rector of Letterkenny, who died in 1782, aged ninety-one years. 2. Captain David, of whom further. 3. Adam, of Cranford, died in 1729, father of Captain John Conyngham, who served with General Braddock when he was defeated by the Indians, in 1755. 4. Alexander, died without issue, leaving his estate to his nephews. 5. Andrew.

Captain David Conyngham, of Ballyherrin and Letterkenny, Ireland, married Katherine O'Hanlon, daughter of Redmond O'Hanlon, one of the Royal Standard Bearers of Ireland, dispossessed by Cromwell. They were the parents of children: 1. Redmond, of whom further. 2. Isabella, married David Stewart. 3. Mary, married Rev. Thomas Plunkett, and they had William Conyngham, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Baron Plunkett, and Captain David Plunkett, of the American Army, 1776-83. 4. Alexander, died in Philadelphia, October 14, 1748. 5. Hannah, married Rev. Oliver MacCausland, Rector of Finlängen, Ireland. 6. Catherine, married Colonel Sir David Ross, of Ireland. 7. Isabella Hanlon. 8. Martha. 9. Margaret. 10. Lydia. 11. Elizabeth. The last four-named daughters died unmarried.

Redmond Conyngham, Esq., son of Captain David and Katherine (O'Hanlon) Conyngham, and the founder of the American family of that name, was born in Letterkenny, Ireland, in 1719, and died there January 17, 1784. He came to Philadelphia before the Revolution, and rose to prominence as a citizen. He was a member of the mercantile house of John Maynard Nesbitt & Company. He returned to Ireland in 1766. He was succeeded in the business of J. M. Nesbitt & Company by his son, David Hayfield, of whom further. He served Christ Church of Philadelphia as vestryman and warden, and was one of the founders of St. Peter's, continuing as a member of the United parishes of Christ and St. Peter's until his death. Redmond Conyngham married, January 13, 1749, in Philadelphia, Martha Ellis, born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1731, died in Derry, Ireland, April 15, 1768, daughter of Robert and Catherine Ellis, her father a prominent Philadelphian, ironmaster and county justice. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond Conyngham were the parents of five sons and seven daughters, of whom was David Hayfield, of whom further.

David Hayfield Conyngham, son of Redmond and Martha (Ellis) Conyngham, was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1750, died March 3, 1834. He was an extremely patriotic citizen, and was one of the organizers of the first troops of the Philadelphia City Cavalry. In 1775, he succeeded his father as a partner in John Maynard Nesbitt & Company, and in the following year the latter returned to Ireland to spend the rest of his days. Later he became the senior member of the firm of Conyngham & Nesbitt, and attained the status of one of leading merchants of Philadelphia. The house of Conyngham & Nesbitt, of which he was the head, came grandly to the succor of Washington and his starving forces, in 1780, in a crucial hour of the Revolution. The firm advanced about five thousand pounds, and this proved a mighty factor towards relieving the sufferings of the soldiers. This generous and patriotic act was made the subject of heartfelt thanks to the firm by Washington himself and by Robert Morris, whose genius as a financier was placed at the disposal of the Revolutionary cause. The gift, or loan, enabled Washington to maintain the field with a renourished and encouraged force in its movement against the British. David Hayfield Conyngham married, December 4, 1779, at Whitmarsh, Pennsylvania, Mary West, born in 1758, died August 20, 1820, daughter of William West, a prominent Philadelphia merchant, and Mary Hodge, his wife, daughter of William, Jr., and Eleanor (Wormley) Hodge. They were the parents of ten children: 1. William, born September 13, 1780, died September 20, 1780. 2. Redmond, born September 19, 1781; married Elizabeth Yates, daughter of Hon. Jasper Yates of Pennsylvania. 3. Mary Martha, born August 18, 1783, died February 16, 1792. 4. Catherine, born August 29, 1786, died at Towanda, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1839; married, October 2, 1806, Ralph Peters, son of Hon. Richard Peters of Pennsylvania. 5. William, born July 7, 1788, died March 11, 1789. 6. Hannah, born January 6, 1790, died in 1809. 7. Mary, born February 11, 1793, died June 27, 1895. 8. David, born February 6, 1795, died September 1, 1853. 9. Elizabeth Isabella, born May 6, 1797. 10. John Nesbitt, of whom further.

Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D., youngest child of David Hayfield and Mary (West) Conyngham, was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1798. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in the



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John Nesbitt Conyngham



class of 1817, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, making his Master's degree in 1820, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater* in 1866. As an aspirant for the bar he studied law under the preceptorship of Hon. Joseph B. Ingersoll, a well-known attorney of Philadelphia County. Early in 1820 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and on April 3 of that year was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County. He rose steadily in the esteem of the bench and his legal brethren, and in April, 1839, he was commissioned judge of the common pleas in the Bradford and Susquehanna districts, and, in 1841, by exchange with Judge Jessup, he assumed the judicial office in Luzerne County, eventually, under appointment from Governor D. R. Porter, becoming president-judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which then comprised the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean. For practically thirty years he filled the judicial office with dignity and intelligence, characteristics which were pre-eminent in his long and useful life. Luzerne was subsequently added to the district by an act of the Legislature. Through subsequent changes, the district was made to include Luzerne County only. His political views differed on many points from those held by the Federal administration then in power, but regardless of that fact he was re-elected to office in 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War he gave his cordial support, moral and financial, to the cause of the Union, and exerted the great influence and prestige of his judicial position for the promotion of the success of the Northern Army. In 1870, on his resignation from the bench, he was made the recipient of a tribute in manuscript form from the bar of Luzerne County, judges of the United States Supreme Court and members of the judiciaries of Pennsylvania, bearing attest to his excellent character as a man and to his splendid qualifications as a judge. Judge Conyngham represented Luzerne County in the Legislature in 1840; for twelve years he was a trustee of Wilkes-Barre Academy; at the time of his death he was president of the Wilkes-Barre Tract Society, president of the Luzerne County Bible Society, president of the American Church Missionary Society, vice-president of the American Sunday School Union, and of an institution of deaf mutes in Philadelphia. He served twice as Burgess of Wilkes-Barre and was president of the Borough Council in 1849-50. He was a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming (Pennsylvania) Bank, and one of the original members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, which he served as vice-president in 1866-67 and as president in 1869. He was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre; a delegate to a special convention in Philadelphia, in 1844, held to consider the question of electing an assistant bishop in the diocese; and subsequently was a delegate to every General Convention, save one.

Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham married, December 17, 1823, Ruth Ann Butler, born January 11, 1801, died July 3, 1879, daughter of General Lord and Mary (Pierce) Butler, the former the eldest son of Colonel Zebulon and Ann (Lord) Butler, of Lyme, Connecticut, and Wilkes-Barre. Colonel Butler was the military commander of Wyoming as lieutenant-colonel of the 24th Connecticut Regiment, a soldier from his youth, rising from ensign of the Colonial forces to colonel of the 1st Connecticut Regiment of the Continental line, which rank he held when the Revolutionary War ended. He commanded the American forces at the battle of Wyoming. A personal friend of Washington, the Commander-in-Chief reposed implicit confidence in him. To John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham were born: 1. David, born June 17, 1826, died in April, 1834. 2. Colonel John Butler, a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, born September 29, 1827, died May 27, 1871; never married. 3. William Lord, of whom further. 4. Thomas Dyer, born December 11, 1831, died in New York, November 6, 1904. 5. Major Charles Miner, born July 6, 1840, who distinguished himself as an officer in the Civil War, and became prominent in mining, manufacturing and mercantile interests of his section of Pennsylvania. 6. Mary, married Charles Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre. 7. Anna Maria, married Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

The death of Judge Conyngham occurred February 23, 1871, as the result of an accident. On his way to Texas that month to bring home his invalid son, Colonel John Butler Conyngham, he fell on the railroad at Magnolia, Mississippi, and was so severely crushed under the wheels of a passenger car that he died shortly after the acci-

dent. His last words were: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." In his honor, the name Conyngham School was given to the public institution on St. Clement's Street, Wilkes-Barre.

William Lord Conyngham, third son of Hon. John Nesbitt and Ruth Ann (Butler) Conyngham, was born in Wilkes-Barre, November 1, 1829. For many years he was active as a member of the firms of Parrish & Conyngham, coal operators, and Conyngham & Paine, commission merchants. For thirty-six years he was associated with Joseph Stickney in Wilkes-Barre and New York as Conyngham & Company of Wilkes-Barre, and Stickney & Conyngham of New York and Boston; J. Hilles & Company, Baltimore, Maryland; James Boyd & Company, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Boyd, Stickney & Company, Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's anthracite coal, north, south, east and west. He was connected with many business enterprises of the Wyoming Valley also; a life member and former vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He was a loyal Republican all his life, a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, which he served for many years as vestryman.

William Lord Conyngham married, December 6, 1864, Olivia Hillard, daughter of Oliver Burr and Harriet A. (Roberts) Hillard, of Charleston, South Carolina, and Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Conyngham was descended from Captain David Hilliard (original spelling), of Little Compton, Rhode Island, son of William Hilliard, of that town, 1650; from Joseph Hilliard, of Norwich, Connecticut, and his wife, Freelove Miner, great-granddaughter of Lieutenant Thomas Miner, of Salem, Massachusetts, 1630, and Stonington, Connecticut, deputy to the General Court of Connecticut and prominent in church and colony. Lieutenant Miner's son, Captain Ephraim Miner, ensign, captain, justice, and for years deputy to the General Court, and his wife, Hannah Avery, daughter of Captain James Avery, who was equally prominent in the colony, were the grandparents of Freelove Miner, who was the only daughter of Lieutenant James Miner, of New London, Connecticut, and his wife, Abigail Eldridge, daughter of Captain Daniel Eldridge. Joseph Hilliard, of Norwich, was the father of Lieutenant Joseph Hilliard, of Killingworth, Connecticut, who served in the Revolutionary Army, and was the father of Oliver Hilliard (note change of spelling), born in October, 1773, married, in May, 1800, in Philadelphia, Ann Eliza Crawford, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. Oliver Hilliard was the father of Oliver Burr Hilliard, for many years prominent as a merchant in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Conyngham were the parents of three children: 1. John Nesbitt (2), of whom further. 2. William Hillard, a review of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 3. Ruth Butler, who died in infancy.

John Nesbitt (2) Conyngham, eldest child and son of William Lord and Olivia (Hilliard) Conyngham, was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 13, 1865, and he received his preliminary and college preparatory courses in schools of his native city, and graduated from Johns Hopkins Preparatory School, New Haven, Connecticut. He then entered Yale University, where he took a special course in the Sheffield Scientific School. After leaving Yale, he first took a position as secretary and treasurer and time-keeper with the Amnora Coal Company, in the development of their properties, and also became superintendent of that company. For many years he was associated with his father in the operation of his coal properties and distributing concerns, and became one of the most prominent men in the coal trade. An idea of the importance and ramifications of his associations in the trade is to be had from the following list of his present and former connections: He is a former president of the West End Coal Company at Mocanauqua, 1893, and of the Tioga Coal Company, New York; director of the Staples Coal Company, and Staples Transportation Company, Massachusetts; director of the Parrish Coal Company; director and vice-president of the Red Ash Coal Company. He is vice-president of the Miners' Bank; director of the Anthracite Savings Bank; president of the Bretton Woods Company, of Bretton Woods, New Hampshire; president of the Standard Register Company, of New York City; director of the Havana Marine Company, Cuba, and president of the Muskegon County Traction and Light Company, Michigan.

One of the principal channels of Mr. Conyngham's energy and thought is his farming interests, in which he has a keen pleasure and healthful diversion—this may be said to be his principal hobby, and one that he has turned to very good account. His political preferences

all lie within the province of the Republican party, to which he gives both moral and substantial support. His philanthropic and civic interests comprise the Luzerne County Humane Association and the United Charities of Wilkes-Barre, of both of which institutions he is president; the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, which he serves as director and treasurer. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and his social organizations include the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre, the Union League Club, Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club and Piping Rock Club, all of New York City. He helps perpetuate a fine family tradition of religious fellowship through his own membership and active interest in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, to which so many of the Conynghams have belonged.

John Nesbitt Conyngham married, April 18, 1895, Bertha Robinson, daughter of John Norris and Mary (Moore) Robinson, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Conyngham are liberal supporters of civic and welfare organization work in Wilkes-Barre community life, in whose circles their presence and influence are highly appreciated.

GEORGE RIDDLE WRIGHT—The Wright family of which George Riddle Wright, leading member of the Luzerne County Bar, is a worthy member, proceeds from John Wright, who came to America in 1681 with William Penn's colony of immigrant Quakers, and became the founder of the village of Wrightsville, Burlington County, New Jersey. He held commissions under King Charles II as justice of the peace and captain of militia. He married Abigail Crispin, daughter of Silas Crispin, the elder, and his wife, Mary (Stockton) Shinn, daughter of Lieutenant Richard Stockton, prominent in the annals of Long Island and New Jersey. The line of descent from John Wright to George Riddle Wright is through the following:

(II) Samuel Wright, son of John and Abigail (Crispin) Wright, was born in Wrightstown, New Jersey, in 1719, and died in 1781; he married Elizabeth Haines, daughter of Caleb Haines, of Evesham.

(III) Caleb Wright, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Haines) Wright, was born at Wrightstown, January 14, 1754; married, in 1779, Catherine Gardner, daughter of John Gardner, and in 1795 removed to the "Susquehanna Country." He purchased a farm and settled on it in Union Township, Luzerne County, two miles above Shick-shinny, where he remained until 1811, when he returned to New Jersey, where he and his wife died and were buried in the Friends' Burial Ground at East Branch, Upper Freehold, Monmouth County.

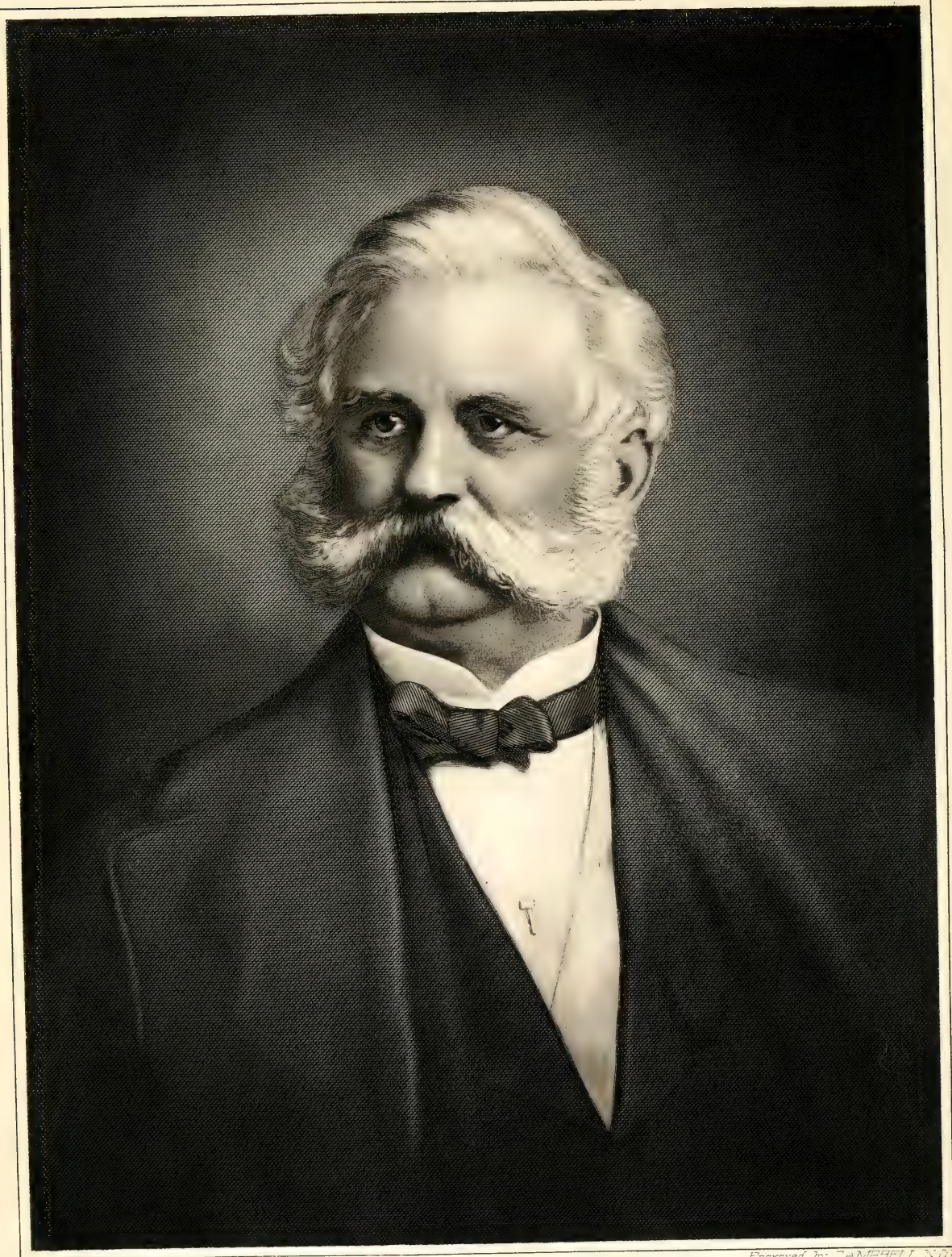
(IV) Joseph Wright, son of Caleb and Catherine (Gardner) Wright, was born May 2, 1785, and was ten years of age when his parents removed from Wrightsville to the "Susquehanna Country." When his father returned to New Jersey he was already married, and he was the only member of the family who remained in Wyoming Valley. He lived in Plymouth more than half a century, engaged in merchandising and took a prominent part in the affairs of the town. Although Joseph Wright was a loyal Quaker, he believed in bearing arms under certain circumstances, and we find him in Captain Halleck's company which in the War of 1812 marched to the defense of Baltimore. He attained the rank of sergeant, and for his services later was awarded one hundred and forty acres of public land. He married, June 15, 1807, Ellen (Hendrick) Wadhams, widow of Moses Wadhams, and daughter of John and Eunice (Bradley) Hendrick, who was a descendant in the fourth generation of Daniel Hendrick. Joseph Wright died August 14, 1855, and his wife August 6, 1872.

(V) Hendrick Bradley Wright, eldest child of Joseph and Ellen (Hendrick-Wadhams) Wright, and father of George Riddle Wright, was born April 24, 1808, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. In his youth he assisted his father on the farm and attended winter terms of school at Plymouth; in 1826 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle; at the end of his junior year he withdrew from college and entered upon the study of the law in the law office of John N. Conyngham at Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar November 8, 1831. About a year later he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Luzerne County, and in November, 1833, he was reappointed by Attorney-General Dallas. In August, 1835, he resigned on the ground that he was "politically opposed to the State administration." The anti-Masonic Party was at its zenith at this time in Pennsylvania; Wolf, Democrat, was governor, and in his campaign for reelection he was defeated by Ritner, nominee of

the anti-Masons. Mr. Wright, then twenty-seven, was prominent in Luzerne County as a member of the anti-Masonic party. In 1835 he was elected and commissioned colonel of the Wyoming Volunteer Regiment, Second Brigade, Eighth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, which commission he held until 1842. He succeeded well in his practice, and at times gave attention to politics. After having filled local offices he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, and was offered strong support if he would run for the Senate, but he declined, and was elected to a third term in the lower branch. At the opening of the next session he was chosen speaker, in which position he strongly opposed the Porter wing. In the 1844 National Democratic Convention held at Baltimore he acted as delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania, and was chosen temporary chairman, and then permanent chairman, over the deliberations of the body which nominated James K. Polk for the Presidency; this action displeased Colonel Wright's faction, which had consistently opposed Polk. In October, 1850, he ran strongly for Congress, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Henry M. Fuller. Two years later, however, Colonel Wright defeated Mr. Fuller. In 1854 their names again headed the ticket, and this time Fuller was successful. In March, 1856, Colonel Wright was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and was elected its chairman. He advocated the nomination of James Buchanan by the Democrats as their offering for the Presidency. In 1858 he was substitute delegate to the State Convention and chairman of the committee on resolutions. In 1861 he was the candidate of the War Democratic party for Congress, and obtained an overwhelming endorsement at the polls. He strongly opposed the secession of the Southern States from the Union, but voted against a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. When criticized for this stand, he replied: "I voted against the bill for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and it is my purpose to vote against any bill abolishing slavery anywhere, without the consent of the people in the State where it exists; and in doing this I will violate no pledge that I ever assumed, either by word or implication, in the remotest degree."

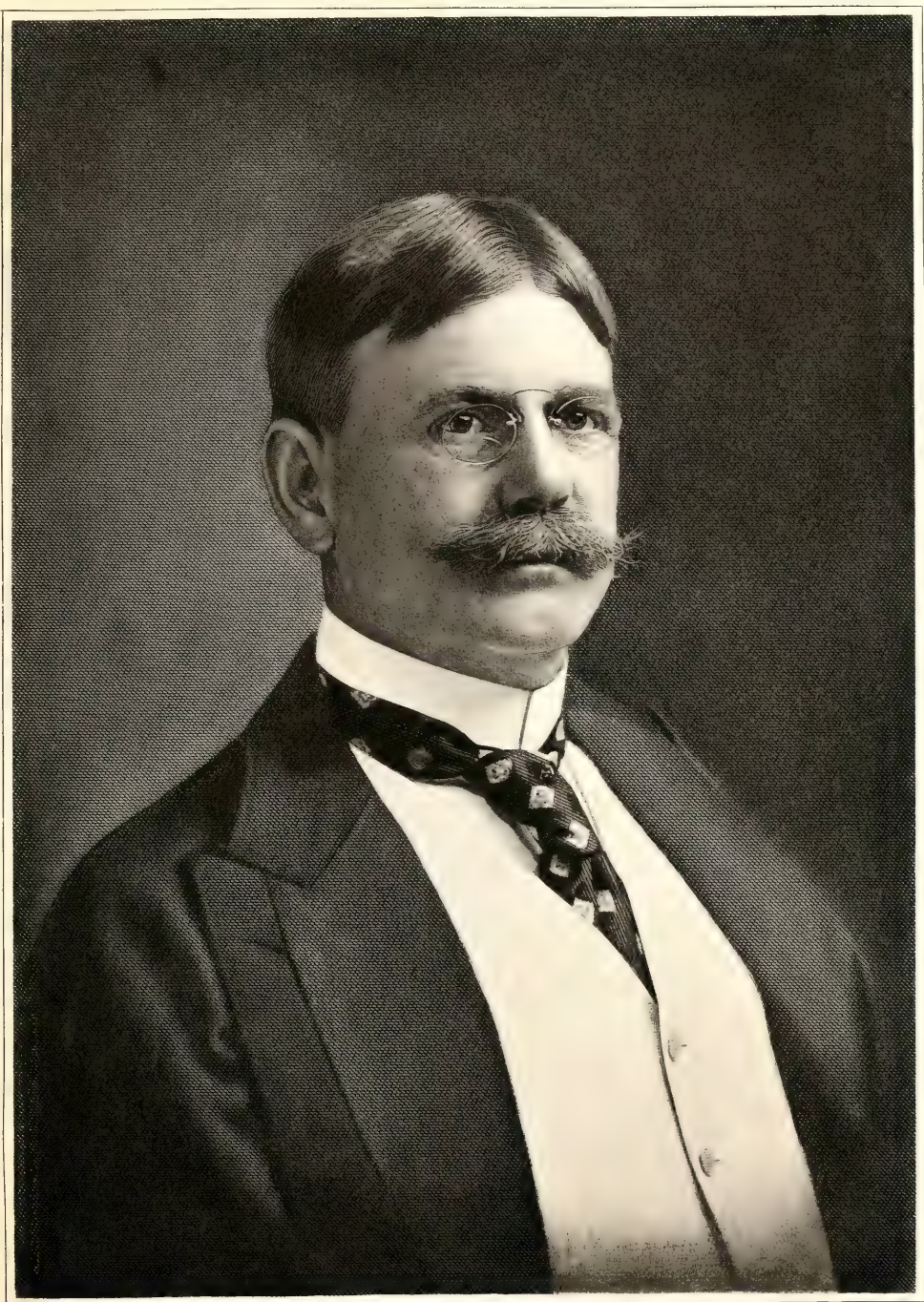
In March, 1863, Colonel Wright returned to his home and the extensive law practice which circumstances had forced him to relinquish when he went to represent his constituency in Washington. In 1871 he published "A Practical Treatise on Labor," which had originally appeared in a series of articles in the "Anthracite Monitor," under the *nom de plume* of "Vindicator." He published in April, 1873, "Historical Sketches of Plymouth." In 1872, during strenuous political times, Colonel Wright was again called upon to bear the Democratic standard for Congress, but he met with defeat. At Erie in 1873 he presided over the Democratic State Convention, and until 1875 served as chairman of the State committee. He was elected to Congress in 1876 and again in 1878. With the conclusion of the Forty-ninth Congress in 1881, Colonel Wright closed his political career, after eleven years of faithful service in State and National legislatures; and at this time he also gave up the practice of law and business affairs, and retired to the inner sanctuary of contemplation at his country residence on the shores of Shawanese Lake, some twelve miles from Wilkes-Barre. His local honors included membership in the first board of trustees of the Wyoming Athenaeum; first president of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association; an organizer and president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company; stockholder and director of the Second National Bank; and presidency of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society.

Colonel Wright married at Wilkes-Barre, April 21, 1835, Mary Ann Bradley Robinson, born at Wilkes-Barre, June 9, 1818, died here September 8, 1871, only daughter of John W. Robinson and Ann (Butler) Robinson, and granddaughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler. She was a descendant of the fifth generation of the Duxbury pastor, Rev. John Robinson, and a descendant of the seventh generation of Major William Bradford. She was an eighth generation descendant of Governor William Bradford, Mayflower leader and second governor of the Colony of Massachusetts. Other ancestors included Rev. James Fitch, of Saybrook, later Norwalk, Connecticut; and Major-General John Mason, leader of the Connecticut forces in the Pequot War and at one time deputy of the colony. Her father, John W. Robinson, born at Norwich, Connecticut, April 5, 1779, was the eldest child of Samuel and Priscilla (Metcalfe) Robinson; great-grandson of Rev. John Robinson, able but eccentric pastor of the church at Duxbury, Massachusetts.



Engraved by CAMPBELL N.Y.

Alvan B. Wright



Geo. R. Wright

The children of Hendrick Bradley and Mary A. B. (Robinson) Wright were ten: 1. and 2. Charles Robinson and Ellen Hendrick, twins, born and died in 1836. 3. Joseph (1827-62), served in the Civil War on the side of the Union. 4. Ann Augusta, born June 18, 1839. 5. Mary Elizabeth (1841-88), married Christopher Eldredge Hawley, mining engineer. 6. Caroline Griffin, born September 28, 1844. 7. Hendrick Bradley, (1847-1880). 8. George Riddle, of whom further. 9. Ellen Hendrick (1852), married, in 1872, Thomas Graeme, native of Virginia, resident of Wilkes-Barre. 10. Charles Robinson Wright (1854-60).

Colonel Wright died at Wilkes-Barre, September 2, 1881, and three days later was interred in the Holleback Cemetery. Of him it was said, "Charity and benevolence were the ruling features of his heart. The distribution of his holiday loaves to the poor, a practice he continued for years; his acts of generosity to the poor the year round; his aid to people in debt, contributions to public charities, and various subscriptions for public purposes, all indicated in him the existence of that priceless feature of exalted manhood and the true ornament of human life."

(VI) George Riddle Wright was born in Wilkes-Barre, November 21, 1851, son of Hendrick B. and Mary Ann Bradley (Robinson) Wright. He was educated at Wilkes-Barre and attended private schools and Edge Hill Academy at Princeton, New Jersey. In September, 1869, he entered Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later with the degree of Master of Arts. He won the senior gold medal for oratory in a competition at Clisophic Literary Hall. Then he returned to Wilkes-Barre and began the study of law in the office of his father, and in 1875 was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar. In the summer of 1877 he was tendered a nomination to Congress by the committee appointed by the Labor Convention; he could easily have been elected, as the whole ticket went through that fall, but he refused the nomination.

Mr. Wright is a member of the American Bar Association, the County and State Bar associations; he served as president of the United Charities of Wilkes-Barre from 1895 to 1901. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Robinson Genealogical Society of Boston, the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society, and the University and Princeton clubs of New York. In 1896 he was a gold standard Democrat, and was an elector in the nomination of Palmer and Buckner in opposition to the Bryan free silver standard. He declined nomination on the Democratic ticket for Congress at the time Judge Lynch was elected from the Eleventh District, and also declined the nomination for the Legislature and State Senator. For twelve years he was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, three years its president; for several years he was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company. In 1906 he organized the First National Bank at Dallas, Luzerne County, and for twenty-one years has been its capable president. He is a member and attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is unmarried.

REV. MICHAEL E. LYNOTT—Head of St. Ignatius Parish, Kingston, the Rev. Michael E. Lynott has given long and devoted years to the service of his church, and is one of the oldest living Catholic rectors in point of service within the Wyoming Valley. Ordained a priest fifty-three years ago (1928), through that extended period his works for good have been incalculable, and for twenty-seven years he has had charge of the parish in Kingston.

Father Lynott is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Scranton, July 17, 1852, son of John and Catherine (Thomas) Lynott, both of whom are since deceased. John Lynott came to (old) Luzerne County in 1846, settling in the community that subsequently became Scranton, Lackawanna County. In the family were thirteen children, sons including Patrick, Martin, William, Edward, and John. Of this large family of children, Father Lynott is the only one to survive.

In the public schools of his native Scranton Father Lynott secured his earliest academic education. Later he studied in private schools, at St. Bonaventure College, and at St. Vincent's in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. For his theological training he attended the Grand Seminary, at Montreal, Dominion of Canada, and was ordained to the priesthood September 29, 1875, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, by the Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, First Bishop of Scranton. Then began the long career in the service

of the church which has filled the years intervening. Father Lynott's first post was that of assistant in St. John's Church, at Pittston, where he served for seven years, until 1882. In that year he was appointed pastor in charge of St. Peter's Church and Missions, at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, and there remained in charge for seven years. In 1889 he was appointed pastor in charge of the new parish of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Jermyn, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, and there served for twelve years. In November, 1901, he was appointed rector of St. Ignatius' parish, Kingston, and here has served continuously through the years succeeding.

St. Ignatius parish of Kingston was founded by Rev. John Bergan, in 1885. The church was built in 1886, and Father Bergan carried on his work until death, 1891. He was succeeded in the charge by Rev. John P. O'Malley, who was at the head of the congregation for ten years, until Father Lynott assumed charge in 1901. The parish now consists of eight hundred families, numbering thirty-five hundred parishioners. During the nearly three decades of his leadership the parish has grown steadily, as has the city of Kingston; and while Father Lynott has been devoted most of all to his parishioners he has assisted mightily in the healthful development of the community as a whole. He is loved and respected universally by all who know him, as a clergyman, man, and citizen. In the general affairs of Kingston he has been active, never disregarding a movement designed for the common welfare. Politically he votes as an independent Democrat and uses his influence quietly, and to best effect. He makes his residence at the parish house, No. 339 North Maple Avenue, Kingston.

CHARLES FREDERICK HESS—A banker in Wilkes-Barre from 1908 until 1922, and since 1922 in Kingston, Charles Frederick Hess is vice-president of the powerful Kingston Bank and Trust Company, is known well and with respect in banking circles throughout Pennsylvania, and is accounted one of the outstanding men of Kingston and Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hess was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1870, a son of Henry and Elizabeth H. (Simon) Hess, both of whom are deceased.

Henry Hess was for many years superintendent of the Scranton Coal and Iron Company. He was industrious, temperate and kind. Although his financial means were limited, he ever considered the advancement of his children; so, too, his wife, Elizabeth H. (Simon) Hess, to whom no self-denial constituted hardship if it were for the welfare of her children, whom she loved dearly, and who, those who now (1929) survive, retain her memory in fondest affection. Mr. and Mrs. Hess were the parents of seven children: 1. George W., of Scranton. 2. Henry A., deceased. 3. William, of Scranton. 4. John E., deceased. 5. Mary Amelia, deceased. 6. Charles Frederick, of whom further. 7. Robert, deceased.

Charles Frederick Hess attended the public schools of Scranton, his native city, and while young in years, worked with his brother, John E. Hess, founder of the J. E. Hess Baking Company, Scranton. This employment he left, however, in 1885, at the age of fifteen years, to become a clerk in the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of Scranton, where he remained for a comparatively extended period and mastered the fundamentals of banking, the foundation for the comprehensive knowledge that later became his. His next position was with the Dime Deposit Bank, of Scranton, as teller, and soon after engagement in this capacity he was made cashier. He had now attained to the highest place open to him in a bank controlled by others than himself, and, ambitious, and realizing what the future might bring, became associated with Joseph Jermyn, organizing the Dime Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Of the new enterprise he was named president, which office he held fourteen years, with great success to his associates and prosperity to the organization. Mr. Hess came to Wilkes-Barre thoroughly trained in finance, and immediately took his place in local banking circles, rapidly deepening the regard in which his judgment was held by the ever increasing numbers of those who knew him. When, in 1922, he removed to Kingston to become associated with the then new West Side Trust Company, he was, indeed, respected of all bankers in the two communities. As vice-president of the trust company, which office he retained until the summer of 1927, when the company was consolidated with another, forming the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, he accomplished great good for Kingston, through support of worthy enterprises calculated in his trained reason to be of permanence and

lasting benefit to the community, and, conversely, though opposition to those enterprises which his reason told him would fail, or would otherwise wreak disadvantage to it. The Kingston Bank and Trust Company, with Mr. Hess as vice-president, is one of the largest and strongest of banking houses in Luzerne County. It occupies a new and imposing building completed in 1927; the structure is a model of its kind, among the most modern in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Although his principal interest lies in banking, Mr. Hess is far from unconcerned regarding general affairs of the community. A Republican, he is a staunch supporter of the party and the principles that it represents. Because of his position and his possession of those high qualities of character that make men esteemed by their associates he owns great voice in political and other questions of Kingston, and this he exercises without fanfare, quietly, always to the welfare of the public. Fraternally, he confines his activities to Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is devout in its service, and ready in contributions to charitable and kindred worthy causes, regardless of their sponsorship, race or creed. During the World War, Mr. Hess participated in the activities of various boards and committees in charge of the prosecution of the war from within this country, and, as banker, was in a position to contribute a substantial support to the several Liberty Loan campaigns. In 1917, Mr. Hess was appointed by the Federal Reserve Board as Liberty Loan chairman for the counties of Carbon, Luzerne, Bradford, and part of Wyoming County, and devoted practically his entire time to the various loan drives until the close of the war. Of him it is said by those who know him well, that he is a patriot, as a citizen a valuable asset to country, State and community, and as a man honorable in every way.

On May 31, 1904, Charles Frederick Hess was united in marriage with May A. Graves, of Scranton, daughter of George Graves of that city. To this happy union were born seven children: 1. Amelia, a teacher in the public schools of Kingston, Pennsylvania. 2. Ruth, who is the wife of Harris A. Long, the latter connected with the Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Coal Company of Dupont, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Isabel Ruth Long. 3. Robert G., a student in the Lehigh University. 4. Charles F., a student in the State College of Kingston. 5. Henry E., in high school. 6. Elizabeth. 7. George, in school. Mrs. Hess owns a fine character, and is greatly endeared to a large number of persons for her charm and refinement, and for the care that she devotes to her children's well-being.

DOUGLAS BUNTING—To members of the engineering profession is due much of the progress that has been achieved in this country, especially along industrial lines, for the skill of mechanical and chemical engineer has advanced civilization at a rapid rate enabling men through mechanical invention to achieve in a short time what was formerly done only by slow processes. As a Cornell man who carried his engineering skill into the Pennsylvania coal fields, the late Douglas Bunting, of Wilkes-Barre, achieved a success which gave him an enviable place among alumni of that institution who are doing big things. He was one of the foremost men in the coal industry in Pennsylvania, holding the position of vice-president and general manager of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and that of a director of the Wyoming National Bank of the same city, and also a director of the Morris Run and Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Mining companies. His interest in all movements of a progressive nature undertaken for the benefit of Wilkes-Barre was always sincere and into such he put the enthusiasm that inspires others to take part in the affairs of civic betterment. He was a descendant of the best of early American pioneer stock, coming from families whose names on the pages of the early history of this country record deeds of heroism and valor as they took part in the trying times of the Revolutionary War and the founding of the Republic of the United States of America.

The Bunting family traces its origin to Anthony Bunting, of Matlack, Derbyshire, England, whose wife was named Ellen. Their son, Samuel Bunting, came to this country in 1678 and settled at Cross-we-sung, now Crosswicks Creek, New Jersey, near Burlington. The land and the reconstructed homestead of this pioneer are still in possession of members of the family. This Samuel Bunting was a minister in the Society of Friends (Quakers), and an early Philadelphia minute shows that

he was approved by the founders of that city. In 1684, he married Mary Foulke, daughter of Thomas Foulke, one of the commissioners sent from England by William Penn to negotiate with the Indians for their lands in West New Jersey. The descent from Samuel and Mary (Foulke) Bunting to Douglas Bunting was through their son, John Bunting, who was born at Crosswicks, New Jersey, in 1685, and married Alice Lord Nicholson, widow of George Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson having been a minister in the Society of Friends; their son, Samuel Bunting, born at Crosswicks in 1724, died in 1767, had married, in 1762, Esther Syng, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Warner) Syng. Philip Syng was a commissioner of Pennsylvania under John Penn and a close friend of Benjamin Franklin and was treasurer of the city of Philadelphia for a decade; their son, Philip Syng Bunting, was born at Philadelphia in 1763 and died there September 6, 1826, a recommended minister of the Society of Friends, who married, in 1788, Elizabeth Tompkins; their son, Joshua Bunting, was born at Philadelphia, December 15, 1797, and died there March 30, 1850. He was a merchant and married Henrietta Barron Wade, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; their son, Dr. Thomas Crowell Bunting, born at Philadelphia, November 7, 1832, died in East Mauch Chunk, December 24, 1895, where he had successfully practiced medicine for more than thirty years, being a physician of the homeopathic school. He married, June 1, 1869, Elizabeth Crelland Douglas, daughter of Andrew Almerin and Mary Ann (Leisenring) Douglas, of Mauch Chunk. They had five children: 1. Douglas, of whom further. 2. Mary Douglas, married George B. Horne, of Mauch Chunk. 3. Laura Whitney, married James S. Heberling, of Redington. 4. Henrietta Wade, who married J. Irwin Blakelee, of Mauch Chunk. 5. Wade. Mrs. Elizabeth Crelland (Douglas) Bunting was a descendant of the Douglas family who came from Scotland to this country in 1800. Her father was a cousin to the noted statesman, Stephen A. Douglas who was the vigorous contestant of Abraham Lincoln in political debates as well as for office. In the upholding of the characteristics of his ancestors for patriotism in the finer things that make for the greatness of community or country, Douglas Bunting was conspicuous, and his life reflected credit on his parents, Dr. Thomas Crowell and Elizabeth Crelland (Douglas) Bunting.

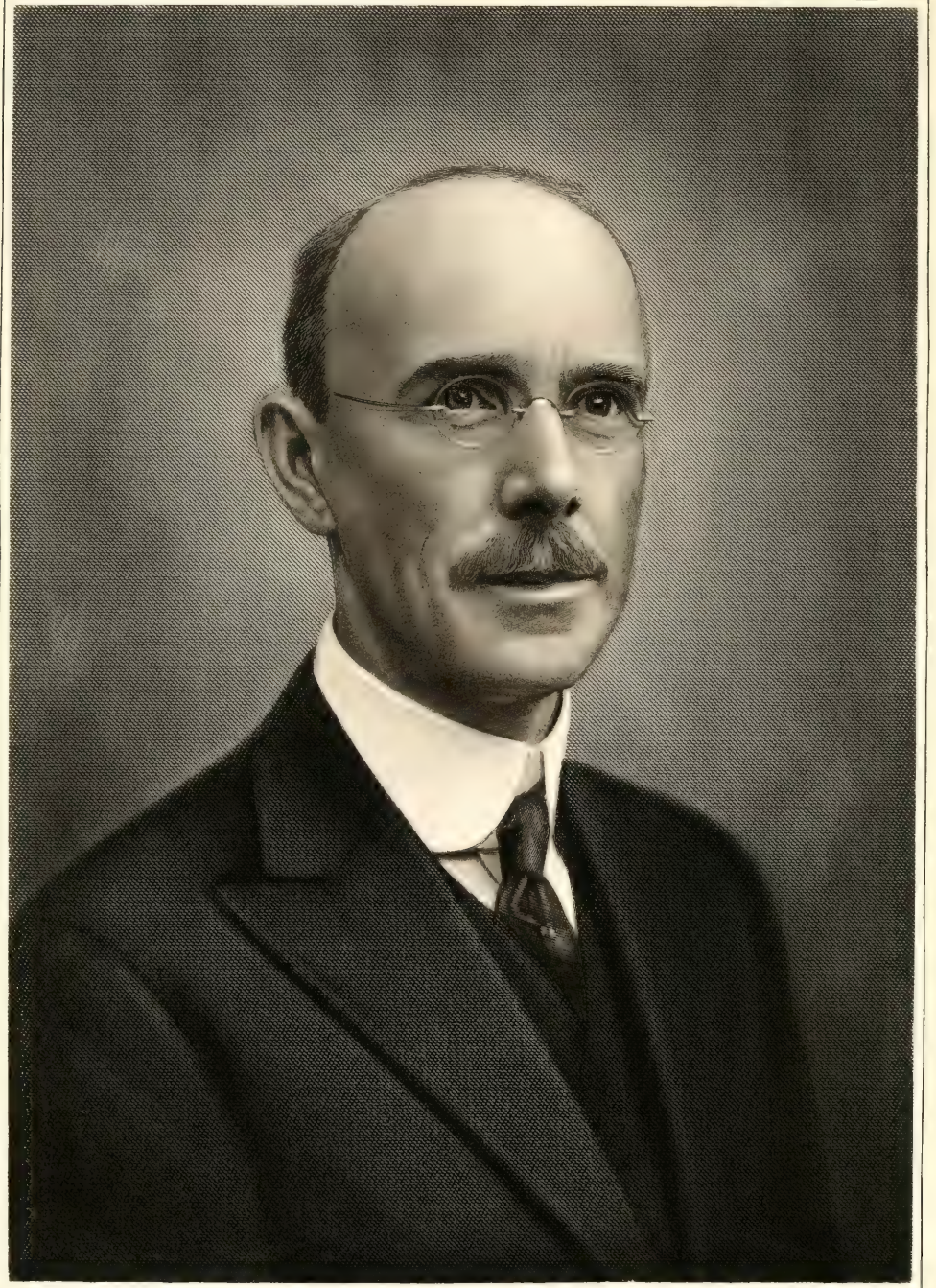
Douglas Bunting was born at East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1870. He was educated at the public schools of Mauch Chunk, the Bethlehem Preparatory School and the Spring Garden Institute of Philadelphia. After this preparatory work he entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, where he was a student in the school of engineering, and in 1894, he graduated from there with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession and in the autumn of 1894, he entered the employ of the Mount Jessup Coal Company, at Scranton, where he remained for a short time only, and then on November 1, of the same year, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1899, he was advanced to the position of mechanical engineer of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. His efficiency and the record of his admirable achievement was so splendid that on October 1, 1903, he was promoted to the position of chief engineer and from that time on, his executive ability being recognized, he was continuously promoted until he filled the office of vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Bunting was a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity which he joined when a student at Cornell University and he always took an active part in its alumni activities, which are chiefly carried on through the Cornell Club of New York City of which he was a member. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Sons of the American Revolution, the National Engineering Society, the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society, the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Hazelton Club, and the Republican party. He attended the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

At Scranton, Pennsylvania, on January 2, 1901, Douglas Bunting married Helen Romaine Seybolt, one of five children of Calvin and Helen (White) Seybolt, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Bunting had one daughter, Elizabeth Douglas Bunting. Mr. Bunting died on December 15, 1927. At the time of his death he was one of the leading men in the coal industry in the Wyoming Valley, and a man generally beloved for his genial disposition and modest charities. His place in the community was that of an exemplary citizen, his business acumen was



William Brewster



G. Murray Root

without question, his clear understanding of values made his advice desirable on questions pertaining to public welfare. He was devoted to his friends and to his family and in every act proved himself a citizen of the highest type. His death is a great loss to this community in all the lines and social circles where he moved with such dignity and where he at all times commanded such respect. No man here has ever been held in greater honor.

SAMUEL McCracken—A prominent character in the banking and financial world of the Wyoming Valley is Samuel McCracken, vice-president of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was born November 12, 1876, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, son of Leroy and Charlotte (Little) McCracken, both of whom are now deceased. The McCracken family traces its descent from Scotch-Irish stock in America, and the name first appears on the early tax records of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Leroy and Charlotte (Little) McCracken became the parents of eight children: John Wesley, Archibald, Jennie, Samuel, of whom further; Hattie, now deceased, Sallie, Elizabeth, and Leroy, now deceased.

Samuel McCracken, third son and fourth child of Leroy and Charlotte (Little) McCracken, was reared in Scranton, and received his education in the district schools of that community. At sixteen years of age he went to work, as a messenger boy for the Traders National Bank of Scranton, where he remained for more than eleven years. Then, in 1903, he was appointed treasurer of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Pittston, Luzerne County. Mr. McCracken remained with this well known institution until 1907, when he resigned to become assistant cashier of the Peoples' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, later becoming cashier. In 1915, the Peoples' Bank was merged with the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, one of the largest financial institutions in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. McCracken continued as cashier of the Miners' Bank after the merger, and served thus until 1922, when he was promoted to the vice-presidency, an office which he is now filling. He also is a director of this bank and holds a similar position with the board of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. A self-made man and an active worker, Mr. McCracken is considered one of the substantial citizens of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. McCracken has always found time in which to take a helpful interest in the civic and general affairs of his community. In his political views he is a Republican, and he stands behind any movement designed for the benefit of Wilkes-Barre. He has been active in welfare work, and is now a director of the Wilkes-Barre branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Westmoreland Club, and is a valued worker in church and religious circles.

Samuel McCracken married, June 4, 1902, Phoebe Englert, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Siddle (Van Buskirk) Englert. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken became the parents of three children: 1. George Englert, a graduate of Princeton University; now an instructor in Greek and Latin at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. 2. Elizabeth J., who resides at home. 3. Samuel McCracken, Jr., who died in childhood. Mr. McCracken and his family maintain their principal residence in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. McCracken is a trustee.

EDMUND EVAN JONES, a member of the well-known law firm of Bedford, Jones, McGuigan & Waller, whose offices are at No. 832 in the Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, was born on September 12, 1870, at Coaldale, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, a son of David E. and Elizabeth (Gwilliam) Jones, both of whom are now deceased. David E. Jones was a native of Wales, in the British Isles, but he came to this country with his parents when he was still but a four weeks old infant. His father was Evan E. Jones, who became the father of and reared to maturity a large and prosperous family. By his marriage to Elizabeth Gwilliam, David E. Jones became the father of six children: Edmund Evan, of whom further; Mary, who is now deceased; Sarah; William, who held the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and who was a successful physician up until the time of his death; Severus G., of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania; and Franklin.

Edmund E. Jones, the first son and first child of David E. and Elizabeth (Gwilliam) Jones, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born and reared, Coaldale. He then studied and mastered telegraphy, later being employed

as a telegraph operator for the Lehigh Valley Railroad. After some years at this work he resigned to become associated with the Shelden Axle and Spring Company. He later became an expert stenographer, opening a public stenographic office in Wilkes-Barre. During this same period of time he also undertook the study of the law under the competent preceptorship of the late Thomas H. Atherton. So well did he succeed that in the year 1896 he was admitted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar. Immediately after his admission, he prepared himself by private study for college, and in the fall of that same year he enrolled as a student at Princeton University, and graduated from there with the class of 1900, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After the completion of these courses of study he at once returned to Wilkes-Barre and there began the practice of his profession as a lawyer. This has unquestionably proved to be the right field for Mr. Jones' talents, and he is today considered one of the outstanding men at the Bar of Luzerne County. Not only is he a member of one of the most prominent legal firms in Wilkes-Barre, as above stated, but he is also a director of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, and Wyoming Valley Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Jones is particularly noted for the keen interest he has shown in the political and general affairs of his city and his county. He has, indeed, taken much of his own time to serve the people of his community in other than a private capacity. In his political preferences he is strongly inclined toward the Republican party, and as such he served for more than six years as secretary of the Wilkes-Barre Park Commission; and he served for a like period, six years, as assistant district attorney for Luzerne County. During the World War Mr. Jones served as a "Four-Minute" speaker; was active in Red Cross and Liberty Loan Drives, and a member of the Draft Board. He has been equally active in his club and social life, for he is now affiliated, fraternally, with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, the Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons, the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, the Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkes-Barre; the Sons of Liberty Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and he is a member of the Westmoreland Club; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the Irem Country Club, and Nassau Club of Princeton, New Jersey. For twenty-one years he was the secretary and treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and for two years he was its president, also for three years, secretary and treasurer of Westmoreland Club.

Edmund E. Jones married, April 22, 1908, Bertha von Kolnitz, of Charleston, South Carolina, a daughter of George F. and Mary (Wayne) von Kolnitz, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of one child, a daughter: Esther Trezevant, who is now a student at Vassar College. Mrs. Jones is also active in the social life of Wilkes-Barre, and she now holds membership in Charleston chapter of both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Mr. Jones and his family maintain their residence in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the St. Stephens Episcopal Church.

G(EORGE) MURRAY ROAT—Continuing a business established by his father many years ago and conducting it to ever increasing prosperity, G(eorge) Murray Roat, of Kingston, has reached a high place in the commercial activities of the region and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. Knowing him from boyhood and watching his career through the years, the electorate of the city has given him its whole hearted approval by choosing him to hold its highest elective office. He takes a great pride in the growth of Kingston, in its many industries and in the administration of its official affairs. The respect in which he is held is only equalled by the staunch friendships he has made, through his honesty of purpose and his fidelity to trust.

G. Murray Roat was born in Kingston, February 29, 1864. His father was Andrew Jackson, and his mother Mary (Gabriel) Roat, both natives of Luzerne County and members of one of its oldest and most respected families. Andrew Jackson Roat was born in 1834 and learned and followed the trade of blacksmith for many years. Starting on a broader career, he established the A. J. Roat Supply Company, in Kingston, which became the leading hardware and mine supply company in Northeast Pennsylvania. It was Andrew Jackson Roat who imported the first ton of iron into Kingston, bringing it here from Philadelphia, before the railroads had come

to this district, by way of the old Pennsylvania canal. For many years he was one of the leading merchants and citizens of Luzerne County, a staunch Democrat and a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred February 13, 1913. There were three children: Harry, Edward and Murray. Murray received his education in the Kingston public schools and at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston. Upon his graduation, he entered into association with his father, together with his two brothers, remaining until 1924, when, after more than forty years of unceasing work, he sold out and retired. He chose the Republican party as his political faith and the Methodist Episcopal Church for his religion. In 1925 he was elected Burgess of Kingston for four years. He is president of the Merchants' and Miners' Bank, of Luzerne, a thriving financial institution. He served for six years as a member of the Kingston School Board and for more than forty years has been one of the active and leading citizens of the city and county.

Mr. Roat married Blanche Stroud, of Dallas, Luzerne County, daughter of Barney Stroud and a descendant of Colonel Jacob Stroud, founder of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one child, Gertrude Marion, who is the wife of Ira G. Hartman, of Wilkes-Barre, prominent in real estate there. Their children, grandchildren of George Murray Roat, are Murray Roat, and Ira George Hartman.

CHARLES NOYES LOVELAND—The family of the surname Loveland of the Wyoming Valley of which Charles Noyes Loveland, well known member of the Luzerne County Bar, is a member, was founded in America by Thomas Loveland, who settled in Wethersfield, now Glastonbury, Connecticut, previous to 1670; and from him the line of descent is traced to John, 1683-1750, to John, 1710-51, and to Joseph, 1747, of whom the last was first to visit Pennsylvania. He came twice to the Wyoming Valley in search of a home, once before the Revolution and once afterward. Because of the uncertainty of the land titles granted by the Susquehanna Land Company, he refrained from purchase of a home-site, however, and returned to Connecticut. On one of his visits to this State he was a participant in several of the skirmishes so frequent between the Pennsylvanians and the Yankees, and every instinct of his nature impelled him to take up arms with the latter. For a time he lived in New Hampshire and in Vermont, and while in the former State enlisted in Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment to reinforce the Continental Army at Ticonderoga and other points in the Champlain Valley. There were many Lovelands who served during the Revolution, from beginning to end of the war. Joseph Loveland married, November 12, 1772, Mercy Bigelow, and they had thirteen children, of whom two sons, William and Elijah, came to the Wyoming Valley.

Elijah Loveland, the eighth child, was born in Norwich, Vermont, February 5, 1788, and with his brother, in 1812, settled in Kingston, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, broom corn grower and broom maker, distiller of peppermint and other essences which he sold to apothecaries, and manufacturer of bricks; no man in the township was more industrious or more resourceful than Elijah, and he achieved a fair competence. He thought seriously of joining the tide of emigration to the West but reconsidered and purchased a farm of fifty acres instead. He was the first elder of the Kingston Presbyterian Church. Elijah Loveland married, in Kingston, in 1815, Mary Buckingham, a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan, who arrived in Boston, June 26, 1637, from England, and also a descendant of Rev. Thomas Buckingham, one of the founders of Yale College. This union resulted in the birth of six children, and of these George Loveland was the third son, of whom further.

George Loveland was a native of Kingston, born November 5, 1823; was a senior member of the Bar of Luzerne County; retired during the first decade of the twentieth century, and died in Wilkes-Barre, June 12, 1910. He acquired his preparatory education in the Dana Academy, and matriculated in Lafayette College. After leaving college he taught school about three years, then read law in the offices of General E. W. Sturdevant; he was admitted to practice his profession in 1848, and for half a century was closely identified with the professional life of Wilkes-Barre. As counsellor in office he attained to an enviable reputation, and sought to prevent litigation rather than to promote it. In his intercourse with clients he was thoughtful and conservative; his counsel was always preceded by mature deliberation, and, as a result, his conclusions were found to be correct almost invariably. He proved himself a useful citizen, a conscientious lawyer, a faithful friend, and an honest Christian. He was made an elder of the Presbyterian Church while in Kingston, and continued to fill that office after his removal to Wilkes-Barre. For many years he was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. In Lyme, Connecticut, September 29, 1869, George Loveland married Julia Lord Noyes, a native of Lyme, born September 23, 1833, died in Wilkes-Barre, June 18, 1885. Mrs. Loveland was a daughter of Daniel R. and Phoebe (Griffin) Lord Noyes. Her father, a son of Colonel Thomas Noyes, of Westerly, Rhode Island, was born there October 3, 1754, and died September 19, 1819. Thomas Noyes served as colonel in the Revolution, at White Plains, Long Island, Trenton, Valley Forge, and, it is thought, at Germantown; he was representative to the General Assembly, a senator for twenty years, and president of a bank. His father was Captain John Noyes, owner of Stony Point, and Captain John was a son of Rev. John, who graduated from Harvard University in 1656, and was one of the founders of Yale College. Rev. John was a son of Rev. John Noyes of Newbury, Massachusetts, who came with his brother Nicholas from England to locate in New England, in Newbury, in 1634. George and Julia Lord (Noyes) Loveland were the parents of three children: 1. George, born October 25, 1871, died November 30, the same year. 2. Charles Noyes, of whom forward. 3. Josephine Noyes, born November 5, 1874.

Charles Noyes Loveland, second son of George and Julia Lord (Noyes) Loveland and of the sixth generation from Thomas Loveland, founder of the family in America, was born in Wilkes-Barre November 26, 1872. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city and in the Harry Hillman Academy, thereafter matriculating in Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, whence he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1894. He returned then to Wilkes-Barre, and began to read law in the office of Judge Henry A. Fuller, where he applied himself with intelligently-directed industry; and in 1896, in January, was admitted by examination to practice his profession before any bar in Pennsylvania. Mr. Loveland, like his father before him, has achieved to distinction as counsellor, and his offices are known to a clientele of importance. While the greater part of his time has been devoted to the profession, he has not failed to participate freely in civic matters, and is accounted one of the most public-spirited members of the community. A Republican and loyal to the principles of government upheld by the party, he has exercised a considerable political voice locally, and has filled a number of public offices. In 1910, Mr. Loveland was elected from the Tenth Ward as a member of the Common Council, and served with high credit to himself for two years; in 1913, he was elected one of the first four councilmen to serve under the commission form of city government, acted in that capacity for two years as superintendent of streets and public improvements, and in 1917 was again elected to the council and served as superintendent of parks and public property. In 1916, Mr. Loveland was accorded the honor of representing his district in the National Republican Convention which met in Chicago and nominated the Hon. Charles E. Hughes for President of the United States. In 1919, 1923 and 1927, Mr. Loveland was candidate for the office of mayor of Wilkes-Barre, and while he was each time defeated, it was by small majorities, and it is believed that should he choose to run once more his election will be a natural result.

Mr. Loveland is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, and an elder. Toward charity he has ever been large of heart, regardless of whether or not appeals are sponsored by his own denomination and with no limiting considerations of race or creed. He is a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and the United Charities. Of the last-named he is vice-president. He is also a director of the Wyoming Council of Boy Scouts and the Community Welfare Federation, as well as a trustee of the James Sutton Home for Aged and Infirm Men, of Wilkes-Barre. Fraternally, he is affiliated with several organizations, including the Wyoming Valley Motor Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and the Westmoreland Club. Mr. Loveland heard the call of his country in the Spanish-American War, and enlisted in the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was made a corporal in Company D, and his record is meritorious in line of duty.



Thomas H. Norton .

Although too advanced in years for service in the military during the World War, Mr. Loveland did serve tirelessly on boards and committees in charge of the prosecution of the conflict from within this country, and was most instrumental in securing subscriptions in each of the Liberty Loan campaigns.

On June 7, 1900, Mr. Loveland was united in marriage with Mabel Huidekoper Bond, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Huidekoper) Bond, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Rose Cracroft, wife of John E. Toulmin, of Boston, Massachusetts, and by him mother of one child, a son, Peter Noyes. 2. Charles Noyes, Jr., a student in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, class of '29. 3. George, a student in Yale College, class of '32. Mrs. Loveland is a woman of many pleasing qualities of character, and is popular in the circles in which she moves.

WILLIAM NELSON MULTER is one of the most progressive business men in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and an exceptionally active influence for good in the affairs of the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations there affecting the welfare of boys and young men. A descendant of an old New York family, Mr. Multer is now in partnership with his son as an insurance and real estate agent.

Mr. Multer was born in South Worcester, Otsego County, New York, where many of the original Dutch settlers made their homes when they landed at Nieuw Amsterdam and braved the wilderness and hostile Indians to conquer a new world. This son of Jacob J. and Cordelia J. (Wilbur) Multer, was born October 17, 1863. His father was a lawyer and newspaper editor in his native town and there were four other children: Leslie, deceased; Marcus M., of Hudson, Massachusetts; J. J. Multer of California; and Lewis H. Multer of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

William Nelson Multer attended the public schools with other boys of his age and neighborhood and later entered the high school. He and his brother, Lewis H., were much of an age, with tastes and inclinations in the same channel. Both were anxious to prove their worth in the business world and had hardly finished their full course in the high school when they decided to form a partnership. The laundry business appealed to them, and they found an excellent prospect in Norwich, Connecticut, and opened for business there. The business continued profitably for some years, when William Multer began to interest himself in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Norwich, so much so that he was offered the post of assistant secretary there. He sold out his interest in the laundry and accepted the offer and continued in the service of the Norwich branch for two years. His work in Norwich had been called to the attention of his superiors and he was promoted to the position of secretary and librarian of the association's branch in Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. During his three years in this capacity he extended the service and activity of the branch, increased its membership and gained the goodwill of the entire town, especially of the boys and young men. The State organization of the association heard of him and his work and again he was promoted, this time as an assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association.

It was about this time that the association first began to organize branches among the male employees of railroads and other large employers of labor, whose hours gave them no access to the regular branches. The State association decided to entrust the organization and development of a Pennsylvania Railroad Young Men's Christian Association to Mr. Multer and he was appointed general secretary, with unusual success. His next post in the service of the association was as general secretary of the large branch in Washington, District of Columbia. He was in charge of this branch when news of the explosion in Havana Harbor, in 1898, sent a fever of war blazing through the Nation's capital. There was an immediate necessity, with those first soldiers sent into camp for service in Cuba, for an organization to provide entertainment and preserve the morale of officers and men in those weary days of waiting for action, so the Christian Commission of the United States Army was formed, with Mr. Multer in charge. Because of the nature of the commission's work, it was necessary that the headquarters be in Washington, in close touch with government affairs, and he directed the course and scope of the commission's activities until the end of the war.

A desire to enter business, after the excitement of

the war had subsided, sent him to Wilkes-Barre at the beginning of 1899, as the agent of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. For the next twelve years he devoted his energies to this work and so developed the company's territory in Luzerne County that he had earned a comfortable income and a solid reputation as an insurance expert by the time he decided to establish a business of his own in conjunction with L. A. Diamond, as real estate and insurance agents. The partnership was profitable and continued until 1923, when Mr. Diamond moved to California and William W. Multer became a partner with his father. The business has since become even more expanded under the name of William N. Multer & Son, with offices in Room 312, Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

For many years Mr. Multer was a speaker for the Anti-Saloon League and is regarded as one of the most substantial and public-spirited citizens in the city. He is a member of Landmark Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre; and of Kingston Lodge, No. 709, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been always interested in affairs of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the board of stewards and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for the last twelve years.

Mr. Multer married, February 23, 1890, Ida Walton, daughter of Ellis P. and Anna (Hosler) Walton, formerly of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. They have three children: Ruth Walton, now the wife of William Traxler, professor of science at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston; William Walton, associated with his father in the insurance and real estate business; Walton L., a professor of music, now living in Beaumont, Texas. Both of Mr. Multer's sons are veterans of the World War, William Walton Multer serving as a first lieutenant with the Marine Corps, stationed at Madison Barracks, Wisconsin, where a training camp for recruits had been established. William W. Multer has served as president of the Rotary and Lions' clubs and was chairman of the Welfare Federation Campaign which raised \$575,000 for charitable purposes. Walton L. Multer, graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, served overseas with the 2nd Division of the Marine Corps and took part in nine major battles on the Western Front. He was transferred later to a Machine Gun Battalion and won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery while in action. He was sent with the Army of Occupation to Coblenz, Germany, and was later mustered out of service, decorated for meritorious service and honorably discharged, when American forces were withdrawn from German territory. The Multer family home is at No. 295 College Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS H. ATHERTON, skilled architect and prominent citizen of Wilkes-Barre, is a son of the late Thomas H. and Melanie (Parke) Atherton, and a direct descendant of Robert and Mary Ann Henry, who came to this country from England in 1722, settling in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

From Robert and Mary Ann Henry, the line is traced through their son, John, who married Elizabeth Devine; their son, William Henry, who married Ann Wood; their son, William Henry, who married Sabina Schropp; their son, William Henry, who married Sarah Atherton, and by her became the father of Thomas H. Atherton, whose wife Melanie (Parke) Atherton, was a daughter of the Rev. N. G. Parke, prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Atherton died in 1916; while her husband, Thomas H. Atherton, who was born July 14, 1853, at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, died in 1923, at Wilkes-Barre. Thomas H. Atherton, Sr., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1874, degree of Bachelor of Arts, was an able lawyer and a prominent banker. He was regarded as one of the most brilliant authorities on corporations and corporation laws in the State of Pennsylvania. He served as attorney for several large concerns local to Wilkes-Barre; was a counsel director and chairman of the board for the Second National Bank of that city. He was deeply religious and a constant attendant of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, serving as a member of the sessions of that body. He was active in the Young Men's Christian Association, and materially assisted in making it one of the leading welfare organizations of the State. He also contributed substantially to charities and charitable organizations. Mr. Atherton, Sr., was a man of high and admirable character, beloved by those who knew him well, and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Thomas H. Atherton, Jr., only son of Thomas H. and Melanie (Parke) Atherton, was born January 16, 1884, in Wilkes-Barre, and obtained his early education in private schools, and a graduate of Harry Hillman Academy. He later attended Princeton University, graduating in the class of 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1909. He also spent a year of study in England, France and Italy. Returning to Wilkes-Barre, he began the practice of his profession as an architect, in 1912, a type of endeavor in which he has achieved marked success. Among the noteworthy examples of Mr. Atherton's ability as a designer are the Brooks Building, of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Armory, and the Stroudsburg Armory. He also designed the Young Women's Christian Association Lodge at Harvey's Lake, the Memorial Grade School at Ashley, Artillery Park, Wilkes-Barre, and many of the handsome residences throughout the vicinity. His principal offices are located at No. 139 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, and he is considered one of the most substantial men of the city. Mr. Atherton is commissioned, in association with Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia, to erect war memorials to Pennsylvania's dead in France and Belgium, and he is also architect for the State Armory Board of Eastern Pennsylvania.

During the period of the World War he gave freely of his services, holding the rank of major in the 109th Field Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard. He was commissioned a captain in the National Guard in the late part of 1914, and was assigned to duty as commander of Battery F, 109th United States Artillery. With this unit he went overseas, where he saw active service along the battle lines of France and Belgium. With Battery F he took part in four principal engagements and later was promoted to the rank of major. He proved a valorous soldier and was awarded the Croix de Guerre (with Palm), by both the French and the Belgian governments. Major Atherton held his commission until 1927, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, 109th Field Artillery.

Since his return, although busily occupied with the duties of his profession as an architect, he has contributed generously in promoting the civic and general welfare of Wilkes-Barre. In his political views he is a Republican. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Westmoreland Club, the Delta Psi Fraternity, the Concordia Society, Princeton Alumni Association, American Legion, and American Institute of Architects.

Thomas H. Atherton married, February 2, 1921, Mary Mish, daughter of Charles and Ann Mish of Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton are the parents of a daughter, Mary, and a son, William Henry. He and his family reside at Stone Bridge, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, on the old farm that has been possessed by Athertons since 1768.

ROBERT CHALLIS, JR., is a well-known member of the Luzerne County Bar, with offices at 34 City Hall Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Challis was born March 26, 1881, son of Robert and Jane (Reese) Challis, who reside at 302 East Market Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The name Challis (sometimes spelled Chellis) is of English origin and the Chellis family as been prominent in New England, (particularly New Hampshire and Massachusetts).

Robert Challis, Jr., was reared to manhood in his native city of Wilkes-Barre. As a boy he attended the public schools and with the class of 1900 graduated from the Wilkes-Barre High School. In 1909 he entered the Dickinson School of Law at Carlisle, and graduated with the class of 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the spring of 1913 he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; thereupon he entered the practice of his profession at Wilkes-Barre and has since devoted himself to professional work. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow members of the bar, and in civic affairs has taken active part.

Mr. Challis is a member of the Republican party and the Welsh Presbyterian Church. He fraternizes with the Sons of Liberty Lodge of the International Order of Odd Fellows of Wilkes-Barre; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Brotherhood of America; Ancient Mystic Order of Samaritans; and the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Challis married in 1920, Maude Miller, of Wilkes-Barre, and they reside at No. 28 Taft Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

GRANVILLE J. CLARK has, since 1891, been engaged in general legal practice in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His offices are located at No. 1012 Brooks Building, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he has been engaged in practice for about thirty-eight years, and where he has achieved a high place in the esteem of his professional associates.

Amos D. Clark, father of Mr. Clark, was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, son of George D. and Calista (Scouton) Clark, both of whom were natives of Wyoming County. He was engaged in business as a merchant in Beaumont, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of thirty-five years. He married Sarah E. Shotwell, and they became the parents of six children: Granville J., of whom further; Nettie, deceased; Caroline, deceased; Leslie G., deceased; Jessie C., deceased; and Amos G., Jr., also deceased.

Granville J. Clark was born in Beaumont, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1863, and grew up in that place, attending the public schools, and later becoming a student in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. When his academic course was completed he prepared for teaching in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. He then taught school for seven years, his first teaching position being in Bowmans Creek, Wyoming County. His next school was at East White Haven, in Carbon County, and later he taught at Forty Fort, Luzerne County. While teaching, Mr. Clark was also studying law in the offices of Judge Alfred Darte, of Wilkes-Barre. For a time while studying law he served as weigh master in the employ of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company. He was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar January 5, 1891, and since that time has been successfully engaged in general practice in Wilkes-Barre. He has built up a very large and important practice and has also built up a reputation which is a valuable business asset. He is known as a man of sound judgment and of wide professional knowledge, also as an effective advocate, and in whatever case he undertakes he is a force to be reckoned with. He is a Republican in his political sympathies, and in 1913 and in 1923 he was a candidate for judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Luzerne County. In addition to the responsibilities of his large practice Mr. Clark is a member of the board of directors of the Luzerne National Bank, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, and for several years he was one of the trustees of the Bloomsburg State Normal School. He is a member of Luzerne County Bar Association. Mr. Clark is a man of genuine and earnest public spirit, a lawyer of assured standing in his profession, and a loyal friend and associate who is very highly esteemed by those who know him best.

Granville J. Clark was married, August 23, 1893, to Emma Scureman, daughter of Apollon E. and Lydia (Wilt) Scureman, of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are the parents of two children: 1. Helen, who married Albert D. Fonda, of Fonda, New York, and has four children, Harriet E., Sibyl C., Cornelia Marie, now deceased; and Albert Granville. 2. Roger S., who married Marie Berger, of Wilkes-Barre, and resides in Kingston, Luzerne County.

ANDREW CHARLES OVERPECK—When a man has served twenty-two years as secretary and treasurer of a commercial concern, it means that he is not only thoroughly familiar with every twist and turn of the business but that he has added greatly to the success which has enabled it to carry on its operations. Andrew C. Overpeck has undergone such an experience with the Hazard Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre, now the Hazard Wire Rope Company, one of the largest makers of wire rope and insulated wire and cables in the United States. Mr. Overpeck has thus won a commendable place among his associates and contemporaries, while in civic affairs he has also taken a leading part, to the extent of giving generously of his time and substance to the end that Wilkes-Barre and vicinity might grow and prosper. He has made his place not by chance but by hard licks intelligently applied.

Mr. Overpeck was born at Summit, New Jersey, November 16, 1875, son of Theodore W. and Elizabeth R. (Brodhun) Overpeck, members of old settler families of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the tax list of 1784 of Pike County, Pennsylvania, appeared the names of George, John and Adam Overpeck. George Overpeck was the great-great-grandfather of Andrew Charles Overpeck, and among his children was Andrew Jacoby Overpeck, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1816. Andrew Jacoby Overpeck was the father of twelve children, one of whom was Theodore Overpeck, father of



Robert A. Lee

Andrew Charles Overpeck. Theodore W. Overpeck was born in 1848 and died March 10, 1885; he married, April 23, 1873, Elizabeth R. Brodhun, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of B. Henry and Elizabeth (Drum) Brodhun, and to them were born three children: 1. Bessie V., wife of Cyril G. Smith, of East Orange, New Jersey. 2. Andrew C., of whom further. 3. Boyd Henry Overpeck, of Orlando, Florida.

Andrew C. Overpeck came to Wilkes-Barre with his mother when he was only ten years of age; he grew up in Wilkes-Barre and attended public school and night school, and then took a commercial course in a business college. At the age of fourteen he became an office boy for the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and has been (in 1929) with this company for forty years. In 1906 it was seen that he had made himself so proficient that he was due for high promotion, and when January 1, 1907, came, it was announced that he had been made secretary and treasurer, a position it had been his ambition for years to attain. In collateral activities he has been extremely active, and few men in Wilkes-Barre have been more prominently identified. He is a leading member of the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, a director in the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association, and secretary of the board; a trustee and secretary of the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital of Wilkes-Barre and member of the Community Welfare Federation; a director of the Keystone Building Loan Association, and has been vice-president of it for the last fourteen years; director and treasurer of the Industrial Loan Corporation; director of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company; director of the Oaklawn Cemetery Company. He is a Republican in politics, and served on the Wilkes-Barre School Board for five years, resigning because of his moving out of the district. In religious affairs he is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has been a trustee for many years and an officer of the Sunday school thirty-four years, and now its superintendent. He has been secretary and treasurer of Mangola Chapel Association, Luzerne County, since August 7, 1902. In fraternal order circles he is a member and Past Master of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Past High Priest of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Past Thrice Illustrious Master of Mt. Horeb Council, No. 34, Royal and Select Masters; Past Commander of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 34, Knights Templar; member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Masonic Club. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans and takes great interest in military affairs, having joined Company K, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in 1908, and served as corporal, sergeant, captain of Quartermaster Corps, and Captain of Commissary, having been mustered out in 1915. During the World War he helped organize the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, and served as captain and adjutant until 1917, when he resigned because of ill health. He qualifies for membership in the Sons of Veterans from the fact that his father, Theodore W. Overpeck, served as a soldier in the Civil War on the Union side.

Mr. Overpeck married, June 7, 1900, Charlotte F. Weyhenmeyer, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Butler) Weyhenmeyer, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two children: 1. Jane North, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, Luzerne County. 2. Andrew C. Overpeck, Jr., who resides at home, No. 1814 Wyoming Avenue, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE F. LEE—Well known to the coal trade in Wilkes-Barre and in New York City, George F. Lee is owner of the Chauncey Mines, at Avondale, Plymouth Township, Luzerne County. Mr. Lee, who has his offices in the Miners Bank Building, in Wilkes-Barre, has owned and operated these mines for the past twenty-four years under the name of the George F. Lee Coal Company, and has recently completed in Brooklyn, New York, the largest coal pockets and coal station in the United States.

Conrad Lee, his father, was born at Hanover Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1842, a son of Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee. His paternal grandfather, James Lee, and his maternal grandparents, Conrad and Mary (Fairchild) Lines, were pioneer settlers in Newport and Hanover townships, Luzerne County. Conrad Lines, born July 26, 1780, passed all his married life of about fifty-three years in Newport Township. He was a blacksmith by trade, and accumulated a valuable tract of coal land of over two hundred acres. He reared a family of six children.

Stephen Lee and Jane Lines were married February 10, 1824, and removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where Mr. Lee cleared and improved a farm, at times also working at his trade which was that of a plasterer. After a residence there of six years he returned to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, locating at Wright Township, where he erected a sawmill and engaged in lumbering and farming. After a period of twenty-two years he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and purchased the planing mill at Canal and North streets. He died in that city June 12, 1874, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow died September 25, 1881, at her home on North Street. Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee had seven children: Conrad, of whom later; John R.; Mary, who at her death devised all of her property (some \$25,000) to her nephews and nieces, died at the old homestead; Priscilla, married M. S. Roberts, of Askam, Hanover Township, and had seven children; Amanda, married Edward Lutsey, now retired, of Clarke Summit; they had three children.

Conrad Lee, eldest child of Stephen and Jane (Lines) Lee, was reared in his native county, and completed his education at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. In his early manhood he taught school for several terms in the home neighborhood, and on attaining his majority, went to Rome Corners, Delaware County, Ohio, where he taught for a term. The following three years he was yard foreman in the lumber department of John L. Gill and Company, at Columbus, Ohio. Returning to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, he gave some time to dealing in government mules and western cattle, disposing of them in the principal markets throughout the country. In 1865 when but twenty-three years of age, he was appointed outside superintendent of the Avondale coal mines, a position which he held for twenty-one years, marked with peculiar experiences. Shortly after his appointment, a sudden freshet threatened the sweeping away and entire loss of the timber for the erection of the coal bunkers which had been floated to a point just below Plymouth. Mr. Lee with the aid of his men, lashed the timbers to trees and in the morning discovering that a continued rising of water had brought it to a convenient height, cut his lashings and floated his timber over fields and fences to the exact spot where they were needed. The owner, John C. Phelps, coming to the river bank in the morning and unaware of what had occurred, seeing no trace of the timber, gave it up for lost, and considered himself thousands of dollars out of pocket. When the water had subsided enough for him to cross the stream he found his property on the spot to which it had been conveyed by Mr. Lee, to whom he expressed his gratitude and admiration, and thenceforward he reposed unbounded confidence in one who had served so faithfully and sagaciously. During the Molly Maguire difficulties, Mr. Lee was regarded with hatred by the murderous band, and his footsteps were dogged on various occasions, but he fortunately escaped unhurt. While in charge of the mines the first great mining disaster in the coal region occurred, September 6, 1869, in which one hundred and eight men lost their lives. This accident was the direct cause of the passage of the law known as the "mine ventilation law," which makes it obligatory to have two openings to every mine.

In his younger days at home, Mr. Lee had become thoroughly familiar with the lumbering business through his association with his father in the mill in Wright Township, and after the death of the latter in 1874, young Conrad became interested in the Wyoming planing mill and lumber business at Wilkes-Barre, with which his father had been connected, and also a mercantile business at Avondale. After 1886, he was the sole proprietor of the planing mill and lumber business, which he expanded very greatly, making one great enterprise. Mr. Lee was also president of the George F. Lee Coal Company; the Forty Fort Land Company; and a stockholder in the Wyoming Valley Trust Company. He was one of the original members of the firm of Scouton, Lee and Company, of Parsons, Pennsylvania. He was a large owner of and dealer in real estate in Wilkes-Barre, and was a most enterprising and public-spirited man, taking an active part in the community affairs and exerting himself to further advancement of the varied interests of the city and county. He was an active member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade; a member of the Presbyterian Church and in his politics he was a Republican. In all of his relations, both social and in business he was regarded with entire confidence for his unassailable integrity, while his personal qualities of character made

him a favorite wherever he was known in a broad circle of friends.

On July 28, 1868, Conrad Lee married Agnes Weir, daughter of Martin and Jane (Govan) Weir, of Hazelton, and natives of Renfrewshire, Scotland. To this marriage were born four children: George F., of whom further; Margaret Weir; Jean; and William S. Both Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are now deceased.

George F. Lee was born in Avondale, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1870, and received his education in the public schools of Luzerne County. As a boy he worked at odd jobs about the mine, but when he was twenty years of age he engaged in the lumber business at Parsons and Nanticoke, and the firm of Scouton-Lee and Company became and still is (1929) the largest lumber company in Luzerne County. In 1902 Mr. Lee purchased the Chauncey Coal Mines of Luzerne County, and since that time, a period of twenty-seven years, he has been operating these mines, under the name of the George F. Lee Coal Company. The mines produce what is known as Premium Avondale Red Ash Anthracite Coal. Mr. Lee has recently completed the construction of the largest retail coal pockets in the United States, with a storage capacity of sixty-five hundred tons. This retail coal business is capitalized at \$750,000 and is operated under the name of John M. Lee, Incorporated, the name of his son. The station is located in Brooklyn, New York. The plant is the most modern in Greater New York and is equipped to handle one thousand tons of retail coal per day. Mr. Lee is well known to the coal trade throughout the country, and also to the lumber trade. In Wilkes-Barre he is one of the leading business men, known as a public-spirited citizen, as well as a successful business man. Politically he gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church.

George F. Lee married, in 1893, Phebe English, of Jersey City, New Jersey, and they are the parents of three children: John M., of New York City; Abbie Louise, who married Dr. Lewis T. Buckman, of Wilkes-Barre; and Phebe, who lives at home.

OSCAR H. DILLEY—The Dilley family, represented in Wilkes-Barre by Oscar H. Dilley, leading member of the Luzerne County Bar, traces its antecedents in this country to John Dilley, whose name appears in the land records of New Jersey as having been in 1669 the owner of property in the town of Woodbridge on the Rohowak River. John Dilley, of a later generation, together with Joseph Dilley, were privates in a company which went out from Morris County, New Jersey, to serve in the Revolutionary War; Ephraim Dilley also served as a man in the ranks. Biographers and genealogists have searched to discover a connection between these Dilleys (or Dillys) and Richard Dilley, who removed from New Jersey shortly after the close of the aforementioned war to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now Hanover Township, Luzerne County. In 1784 Richard Dilley removed to the river road at Buttonwood, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying at Hanover in 1799. His wife's name is not mentioned in family records and apparently has been lost from history's page. The descent from Richard Dilley to Oscar H. Dilley, real estate title lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, proceeds through the following.

Richard Dilley, Jr., son of Richard Dilley above, was born in New Jersey, came with his father's family to Hanover Township, lived at Buttonwood, and married Polly Voke.

Their son, Jesse Dilley, born February 17, 1794, at Hanover Township, died at Wilkes-Barre, in 1852, married Mary Magdalene Lueder, born November 15, 1801, died March 24, 1878, daughter of Christian Lueder, who came from Northampton County and settled among the pioneers of Wyoming Valley; he became a butcher and meat dealer.

Their son, Sylvester Dilley, born at Hanover Township, January 20, 1823, died December 24, 1892; he married Mary Ann Barkman, on January 1, 1846, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Preston) Barkman. Like his father and brothers, he engaged in the meat business after he had engaged in carpentry, and carried on a market at Wilkes-Barre; he also dealt in cattle, and a number of years was manager of the farm of the Wilkes-Barre Coal & Iron Company, which then was made up of some six hundred acres of coal and iron lands, a large part in what is now Wilkes-Barre City, and much of which is now covered with dwellings.

Their son, Oscar H. Dilley, the youngest son and child, was born at Wilkes-Barre, January 14, 1869, while the Nation was busy mending the damage done to the sections by the Civil War. He received his education at the Wilkes-Barre public schools, where he made the most of limited opportunities, and completed his courses with further study at the Wilkes-Barre Business College; intending to embark upon a business career like his immediate predecessors in the family. On July 1, 1891, he accepted the position of clerk in the law office of Frank W. Larned, of Wilkes-Barre, and later, desiring to become a lawyer like his learned employer, he began to read law under the preceptorship of Mr. Larned. He was a poor boy and his progress was due to two factors: his own initiative and ambition and the interest shown by his kindly preceptor. He passed the bar examinations and was admitted to practice in 1895, and until 1904 was connected with this same office, where he rendered faithful and efficient service. Since that time he has conducted his office alone and has done unusually well. He is a valued member of the Republican party and takes great interest in local political campaigns, but has never aspired to high office. His specialty in the profession is real estate law and land titles, and he has done much to advance the interests of numerous clients in these important fields. For many years he has been a leading member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics in Lodge, No. 166, and of the Free & Accepted Masons in Wilkes-Barre, Lodge No. 655. He is also a member of the Franklin Club.

Mr. Dilley married, May 21, 1903, Sara S. Johnson, of Wilkes-Barre, and their union has been blessed with a son, Robert F. Dilley, a graduate of the Dickinson School of Law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and a member of the Supreme Court and the Luzerne County Bar, having been admitted to the practice of law in Luzerne County in March, 1929, and to the Supreme Court of the State, April 15, 1929.

RIDGWAY BOWERS ESPY, a prominent member of the Luzerne County Bar, and the trust officer and a director of the Wyoming National Bank at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born in this city, September 2, 1881. Mr. Espy is a son of Barnett Miller and Caroline (Wood) Espy, both of whom are now deceased. Barnett Miller Espy, the father, was a well-known attorney of Luzerne County, having been a member of the bar for more than fifty years. He was born May 16, 1846, in Nanticoke, and he died in Wilkes-Barre, August 29, 1926. He was a descendant of George Espy who was born in Hanover Township, Lancaster County (now Dauphin County), Pennsylvania, during the year 1749, and who, with the Poxtang Rangers, removed to Luzerne County prior to the Wyoming Massacre in 1778. He located upon a tract of land not far from the present city of Nanticoke, and there he built himself a log house where he resided up until the time of his death, 1814. He was commissioned a justice of the peace on May 30, 1800, and his district included all of Hanover Township and Wilkes-Barre. Barnett Miller Espy was educated at the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, and, later, at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, graduating from the latter in 1869. He then began his legal training under the competent preceptorship of the late Edwin S. Osborne of Wilkes-Barre, and he was admitted to practice at the Bar of Luzerne County on September 20, 1873. He had married, September 23, 1873, Caroline Wood, and they became the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity: Blanche W., who is now deceased; Ridgway Bowers, of whom further; Bruce M., a real estate dealer of Wilkes-Barre; and Carl W., a physician and surgeon of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Ridgway Bowers Espy received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, and he later attended the Wilkes-Barre High School, graduating from there with the class of 1898. He then attended the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, and he graduated with the class of 1899. In the fall of that same year he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and graduated with the class of 1903, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre and there began his study of the law, in his father's office. In the meantime he filled various public offices, including that of clerk in the recorder's office and, later, in the county clerk's office. Then, in the year 1909, Mr. Espy was formally admitted to practice at the Bar of Luzerne County. In 1919 he was also chosen trust officer for the Wyoming National Bank at Wilkes-Barre, and he has held this office ever since. He is also a director of



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this well known financial institution; and he is serving as a member of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and as a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Academy.

Mr. Espy has always evidenced a keen interest in the civic and general affairs of his community. In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party; and as such he is noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of Wilkes-Barre. He is now a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the Luzerne County Bar Association, and he is spoken of as one of the very brilliant lawyers in this part of the State. He holds active membership in the college fraternity of Alpha Delta Phi; he is a member and the secretary of the Wyoming Valley Country Club; and a member of the Franklin Club.

Ridgway Bowers Espy married, April 23, 1914, Augusta Baird Halberstadt, a daughter of Dr. George H. and Edith (Moore) Halberstadt of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Espy have become the parents of three children, all of whom are sons: Bowers W., George H., and Ridgway Bowers, Jr. Mr. Espy and his family maintain their residence at No. 199 James Street, Kingston, and attend the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, of which Mr. Espy is one of the stewards.

SAMUEL COGSWELL CHASE—Among the enterprises which have claimed the time and attention of the leading business men throughout this country is the real estate profession, and one who has gained substantial and distinguished success in this particular field in his community of Wilkes-Barre, is Samuel C. Chase, who for more than a quarter of a century has been identified with the prominent members of the real estate business. Few other lines of endeavor have offered such wide and varied opportunities as real estate. In a country of the size of America, with vast areas, north, east, south and west covered with forests, swamps and arid lands, limitedly cultivated, there is much room for the labors of the pioneers, roadmakers, lumbermen, builders and kindred workmen which go toward making the earth's crust and this country habitable for mankind and Americans. The importance of the realtor immediately impresses itself upon the minds of people, for he appears on the scene when the surrounding country is ripe for human settlement and is ready for community growth and expansion. A thriving and popular center in Pennsylvania is Wilkes-Barre where Mr. Chase has created a flourishing field for his activities and civic contributions. The first ancestor of the Chase family in America was Aquilla Chase who emigrated from Cornwall, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1640. From him have descended many honorable and patriotic citizens. During the war for independence, Benjamin Chase in the line, whose record is traced herein, was a musician and a well-known resident of Newbury, Massachusetts. His son, Samuel Chase, was a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire, and later removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts.

His son, Edward H. Chase, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 28, 1835. He received a liberal education for that period and was duly graduated from Union College in New York State in the year 1855. For a short time thereafter he taught school, and in 1857, he came to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Edmund L. Danna. Two years later, in 1859, after diligent and conscientious application, he was admitted to the bar of the State of Pennsylvania, and established himself in the active practice. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Chase was a member of the Wyoming Light Brigade, and soon left with his company for the scene of the fighting. About April of that year, his organization was reformed as Company E, of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment. Thrown into battle almost immediately, he was one of the first thirteen prisoners taken in the war and detained in Raleigh, Salisbury and Libby prisons eleven months, at which time he was exchanged. At the close of the war, Mr. Chase returned to Wilkes-Barre and was for many years an able practitioner in the law and one of the representative citizens of the town. On June 18, 1863, he married Elizabeth Taylor, a daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Taylor and Mary Ann (Wilson) Taylor, of Wilkes-Barre, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Harold Taylor, for more than forty years the editor of the "Topeka Capital," a leading Kansas newspaper. 2. Ethel H., deceased. 3. Samuel

C., of whom further. 4. Frances Brooks, residing in Wilkes-Barre.

Samuel C. Chase was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1868. He attended the local public schools in his boyhood and then went to the Harry Hillman Academy. Upon the completion of his studies, he obtained employment in the clerical department of the Hazard Manufacturing Company of Wilkes-Barre, and continued with that concern for ten years. In 1909, he became the private secretary for John Hollenback, which position he held until Mr. Hollenback's death in 1923, and he was appointed one of the executors of the latter's will associated with Dr. Lewis H. Taylor of Wilkes-Barre. At the same time since last year, Mr. Chase has been developing a real estate business on his own account, and owing to his knowledge of local conditions, and business acumen, together with the spirit in which he engages in the work and his popularity among his fellows, he is recognized as one of the highly successful realtors of the city. He is active in various enterprises throughout the social and fraternal and civic circles of the city. In 1908, he joined the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment of the National Guard and served as quarter-master sergeant for a number of years, having served through the Spanish-American War. He also supported all the patriotic drives and campaigns carried on during the World War. He is a member of the board of directors of the General Hospital of Wilkes-Barre, treasurer of the Luzerne County Bible Association, secretary of the United Charities Association of Wilkes-Barre and he is likewise a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of which he is secretary, and a member of the Westmoreland and the Wyoming Valley clubs. In politics, he favors the Republican party. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

JOHN QUINCY CREVELING, a prominent member of the Luzerne County Bar, and one of the very substantial citizens of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, was born June 6, 1861, upon a farm in Fishing Creek Township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Creveling is a son of Alfred T. and Susan B. (Rhône) Creveling, the latter of whom still survives in the ninety-second year of her age. The late Alfred T. Creveling, the father, spent all of his life as a farmer. He was a son of John and Lowley (Tubbs) Creveling of Columbia County, one of the older and best known Pennsylvania families. Alfred T. Creveling was the father of six children: 1. Darryl L., of Wapwallopan, Luzerne County, who for more than thirty-five years was associated with his brother, John Q. Creveling, in the practice of the law at the Bar of Luzerne County; he married Katherine Hice, of Huntington Township, Luzerne County, and to them were born three children: Esther, who married James J. Brennan, of Wapwallopan, Luzerne County; Alfred H., of Columbus, Ohio; and Helen, who married Charles Brennan, of McAdoo, Pennsylvania. 2. John Q., of whom more follows. 3. Laura M., who married G. A. Hinterleitner of Charleston, West Virginia. 4. George R., of Binghamton, New York; he married Cora Bulglin, of Vienna, New Jersey, and they have a son, John Edwin. 5. Emma, who is now deceased; she married G. A. Hinterleitner, who after her death, married her sister, Laura M. G. A. and Emma (Creveling) Hinterleitner had a daughter, Ruth. 6. Forrester, who died in childhood. Alfred T. Creveling, the father of the foregoing children, came to Luzerne County with his family during the year 1882, settling near Plymouth. He was a staunch Democrat; and an ardent supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in the seventy-third year of his age.

His son, John Q. Creveling, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was reared, and he later attended the New Columbus Academy in Luzerne County. He then taught school for four years in Huntington Township, and also in Plymouth, after which he pursued his legal training, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Luzerne County during the early part of the year 1886. Mr. Creveling at once began the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, and such has been the success with which he has met that today, at the date of the writing of this biographical history (1929), he is considered one of the foremost lawyers at the Luzerne County Bar. He is now a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, and other learned organizations pertaining to his profession.

In his political views Mr. Creveling is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party; and as such he is noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any

movement designed for the welfare or advancement of Wilkes-Barre. He has been equally active in his club and social life, for he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons; for many years he was treasurer of the United Sportsmen's Association of Pennsylvania, and is now its president, and in a like cause he served as president of the Conservation Council of Pennsylvania; is a member of the Craftsman's Club and other local organizations of this city.

John Q. Creveling married, in June, 1889, Annie M. Pressler, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Creveling died in 1918, without issue. The family is perpetuated, however, in the children of Darryl Laport Creveling, of George R. Creveling, and their sister Emma. The family are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Plymouth, of which John Q. Creveling has for a great many years served as a trustee.

CHARLES E. ASH—Among those associated with the anthracite industry, who started at the bottom and rose to an important position with his company, is Charles E. Ash, vice-president and secretary of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He is the son of Tighman Henry, and Alice Grace (MacDonald) Ash, both deceased.

Charles E. Ash was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1874. He entered the employ of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, at the age of nine years, as a slate picker at their Empire Colliery. By successive promotion, he was advanced to the positions of supply clerk, colliery clerk, clerk in the general office, and, in 1901, was appointed auditor of the Honey Brook division. In 1912, he was made paymaster of the Wyoming division, and, in 1921, was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. In January, 1928, he was elected vice-president and secretary of the company, and, in March of the same year, was elected a director of the company. He is also vice-president and secretary of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Corporation, and a director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Ash is a Republican in politics and is affiliated with Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Westmoreland Club.

Charles E. Ash was married, June 24, 1902, to Henrietta Blaum, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. They have four children: Charles E. Jr., Kingston, Pennsylvania; Philip L., Chicago, Illinois; Edward T., Kingston, Pennsylvania; and Gertrude E., Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ash resides at No. 29 Hedge Place, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and his office is located in the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company building, on South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

ISAAC PLATT HAND—The family of Hand, of which Isaac Platt Hand, Wilkes-Barre attorney, is a distinguished member, originated in England, and its members have played a highly important rôle in American affairs, particularly at the law, in the States of Pennsylvania and New York.

The paternal American ancestor who was the progenitor of Mr. Hand's branch of the connection was eight generations removed; he was John Hand, of Maidstone, County Kent, England, a landowner in two parishes of his county in the old country, and upon reaching America in 1635, settled first in Massachusetts and then on Long Island prior to March, 1644. In 1648 he joined others in founding the town of East Hampton, where he received grants of land; his will, dated January 24, 1660, shows him to have been a man of wealth and prominence; he married Alice Stanbrough, and died at East Hampton in 1663. The descent from him to Isaac Platt Hand is through his son, Stephen, who died in 1693; his son, Stephen (2), born in 1661, died in 1740; his son John, baptized in 1701, died in 1755, and his wife Hannah; their son, John (3), born January 31, 1725, and his wife, Rebecca; their son, Aaron, born April 27, 1773, died October 27, 1832, who married Tamar Platt, of New Milford, Connecticut, born in 1773, died January 16, 1854, daughter of Epenetus and Anna (Bostwick) Platt, the ceremony having been solemnized August 17, 1795, at Kingsbury, New York; their son, Aaron Hicks Hand, the father of Isaac Platt Hand, of Wilkes-Barre, of whom additional.

Rev. Dr. Aaron Hicks Hand was born in Albany, New York, December 3, 1811, and attended the Albany Academy of that place. At the end of his period of preparation he matriculated at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which institution he was

graduated in the class of 1831. He thereupon entered the Princeton Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and was graduated from this institution in 1837. He was immediately ordained in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1842 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, which position he filled with ability until 1845, when ill health caused him to withdraw from the ministry and remove with his family to Florida. After six years his health was restored, so he returned North and was assigned to the Greenwich Presbyterian Church near Stewartsville, Warren County, New Jersey, where he ministered for twenty years. He served as a member of the board of trustees of Lafayette College at Easton, whose forward-looking program he did much to advance; and was the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from this institution. He married, in Norwich, Connecticut, August 13, 1838, Elizabeth Coit Boswell, whom he had met in 1837, after graduating from the Princeton Theological Seminary, while visiting a brother, Bayard Hand, a prominent lawyer of Savannah, Georgia. Mrs. Hand was a daughter of John L. Boswell, who, after following the sea until his thirtieth year, left the sea, became a ship-owner, and attained wealth and prominence. The part played by the progenitors of the families to which Mrs. Hand belonged, stands out in the early history of New England, Connecticut especially, and compares well with the records of the best families of that State.

Isaac Platt Hand, son of the Rev. Dr. Aaron Hicks and Elizabeth Coit (Boswell) Hand, was born at Berwick, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1843. He undertook preparatory studies at Media, Pennsylvania, after which he entered the institution of which his father was a trustee, Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. His study at this institution was interrupted by a term of enlistment in Company D, 38th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Emergency Militia, mustered June 29, 1863, at Reading, for service in defense of the Union during the Civil War, and which was mustered out August 7, 1863, at the same place. Mr. Hand then resumed his studies at Lafayette College, and finished in the class of 1865. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He then accepted a position with the Hyde Park School at Scranton as principal, an office he filled for two years; he spent two more years as clerk of the Scranton City Council. While teaching, and serving in public office, he studied law with the late Judge Alfred Hand, and on November 15, 1869, was admitted to the bar. Until December, 1870, he continued the practice of his profession at Scranton, at which time he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where for six years he was junior member of the firm of Wright & Hand, and has since engaged in independent practice, with a large measure of success, recognition and admiration from his associates and gratitude from a wide clientele. Although Mr. Hand has been a student of politics, he has never offered for high office. For nine years he served as a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Education, and one term as its president, and he has been numerous times chairman of the Luzerne County Republican Committee since 1884. His political influence, exerted in a quiet way, has been of great value to the Republican organization in each local, State and National contest, and he is in close touch with many of the key men whose decisions affect the policy of the entire body. For twenty years he acted as secretary of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Institute, and in 1880 he became a director of the Harry Hillman Academy, and held this office many years. Lafayette College and the Hand family have been in close relationship continuously for nearly seventy-five years, counting the trusteeship of his father before him, and no alumnus of the Easton institution has had no more devoted or loyal sentiments for his *alma mater*. His business interests have been somewhat overshadowed by his professional activities, yet he has found time to devote to the People's Bank as a director and later the Miners' Bank, and the Dolph Coal Company as its treasurer. For many years he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of which he is a member.

Mr. Hand married, May 3, 1871, Mary Lyman Richardson, daughter of John Lyman and Catherine (Heermans) Richardson; her father, a native of Vermont, and of distinguished New England ancestry, was the first superintendent of the Luzerne County school system and a well-known educator. Mrs. Hand is prominent in the philanthropic and educational work of Wyoming Valley and the social life of Wilkes-Barre; she is a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church; the Wyoming



John G. Lenthall's

Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Society of Colonial Dames; and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have become the parents of the following seven children: 1. Kathleen, at home. 2. Bayard, of whom further. 3. Laura, wife of Judge Albert E. Campbell, of Canastota, New York. 4. Richardson, well known Wilkes-Barre engineering contractor. 5. Joseph H., of Dolgeville, New York. 6. Emily, who married Olin Derr, of Wilkes-Barre. 7. Philip L., of Chicago, Illinois.

Bayard Hand was born at Wilkes-Barre, July 21, 1878, and attended the public schools. He graduated from Lafayette College in 1899, and studied law in the office of his father, after which he was admitted to the bar July 22, 1901, since which time he has been associated with his father in the practice of the law. He married, May 25, 1912, Margaret Barclay Colton, of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: 1. J. M. Colton Hand, born September 6, 1913. 2. Bayard Richardson Hand, born April 15, 1917. 3. Barclay Lyman Hand, born August 3, 1924. Mr. Hand is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia; the Pennsylvania Bar Association; the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association; the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country clubs; and the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

JOHN EVAN JENKINS, senior member of the law firm of Jenkins, Turner & Jenkins, of Wilkes-Barre, and a prominent citizen of that community, was born June 17, 1862, in Coal Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, son of Morgan C. and Maria (Coban) Jenkins, both of whom are now deceased. Morgan C. Jenkins was born in Llauwrtyd, Breconshire, Wales, while Maria (Coban) Jenkins was a native of Dorstone, Herefordshire, England. Morgan C. and Maria (Coban) Jenkins came from England in 1852, settling at Minersville, Pennsylvania. In 1857, however, they moved to Northumberland County, where most of their children were born. They were the parents of two sons and four daughters: Mary, who married Isaac Hobbs; Catherine, who married William Falconbridge; Margaret, who married Herbert S. Hobbs; Charles C., now deceased, who married Emma Rodman; John Evan, of whom further; and Ada, who married Warren Reed.

John Evan Jenkins, son of Morgan C. and Maria (Coban) Jenkins, received his early education in the public schools of the county in which he was born and in the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Luzerne County. He then attended Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating from there with the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He spent the following year, 1892, as city editor of the Middletown "Daily Herald," of Middletown, Connecticut. In the fall of 1892, however, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and began his study of the law in the office of the Hon. Henry Amzi Fuller for twenty-one years, present judge of Luzerne County. On September 17, 1894, Mr. Jenkins was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County, since which time he has carried on an increasingly successful practice of the law. He is senior member of the law firm of Jenkins, Turner & Jenkins, the other members being Arthur L. Turner, Mitchell Jenkins and Hugh Coban Jenkins, the last two of whom are sons of John Evan Jenkins. The firm are attorneys for the Hanover Bank and Trust Company, the Luzerne County Insurance Exchange; also for the Borough Council and the School Board, Dallas Borough, and several other corporations. Mr. Jenkins is president of the Valmont Development Company, of Kingston and Hazleton, Luzerne County, which has been a very important factor in the development in those communities, and is president of the Dorrance Realty Corporation of Kingston.

Despite his exacting professional duties, Mr. Jenkins has been a liberal participant in the civic affairs of his community. Mr. Jenkins served for several years as a member of the board of managers of the Kislyn School, maintained by Luzerne County, for delinquent children; also for several years was chairman of the Borough of Kingston Planning Committee, until he resigned in 1926. He is popular and respected in social circles, being a member of many prominent local organizations. He is a member of Phi Nu Theta (Electric Society) of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; Mystic Seven; Wesleyan Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and the Socratic Literary Society. He is affiliated, fraternally, with Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He holds membership also in the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

John Evan Jenkins married, April 3, 1895, Katharine B. Mitchell, daughter of the Hon. James Mitchell, of Remsen, New York, and Sarah G. (Thomas) Mitchell. Of this union there are two sons: Mitchell and Hugh Coban. Both sons are members of their father's law firm, and all four members of this family—father, mother, and sons—are graduates of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. Mrs. Jenkins is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society, and since her marriage has been particularly active in the social life of Kingston. For several years she was president of the West Side Women's Club; one of the organizers of Kingston Civic League which preceded the Women's Club; and was one of the organizers of West Side Welfare Association. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and their sons reside in Kingston. They attend the Kingston Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Jenkins for many years served as a member of the board of trustees and as superintendent of the Sunday school.

BENJAMIN DORRANCE—The progenitor of the family of the surname Dorrance in the United States and the ancestor from whom was descended Benjamin Dorrance, late of Kingston, was Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a Scotch Presbyterian from Ireland, graduate of Glasgow University, licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton, who came to New England "bringing with him satisfactory testimonials of his ministerial character and standing from several associations in Scotland and Ireland." ("History of Windham County, Connecticut.") On April 17, 1723, the people of Voluntown, Connecticut Colony, called upon Rev. Samuel Dorrance to preach the gospel in that town, at a stipulated salary of sixty pounds a year, with fifty pounds settlement money for installing himself in the community. Rev. Dorrance had five sons and one daughter; and of these two sons, John and George settled in the Wyoming Valley, upon lands held by the family at the present time (1928).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, was one of the notable characters in the history of the Wyoming Valley, and founder of the family here, for his brother John died, unmarried, in July, 1804. Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance was born March 4, 1736, and on July 4, 1778, the day following the tragic affair at Wyoming, a prisoner and weakened by suffering and a severe wound, his captors killed him. A hero and a patriot, as he had lived, so he died. He married (first) Mary Wilson, and had Sarah Susannah, who married Samuel Tubbs, also Elizabeth who married Dr. Seth C. Whitney. Colonel Dorrance married (second) Elizabeth (perhaps Murphy), she later married Jabez Fish, and had Robert, who was killed in an engagement with the Indians, November 4, 1791; Benjamin, of whom further; Gershom, who shortly after returned to Voluntown, Connecticut.

Colonel Benjamin Dorrance, oldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, was born in Voluntown, Connecticut, in 1767, died August 24, 1837. He was a child when his family removed to the Wyoming Valley and settled in the locality where he afterwards lived and which for many years was part of the borough "Dorranceton." The Borough of Kingston consolidated about 1922. He held his rank of colonel in the State Militia and was commonly so addressed. He was sheriff of Luzerne County, member of the State Legislature in all some fourteen years, and was one of the organizers and first president of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He married, November 25, 1795, Nancy Ann Buckingham, daughter of Jedediah and Martha (Clark) Buckingham, and a descendant through her father of Thomas Buckingham, Puritan ancestor of the American Buckinghams. Colonel Dorrance and his wife, Nancy Ann Buckingham, were the parents of three sons.

Rev. John Dorrance, eldest son of Colonel Benjamin and Nancy Ann (Buckingham) Dorrance, was born in Kingston, February 28, 1800, and died April 18, 1861. He graduated from Princeton College, A. B. in 1823, from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1827, and was ordained in November of that year, by the Presbytery of Mississippi. In 1833 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, where he continued until his death. Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1859. He extended the field of his labors throughout the county, and was known in Nanticoke, Newton, Pittston, Providence and Scranton. He married, December 6, 1827, Penelope Mercer and they had eight children.

Colonel Charles Dorrance, second son of Colonel Benjamin Dorrance and Nancy Ann (Buckingham) Dorrance, was born in Kingston January 4, 1805, and died January 18, 1892. Like his father, he held the rank of colonel in the State Militia, and was so addressed. He was a farmer, president of the Luzerne County Agricultural Society from its organization in 1858 until 1868; he was appointed a commissioner of the Luzerne County Prison, and was president of the board throughout his connection with it. He was president of the Wyoming National Bank, succeeding his father, from 1835 until 1892; president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, of which his father was an incorporator, in 1816; and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for thirty-four years. He married, August 28, 1845, Susan E. Ford, daughter of James and Maria (Lindsley) Ford, of Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania; and they were the parents of seven children: 1. Benjamin, of whom further. 2. Maria L., born August 31, 1848, died July 27, 1849. 3. Annie Buckingham, born May 6, 1850; married Sheldon Reynolds, died October 4, 1905. 4. James Ford, born April 19, 1852; married Elizabeth W. Dick. 5. Charles, born August 2, 1854, died in Chicago, September 16, 1914. 6. John, born September 27, 1856, died in Kansas City, Missouri, March 13, 1914. 7. Frank P., born January 8, 1859, died March 6, 1864.

Benjamin Dorrance, eldest son of Colonel Charles and Susan E. (Ford) Dorrance, was born in Kingston, August 14, 1846. His early education was acquired in the Presbyterian Seminary, Troy, (now called Wyoming), Pennsylvania, and in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. He graduated from Princeton College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868 and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1871. Meanwhile he read law in the offices of Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar, August 20, 1870. In all he practiced his profession, in Wilkes-Barre, about eighteen years, when impaired eyesight compelled him to lay aside professional work, and he turned to farming pursuits, at Dorranceton, and incidentally to horticulture. For a number of years he was president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, succeeding Calvin Parsons; he was a member also of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Benjamin Dorrance married, May 22, 1872, Ruth Woodhull Strong, daughter of Schuyler Strong, of Bath, Steuben County, New York, and his wife, Frances (Cruger) Strong, descended from Elder John Strong, of Windsor, Connecticut, where he was a resident as early as 1630. From Elder John Strong, who later removed to Northampton, to Ruth Woodhull Strong, wife of Benjamin Dorrance, the line of descent followed to Thomas; to Selah; to Selah, (2); to Selah, (3); to Major Nathaniel (who was killed by the British and Tories, November 6, 1778); to Selah, (4); to Schuyler; who married Frances Cruger; and from Schuyler and Frances (Cruger) Strong, to Ruth Woodhull (Strong) Dorrance, of the eighth generation from Elder John Strong. The Crugers were of Huguenot ancestry, who escaped the massacre at St. Bartholomew and formed a temporary home in Altoona, in the Duchy of Holstein, Germany. The branch from which Mrs. Dorrance was descended was brought to America by the father of General Cruger, in 1768. Benjamin and Ruth Woodhull (Strong) Dorrance were the parents of three children: 1. Anne, born June 26, 1873, graduate of Vassar College, 1895, F. R. H. S. 2. Frances, born June 30, 1877, graduate of Vassar, 1900, with honor, elected to Phi Beta Kappa. 3. Ruth, born August 9, 1879, died February 13, 1895.

Benjamin Dorrance enjoyed the most cordial of friendships throughout his useful life, was constantly active in affairs directed toward the good of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, and an honorable member of an honorable family. When he died, January 23, 1922, at the age of seventy-six years, there were many, indeed, who mourned his loss. His widow survived him three years, and died in the family residence in Kingston January 21, 1925.

MAURICE B. AHLBORN, M. D.—According to neighborhood philosophy, a man does best in business or professional life away from his native town. That this does not always hold good is proven in the case of Dr. Maurice B. Ahlborn, who has made a highly commendable record as physician and surgeon as a native and practitioner of Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Ahlborn was born at Wilkes-Barre, April 30, 1877, son of Frederick Christian and Henrietta (Teufel) Ahlborn, deceased, of this city,

who were members of families distinguished in State and local affairs.

Dr. Ahlborn received his education at the following institutions: the public schools and the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, which he entered in 1894, and from which institution he graduated with the class of 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduating here he took post-graduate courses in pathology, gynecology, surgery and internal medicine. Desiring to still further equip himself with the best of two continents, he went to Europe and pursued his studies further. He graduated in the class of 1898 at Vienna and in the class of 1899 at Munich, specializing in surgery, which he has practiced almost exclusively ever since.

Dr. Ahlborn's contribution to Wilkes-Barre's progress and to the advancement of science and the profession may be measured by the statement of his present and past activities. He has served as pathologist and assistant surgeon for the Mercy Hospital; as associate pathologist, later associate surgeon for the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; and as city bacteriologist, charged particularly with the inspection of water and milk, from 1902 to 1908, for the city of Wilkes-Barre. He now holds the following positions: Chief surgeon for the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; consulting surgeon for the Mercy Hospital; lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the Training School for Nurses at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. He is a valued member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, and was its president in 1928; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He belongs to the medical fraternity of Nu Sigma Nu, which he joined while a member of the student body of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. In fraternal order work he is a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory of the Ancient Scottish Rite Masons of the Thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In religious life Dr. Ahlborn is a member of the St. John's Lutheran Church; in political affairs a member of the Republican party; and in club life of the Westmoreland and Irem Country clubs. During the World War he served as a member of the Draft Board, No. 3, for Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Ahlborn married, May 1, 1900, Eleanor Natalie Thomas, daughter of Isaac M. and Sarah Hollenback (Dunlap) Thomas, of Wilkes-Barre, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Hervey Dunlap, born April 14, 1901; in business at Wilkes-Barre. 2. Sarah Hollenback, born March 30, 1908, a student at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. 3. Henrietta Teufel, born December 21, 1910. 4. Eleanor Natalie Ahlborn, born December 24, 1917.

REV. LEVI L. SPRAGUE, D. D., L. H. D.—The oldest head of an educational institution in the State of Pennsylvania, and the longest in continuous service in such capacity is the Rev. Levi L. Sprague, D. D., L. H. D., president of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, which has enjoyed its greatest prosperity under his scholarly and efficient management.

Born in Beekman, Dutchess County, New York, December 23, 1844, Dr. Sprague is the son of Nelson L. and Laura (Spencer) Sprague, and a descendant of one of the oldest of Rhode Island's colonial families. Jonathan Sprague settled in Providence in 1675, having inherited sixty acres of land from his father, William Sprague, who lived in Hingham, Massachusetts. A deputy from 1695 to 1714, he was the speaker of the Rhode Island House of Deputies in 1703, and was active in the Baptist communion, and occasionally a preacher. The family remained in that denomination for many years, but a few years before his death, Nelson Sprague allied himself with the Congregational Church. On the maternal side Levi L. Sprague descended from John Spencer, who was one of a band of forty-seven people who removed from Massachusetts in 1652, and took up a grant of five thousand acres of land in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Also on the distaff side, he numbers among his ancestors Theophilus Whaley, an officer of the Parliamentary Army whose regiment took part in the execution of King Charles I, in 1649. In the middle of the eighteenth century some of the Spragues settled in Putnam and Dutchess counties, New York, and about the same period, some of the Spencers also founded new homes in Dutchess County.



Benj^r Dorrance

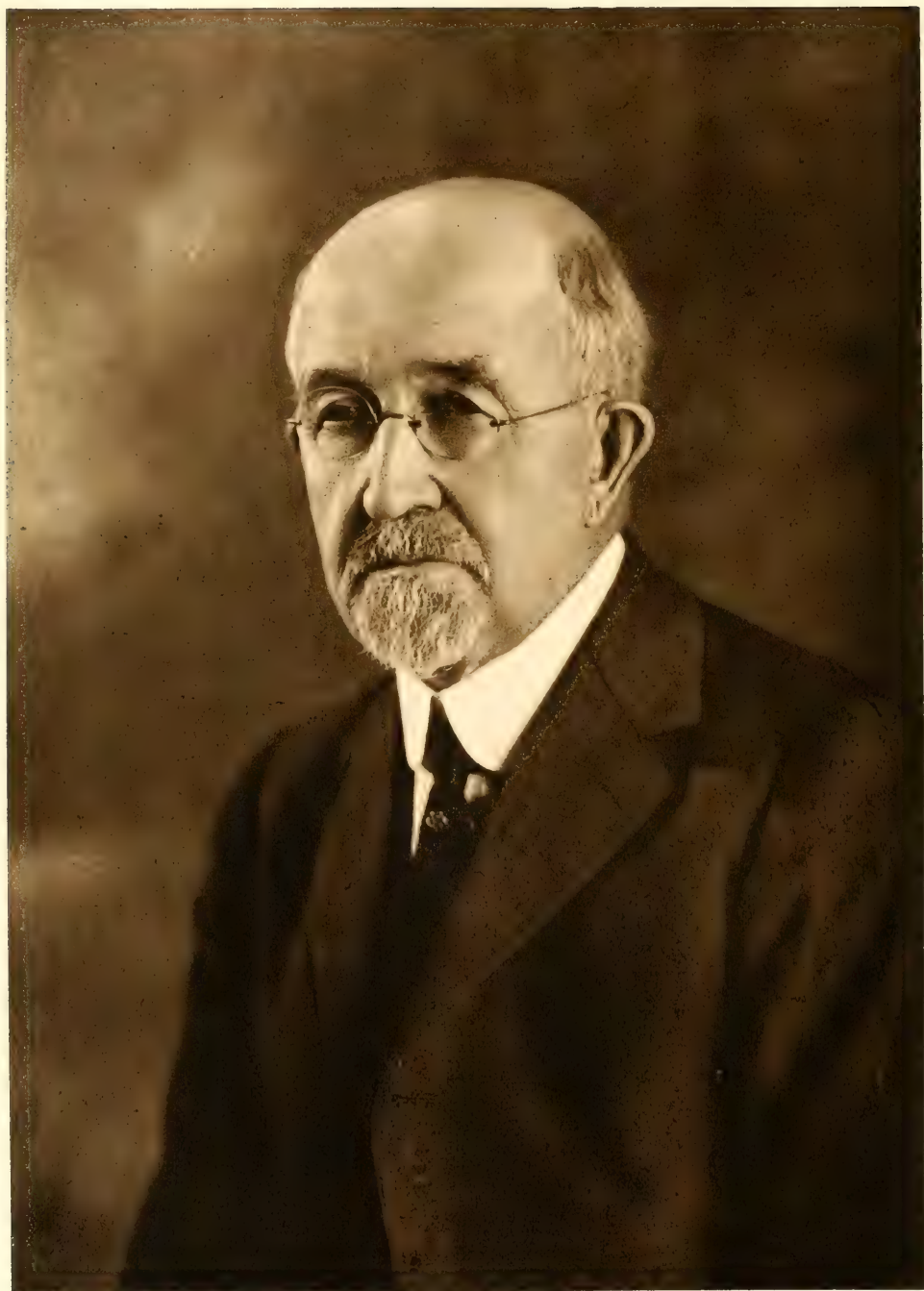


C. Dorrance



James Ford





L. L. Sprague

In 1847 Nelson Sprague moved his family to Pennsylvania, and lived in several villages doing business as a carriage maker, but in 1858, he retired to a farm near Le Raysville, Bradford County, owing to impaired health. Here Levi L. Sprague had the good fortune to come under the influence of Chester P. Hodge, a teacher who had studied at Wyoming Seminary and Union College. At the age of seventeen years, while still a student at Le Raysville Academy, Mr. Sprague taught school, excepting for a term he spent at the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. When Professor Hodge went West to practice law, he became principal of Le Raysville Academy, at that time being but twenty years of age. In 1866 Mr. Sprague entered Wyoming Seminary as a student.

It was then but a small institution, opened for students in 1844, under the auspices of the Oneida Conference but was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Reuben Nelson, a man of great energy and vision. On completing his studies under this great schoolmaster, Mr. Sprague was elected principal of the seminary's College of Business. He became a student of law under the late Hon. W. W. Ketcham, but eighteen months later, having decided that his real vocation was the Christian ministry, he substituted theological study for that of the law, and in 1874, joined the Wyoming Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sprague continued as principal of the College of Business, and in 1882 was elected president of the seminary, being the fourth man to hold that post. The first, Dr. Reuben Nelson, after twenty-seven years of service, was made publishing agent by the General Conference of 1872 of the Methodist Episcopal Church with headquarters in New York. The second, the Rev. Y. C. Smith, held the position for one year, 1863, while Dr. Nelson acted as presiding elder. The third, the Rev. Dr. David Copeland, held the post ten years.

With the growth of the Wyoming Seminary, its president has grown rich in academic honors. In 1879 Allegheny College made him an honorary Master of Arts, and in 1886 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wesleyan University. In 1886 Rutherford College, North Carolina, gave him the degree of LL.D., and in 1920 Syracuse University conferred upon him the degree of L.H.D.

Dr. Sprague is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Kingston Lodge, Pennsylvania; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Caldwell Consistory at Bloomsburg; holding the thirty-second degree in this order.

On December 22, 1869, Dr. Sprague married Jennie E. Russell, of Otego, New York, a niece of Dr. Nelson, former president of the Seminary. Mrs. Sprague died September 16, 1921. Dr. and Mrs. Sprague were the parents of two children: 1. Laura J. Sprague, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. 2. E. Russell Sprague, a physician of Rochester, New York, who married (first) Helen Breese Graves, of Syracuse, New York, their daughter, Elizabeth Louise, being born November 11, 1905; he married (second), Margaret Ferguson, of Lockport, New York, and they have one son, Ferguson, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD F. RYMAN, of No. 224 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, was born November 24, 1878, at Dallas, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a son of Theodore F. and Eliza (Barnes) Ryman, both now deceased. Theodore F. Ryman was born in Dallas Township, August 23, 1845, and died in Wilkes-Barre, September 4, 1919. He was a son of Abraham Ryman, born August 21, 1817, and his wife, Jemima (Knuckle) Ryman, born September 12, 1817, both of whom were descendants of pioneer New Jersey and Pennsylvania families. Abraham Ryman was one of the pioneers in the lumber and sawmill trade in Northeastern Pennsylvania. In those days the lumber dealer manufactured the lumber that they sold, and this brought the family into direct contact with the virgin timber-tract districts. Theodore F. Ryman was associated for many years with his father, Abraham Ryman, under the firm name of A. Ryman & Sons. He was one of the very successful men of Wilkes-Barre, and at the time of his death was head of the firm of A. Ryman & Sons; president of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; a director of the Vulcan Iron Works, the Miners' Bank, all of Wilkes-Barre; the Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; and a director of the Eureka Lumber Company, of

Washington, North Carolina. Theodore F. Ryman married, September 16, 1874, at Mehoopany, Pennsylvania, Eliza Malvina Barnes, a native of Wyoming County, who was born May 16, 1845, and died October 1, 1919. Of this marriage there were two children: 1. Thaddeus B., born July 18, 1875, in Mehoopany, Pennsylvania; graduate of Yale University in 1897; died October 2, 1922, unmarried. 2. Edward F., of whom further. Theodore F. Ryman was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He and his wife were attendants of the Presbyterian church.

Edward F. Ryman received his early education at the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and later attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Immediately after the completion of this course of study he returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered his father's lumber business. In June, 1920, he purchased full interest in the concern and founded the E. F. Ryman Lumber Company. This he conducted, as president, until 1924, when he sold his entire interests and retired from active business.

In his political views Mr. Ryman is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has twice served as vice-president of the Phillips Academy Alumni Association of Andover, Massachusetts; he also is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Wilkes-Barre Camera Club, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Mr. Ryman is now living, retired, at his home in Wilkes-Barre. In tracing his family genealogy, on his mother's side he is a descendant of William Whipple, who, in 1776, was one of those who assembled at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, and added his name to the American Declaration of Independence. Mr. Ryman is a communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barre.

PROF. HARRY H. ZEISER, Superintendent of Schools of Wilkes-Barre, and one of the most prominent educators in the northeastern part of this State, was born January 5, 1872, in Nescopeck Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Victor B. and Samantha J. (Lutsey) Zeiser, both now deceased. The Zeiser and Lutsey families were among the early settlers of Southern Luzerne County; the grandfather of Harry H. Zeiser, John N. Zeiser, a farmer of Luzerne, and a son of John Nicholas Zeiser, a minister of the Reformed Church, who founded, about 1810, the first Reformed Church circuit in the southern part of Luzerne County; he died in 1835. On the maternal side, Professor Zeiser traces his lineage to the grandfather Richard Lutsey, a soldier during the American Civil War. Richard Lutsey was killed at the Battle of Spotsylvania, Virginia, in the engagement which took place around the Court House there. He held the rank of sergeant in the 60th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His father was John Lutsey, 2d, a farmer of Slocum Township, and a son of John Lutsey, who was the first settler in the southern part of Luzerne County, clearing land there for himself about 1783. Victor B. Zeiser, father of Professor Harry H. Zeiser, was also a farmer. By his marriage to Samantha J. Lutsey he became the father of a large family, of whom six of the children grew to maturity: 1. John R., of Endicott, New York. 2. Adlow, a contractor of Nescopeck Borough, Luzerne County. 3. Harry H., of whom further. 4. Katherine, a graduate nurse, residing in Wilkes-Barre. 5. Mary, who married Fred Semner, of Wanamie, Luzerne County. 6. Edna L., who married Guy Conner, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

Harry H. Zeiser, third son and third child of Victor B. and Samantha J. (Lutsey) Zeiser, received his early education in the public schools of Nescopeck Township. When he was eighteen years of age he began his work as a teacher in a school at Dorrance, Luzerne County. At the end of one year there, however, he resumed his education at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Bloomsburg, graduating from there in 1892. He returned to Luzerne County and taught school for another year in Nescopeck Borough. In 1893 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, was graduated with the class of 1897, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately afterward he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and taught school until the spring of 1916, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the school system of Wilkes-Barre. So well did he perform the duties of this office that two years later, in 1918, he became Superintendent of Schools for Wilkes-Barre. He was reappointed to this office in 1922, and again in 1926.

Under Professor Zeiser's able management, the school system has been raised to a high standard of efficiency and there are more than fifteen thousand pupils enrolled.

Professor Zeiser has been a generous contributor to civic movements on public affairs in his community. In his political views, he is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and he has contributed much toward the general betterment of his vicinity. He is popular in social life, and is a member of many societies which pertain to his profession, such as the National Education Association, and the Pennsylvania State Educational Association. He is also affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; the Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre.

Professor Harry H. Zeiser married, December 28, 1897, Margaret E. Smith, daughter of John E. Smith of Nescopeck Township, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Bruce R., a graduate of Lafayette College, who married Louise Hunter and by her became the father of two children, Bruce Hunter Zeiser, and Robert Hunter Zeiser, and is now living with his family at Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Myra Jean, a high school teacher at Wilkes-Barre. 3. Margaret J., who resides in Wilkes-Barre. Professor and Mrs. Zeiser maintain their residence in Wilkes-Barre, where they attend the First Presbyterian Church.

WALTER S. STEWART, M. D., Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons in eastern Pennsylvania, particularly in Wilkes-Barre, where he is held in high esteem, was born on November 16, 1856, in Snow Shoe, Center County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Stewart is a son of Dr. Miller and Patsey (Elliott) Stewart, and grandson, on the paternal side, of James Stewart, one of the early settlers of Huntington County. Dr. Miller Stewart, the father, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, class of 1845, when he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine, a profession which he followed with success for several years. He had later removed to Center County and there became increasingly interested in the lumber trade, a type of endeavor to which he later devoted all of his time and attention, and in which he achieved much prominence as a successful timber operator in that part of the State. He was the father of seven children: 1. William, who resided in Seattle, Washington, now deceased. 2. Walter S., of whom further. 3. and 4. Mary E. and David, twins, the former married a Dr. Miller. 5. DeLaune G., a retired dentist of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. 6. Margaret A. 7. R. Finley, who is now deceased.

Walter S. Stewart, the second son of Dr. Miller and Patsey (Elliott) Stewart, was reared upon the homestead farm in Center County, and he received his primary education in the public schools of that district. He attended the Sheppensburg and Millersville State Normal schools, after which he taught school for some two years. In the year 1880 he entered the Medical College of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there with the class of 1883, when he received his degree as Doctor of Medicine. On April 29, 1884, he journeyed to Wilkes-Barre, and it is there that he has since remained, carrying on a most successful practice of his profession for forty-five years. His work in this respect was temporarily interrupted during the year 1889, however, when he took a post-graduate course in surgery at Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore. Upon the completion of this work he returned to Wilkes-Barre with the happy sequel above noted. He is, today, at the date of the writing of this biographical history (1928) spoken of as one of the most able men in his profession. And he is particularly active, although he is now in the seventy-second year of his age. During the major portion of his life and his work in Wilkes-Barre he has served steadily as a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; and he is noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of his community. Besides all of this work and his general practice as well, Dr. Stewart is also a surgeon of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Kingston Coal Company, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and he is a director of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital.

Dr. Walter S. Stewart, who is unmarried, has given a considerable amount of interest to his membership in a

number of learned organizations pertaining to his profession, and among the more important of these are the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, and he is, as has been stated, a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Stewart maintains his residence in Wilkes-Barre.

CHARLES WILBUR LAYCOCK—As president of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, Charles Wilbur Laycock is well known in banking circles in this section of the State. He has been identified with the Miners' Bank since 1913, and has served as its president since 1924. Mr. Laycock has been connected with the banking business throughout the greater part of his career and his long and varied experience, together with his ability and his integrity, make him a tower of strength in his present position.

The Laycock family is an old Pennsylvania family, dating back to the early years of the history of the State, and is of Scotch, English and Irish extraction. Rev. Shadrack B. Laycock, grandfather of Mr. Laycock, was for many years a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Susan Bowman, an aunt of the late Bishop Thomas Bowman, who for many years was a prominent bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Among their children was Adam Clark Laycock, who was born near Berwick, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, and who married Clarissa A. Millard. They were the parents of two children: 1. Mary Amanda, now deceased, who married Lewis K. Poust. 2. Charles Wilbur, of further mention.

Charles Wilbur Laycock, son of Adam Clark and Clarissa A. (Millard) Laycock, was born in Fairmount Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1860, but when he was only six years of age his parents removed to Shickshinny, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the public schools of Luzerne County, and in the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, in Luzerne County. His parents removed to Kingston in 1879, when he was nineteen years of age, and when his course in the seminary was completed he secured a position as clerk in the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. That connection he maintained until 1890, in which year he made a change and accepted the position of cashier of the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Ability, application and faithfulness, with strict integrity, made him an important factor in the development of this bank, with which he remained for a period of twenty years. At the end of that time, in 1910, he became the local representative of a New York and Philadelphia bond house, and three years later he was chosen cashier of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1915 he was elected vice-president of the bank, and in May, 1924, he was elected president, which responsible position he now holds (1928). In addition to his responsibilities as president of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Laycock is a director, secretary, and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Corporation; director and treasurer of the Penn Tobacco Company, of Wilkes-Barre; a director of the Lyman H. Howe Film Corporation of Wilkes-Barre; a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Luzerne County, and a trustee of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. For the past twenty years Mr. Laycock has been one of the active supporters and leaders in all community welfare, both civic and religious, in the Wyoming Valley. He has been a member and an official for many years in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

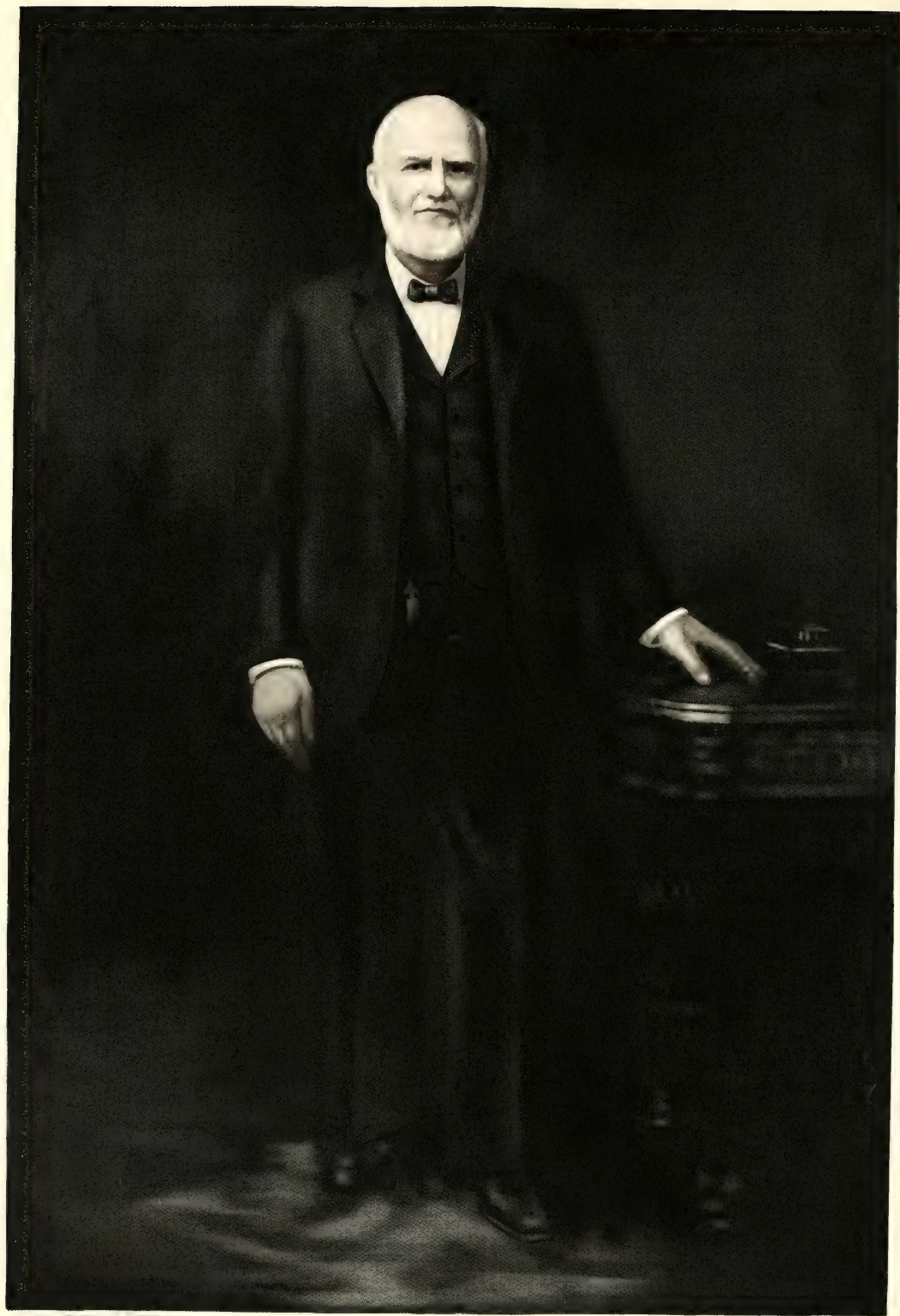
Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kingston, Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Mason, Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar of Wilkes-Barre, Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons thirty-second degree and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Laycock is one of the six Masons in Luzerne County who have had conferred upon them the thirty-third degree of Masonry, the highest rank and honor in Free Masonry. As has already been mentioned, he is a member and one of the three trustees of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church and he is a trustee of the First Methodist Church of Kingston, Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1908 and 1912. Mr. Laycock



W. D. Stewart



W. W. Payson



Daniel Edwards

for about twelve years was a member of the general Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served on the finance and executive committees.

Charles Wilbur Laycock married, June 5, 1890, L. Jennie Clapp, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Nesbitt E., who died in childhood. 2. Charles Harold, who was born March 15, 1893, attended the local public schools and then prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary. He then continued study in the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. He is now the local representative of Green, Ellis, and Anderson, a New York bond house. He married Esther F. Weckesser, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two children: Mary Anna and Charles Frederick. 3. Robert Clark, born June 24, 1896, received his early education in the local public schools, prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, and then matriculated in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he completed his course with graduation. He is manager of the store of F. W. Woolworth and Company, at North Fifty-second Street, Philadelphia. 4. Millard Day, born in Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1899, received his education in the local public schools, in Wyoming Seminary, and in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and is now connected with the J. J. Newberry Company, and is located in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He married, in 1928, Jonelle Meily, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania. All three of Mr. Laycock's sons were volunteers and served in the United States Navy during the World War.

ANTHONY CHARLES CAMPBELL was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1862. His father, James Campbell, a son of Anthony and Mary (Shields) Campbell, was born (1825) at Mount Charles, County Donegal, Ireland, came to the United States in 1847, took an active part in the business and political life of Wilkes-Barre, and died April 21, 1896. His mother, Ann Campbell, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Slavin) McGourty, was born (1833) at Camberry, County Leitrim, Ireland, came to this country in 1840, and died July 16, 1915. They left to survive them the following children: Anthony C., James H., Jane (in religion, Sister M. Dionysia of the Sisters of Mercy); Lillian, intermarried with P. J. Collins; Mary E., and Maude (in religion, Sister M. Callistus of the Sisters of Mercy).

Mr. Campbell attended the public schools, was graduated from Wilkes-Barre High School in 1879, taught one year in Plymouth Township (now Edwardsville) Public School, entered Lafayette College in 1880 and was graduated in June, 1884. In college he participated in many of its activities, and gained considerable fame as an athlete.

He studied law in the office of Attorney-General H. W. Palmer, and was admitted to the bar on October 18, 1886. He remained with his preceptor until 1890, when he opened an office for himself and has continued in general practice of the law, now having as associates his nephews, Attorneys J. Campbell Collins and John H. Collins. In 1896, he married Ellen V. Walsh, a daughter of Richard F. Walsh, a leader in Wilkes-Barre business circles, and Mary (O'Malley) Walsh.

Mr. Campbell has always made time to serve the community. He was a lieutenant of Company D, 9th Regiment of Infantry, president of St. Mary's Institute, a trustee of the Boys' Industrial Association, a member of the City Planning Commission and also of the Art Jury, president of the General Alumni Association of Lafayette College, president of the Chamber of Commerce, secretary-treasurer of Mercy Hospital, and one of the organizers and a vice-president of the Community Welfare Federation. During the World War he was vice-president of the Red Cross Society and Fuel Administrator of Luzerne County. He is a director of the Second National Bank. In 1888 he was unanimously nominated for mayor of Wilkes-Barre by the Democratic party. He declined the honor and always refused to become a candidate for any office. He is a member of Concordia Society, Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Luzerne County, the Pennsylvania, and American Bar Associations.

DANIEL EDWARDS—One of the foremost citizens of the Wyoming Valley, where he stood high in the anthracite industry and the banking profession, was the late Daniel Edwards, who, although he has now passed from the scene of his worldly endeavors, is remembered for the work that he did and for the qualities of character that he consistently demonstrated in all his relationships with his fellowmen. Needless to say, such a man as he

must acquire numerous friends; and many, indeed, were the acquaintanceships that he formed during his residence in Luzerne County, which covered the more productive years of his career. His death brought widespread sorrow to the hearts of his fellow-citizens here, for his career was an extremely useful one, both to the community in which he lived and to those persons whose privilege it was to be associated with him in any of the business or social enterprise in which he participated.

Mr. Edwards was born at Groeswen, Glamorganshire, South Wales, on April 25, 1825, and while a young man he came to the United States in 1856. Two years later, in 1858, he was made manager of the iron mines at Danville, Pennsylvania; and, almost as soon as he began this new work, he showed remarkable executive ability, with the result that before long he was well started on the road to successful achievement. In 1876 he took charge of the coal mines at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and here he again showed rare business qualities in the development of these properties. From then onward until his death in 1901, Mr. Edwards became more and more important as a factor in the mining industry in this part of Pennsylvania until at length he was one of the wealthy anthracite operators in the State. He was president of the Kingston Coal Company, and also president of the Kingston Bank, and was the prime motivating force in the founding of this bank, out of which grew the present day Kingston Bank & Trust Company, one of the largest banking institutions in the anthracite coal region of this State. His genial personality, his ready ability to make friends and keep them, and his interest in the activities of his fellowmen and the leaders in community life—all these were elements of his character which rendered his contribution to Kingston and Luzerne County most valuable, and his career a profitable one to his fellowmen and to himself.

Mr. Edwards was also a director of the Wilkes-Barre Hospital and a member and an official of the Welsh Congregational Church at Edwardsville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a town which, by the way, was named after him. Also keenly interested in political developments in his city and county, as well as in the State and Nation, Mr. Edwards was identified closely with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supported. One of the foremost citizens of the Wyoming Valley and a man of rare business and executive ability, he was naturally called upon on many occasions to render judgment on important public problems and to help leaders in local affairs to arrive at just and equitable decisions.

Daniel Edwards married, on January 17, 1852, Margaret Edwards, who was also born in Wales. At the time of Mr. Edwards' death, he was survived by three daughters: Mrs. Theodore L. Newell, Mrs. Bennett J. Cobleigh, and Mrs. Walter C. Teter.

The death of Daniel Edwards, which occurred on May 18, 1901, was an occasion of profound sorrow in Kingston, the city of his home, as well as in the neighboring municipalities and throughout the Wyoming Valley. For he was one of the outstanding citizens of the Valley, a man broad and liberal in his actions, kind and genial in disposition, whose charities were extended to all creeds and races. His work was especially appreciated since he was a self-made and self-educated man, who, coming to America with little means, was able, by his strong foresight and business ability, to shape out a place of leadership for himself in the life of this great industrial community of Luzerne County, where he became one of the most solid and substantial of citizens.

THE KINGSTON BANK & TRUST COMPANY was organized in 1896 for the convenience of the population of Kingston and the adjacent communities on the west side of the Susquehanna River. At that period there were no banking institutions on the west side of the river from the borough of Plymouth to a distance of many miles north of the Susquehanna River. The population of the community known as Kingston at that time was approximately five thousand people and with the adjacent communities a total population of approximately fifteen thousand.

The bank commenced business in May, 1896, with the following members of the Board of Directors: Daniel Edwards, Kingston; Morgan B. Williams, Wilkes-Barre; A. H. Vandling, Scranton; S. L. Brown, Wilkes-Barre; Edmund H. Jones, Wilkes-Barre; Frederic Corss, Kingston; George Shoemaker, Forty Fort; Robert P. Brodhead, Kingston; Andrew G. Raub, Luzerne; Theodore L. Newell, Kingston; E. Waterman Dwight, Philadelphia. Of the directors originally elected, E. Waterman Dwight of Philadelphia is the only member of the original board now serving.

At the time of organization, the capital was \$50,000.00 with a paid in surplus of \$25,000.00. On November 26, 1919, the name of the bank was changed to that of the Kingston Bank & Trust Company, at which time the bank acquired its fiduciary powers and began the development of a substantial trust department. The officers at the date of organization were Daniel Edwards, president (q. v.); Theodore L. Newell, vice-president; W. E. Preston, cashier; Frederic Corss, secretary; and Loren M. Luke, attorney.

Mr. Daniel Edwards served as president until the date of his death and on January 14, 1902, Theodore L. Newell was elected president and continued in this capacity until the date of his resignation in March, 1915, at which time Edward M. Rosser (q. v.), the present incumbent, was elected president of the institution. Mr. William E. Preston, the first cashier, served until his death in May, 1897. On May 9, 1898, Edward M. Rosser was elected to succeed him and served in this capacity until the date of his election as vice-president. Mr. Edward J. Evans was elected cashier to succeed Mr. Rosser on May 10, 1909, and was succeeded by Mr. Harold Tippet, who was elected cashier in 1927, at the time of merger of the West Side Trust Company, of Kingston, at which time Mr. Edward J. Evans was elected vice-president and secretary of the combined institution. The secretary of the institution at date of organization was Dr. Frederic Corss, who served until the date of his resignation on May 24, 1897. He was followed by Andrew G. Raub, who served until May 8, 1905, and was succeeded by Dr. T. Cynon-fardd Edwards, who served until March 2, 1915. Daniel E. Newell was elected March 2, 1915, and was succeeded at the date of his resignation by Felix W. Bolowicz, the present incumbent. Mr. Loren M. Luke, the first attorney, served until his death in September, 1898, and was succeeded by Anthony L. Williams, who resigned on May 12, 1913, and his successor, Burton W. Davis, then elected and still serving.

On January 21, 1908, there was an authorized increase in capital stock of \$50,000.00, making the capital then outstanding \$100,000.00. In 1919, \$25,000.00 additional capital stock was issued, thus increasing the capital of the institution to \$125,000.00. In November, 1922, a 100 per cent. stock dividend was declared and an additional \$50,000.00 issued and sold, bringing the capital stock outstanding to \$300,000.00. In January, 1926, through the declaration of a 200 per cent. stock dividend and the further authorization of \$100,000.00 capital stock to be sold, the authorized capital was increased to \$1,000,000.00. In 1927, the West Side Trust Company of Kingston was merged with the Kingston Bank & Trust Company and all stockholders and directors of both institutions were united by the merger and the authorized capital increased to \$1,500,000.00 to make possible giving proper share in interest to the stockholders of both banks.

During the process of increasing the capitalization, the par value of the shares was reduced from \$50.00 each to \$25.00 each, and the Kingston Bank & Trust Company stockholders received two shares of \$25.00 par value each for one share of \$50.00 par value of each, and the West Side Trust Company received one share for one share each of \$25.00 par value.

The following comparative data will indicate the progress of the growth of the institution during the past decade:

June 30, 1918	\$2,922,953.21
June 30, 1919	3,797,132.54
June 30, 1920	3,634,649.58
June 30, 1921	4,257,508.35
June 30, 1922	4,272,352.02
June 30, 1923	5,118,492.47
June 30, 1924	5,742,568.46
June 30, 1925	6,537,617.69
June 30, 1926	7,084,114.49
June 30, 1927	7,774,235.06
June 30, 1928	10,369,484.96

The present officers and directors are as follows:

Officers—President, Edward M. Rosser; vice-presidents, Donald O. Coughlin, Charles F. Hess, William W. Inglis, Dr. John E. Scheffly, Frederic E. Zerbey, Dr. Albert D. Thomas, Frank P. Oliver; vice-president and secretary, E. J. Evans; cashier, Harold Tippet; assistant cashiers, Charles E. Davies, Frank I. Remmell, and Alexander M. Kresge; trust officer, R. B. Malkame.

Directors—E. Waterman Dwight, Philadelphia; Martin Balaga, Swoyersville; Burton W. Davis, Kingston; Rev. G. A. Bendick, Luzerne; Robert H. Garrahan, Kingston; T. J. Callahan, Swoyersville; William W. Inglis, Scranton; W. H. Cocking, Luzerne; Edward M. Rosser, Kingston; Horace G. Cook, Jr., Kingston; Dr. John E. Scheffly, Kingston; Donald O. Coughlin, Forty Fort; Dr.

Albert D. Thomas, Forty Fort; Charles F. Hess, De Munds; Frederic E. Zerbey, Wilkes-Barre; Louis N. Jacobs, Exeter; Daniel E. Newell, Kingston; Louis Marinos, Luzerne; Frank S. Crane, Kingston; Frank P. Oliver, Kingston; Felix W. Bolowicz, Larksville; George P. Steinhauer, Kingston; Dr. D. F. Daley, Kingston; E. M. Tripp, Forty Fort; Charles Betz, Luzerne; Charles Wood, Kingston; William W. Davis, Kingston; J. S. Wurman, Kingston; Edward J. Evans, Kingston; E. C. Yaple, Kingston; Chas. B. D. Wood, Kingston; Andrew J. Sordoni, Kingston.

EDWARD M. ROSSER—As president of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, Edward M. Rosser is one of the prominent figures in business, finance and community progress in the Wyoming Valley. The Kingston Bank and Trust Company holds a place as the third largest bank in Luzerne County. Besides his position in this bank, Mr. Rosser has been treasurer of the boroughs of Kingston and Edwardsville and of the school district of Kingston for more than twenty-five years; is president of the Forty Fort State Bank, of Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, and of the Hoyt Library Association, of Kingston; elder of the First Presbyterian Church; and a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary and the Nesbitt Memorial Hospital, of Kingston. He is also a director of the Kingston Coal Company, and has many other interests and community appointments.

Mr. Rosser has been a resident of Kingston since early childhood. His identification with the Kingston Bank and Trust Company has covered a period of more than thirty-two years. He started with the bank as a clerk in 1896; became assistant cashier on May 31, 1897, cashier on May 9, 1898, vice-president on February 15, 1908, and president on March 2, 1915. When he first was engaged in the banking profession, the institution which he now heads was known as the Deposit and Savings Bank of Kingston, and was scarcely more than a small sized country bank. As evidence of its growth, the bank now occupies one of the most beautiful homes possessed by any organization of its kind in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and is an important factor in business development throughout the entire Wyoming Valley. Through its merger with the West Side Trust Company in August, 1927, it achieved its present position as the county's third largest bank.

The president of this banking house, Mr. Rosser, was one of the ten children of Morgan D. and Mary (Edwards) Rosser, seven of whom lived to maturity.

Edward M. Rosser was born at Ystrad Rhondda, Wales, on October 27, 1869, and was brought to the United States by his parents when he was only two years old, in 1871. They settled in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where his father, who died August 11, 1910, was superintendent of the Kingston Coal Company for a number of years. He was educated in the Edwardsville public schools and the Wyoming Seminary. He was graduated from the College of Business at the Wyoming Seminary in 1902, and prior to starting his banking career spent four years in the office of the Kingston Coal Company. During this period he was confidential secretary to the late Daniel Edwards, president of the company, and following Mr. Edwards' death became manager of the Daniel Edwards estate. Mr. Rosser is a member of the American Bankers' Association, the Westmoreland Club, Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Edward M. Rosser, on September 20, 1905, married Sara Walsh Deen, of Danville, Pennsylvania, and they reside at No. 26 Pierce Street, Kingston.

CHARLES E. NICHOLSON, M. D.—Practicing medicine in Pittston since his graduation from college and hospital service in 1916, Charles E. Nicholson has made for himself a commendable position in the ranks of the profession. Known in this district from his boyhood, his professional career has been observed with interest by the older practitioners, who are a unit in according him the congratulations of their longer experience on the work he has done. He is a man of energy and an ambition to make his way to the forefront of a group of professional workers who have brought to the medical ranks of this district a fund of knowledge and who rank high as practitioners and students. Still in the prime of his strength, he may confidently look forward to the full achievement of his ambition, since his industry and studious nature must materially aid him to that end.

Dr. Nicholson was born in East White Haven, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1887, a son of James S. and Ella (Harding) Nicholson, now residents of West Pittston.



KINGSTON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
KINGSTON, PA.



Emm. Cassin



His education was acquired in the public schools and at Harry Hill Academy, following which preliminary courses he attended the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1915, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then took one year as an interne in the State Hospital at Scranton, after which he located in Pittston and established himself in practice. In December, 1917, he entered the service and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States Army and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, until May, 1918, when he was sent to France with the American Expeditionary Forces. There he was stationed at Bordeaux, Base Section No. 2. He was returned to the United States and mustered out, June 12, 1919. He then resumed his medical practice in Pittston and in 1923 took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania in Otolaryngology, since which time he has specialized in those diseases. He is a member of the staff of the Pittston Hospital and is surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Glen Aldin Coal Company. His fraternal affiliations include membership in Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittston Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Craftsmen's Club and to the Rod and Gun Club of West Pittston and attends the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of the State, County and American Medical societies and has his residence at No. 11, Luzerne Avenue, West Pittston.

Charles E. Nicholson married, November, 1921, Rebekah Robbins Streng, of West Pittston, daughter of William Streng. Their children are: Ellen Barbara and Charles E.

ROBERT T. ROSELLE—For many years one of the foremost figures in Luzerne County building operations, ever instrumental in advancing the welfare and prosperity of the different towns and cities of the Wyoming Valley, Robert T. Roselle has come to be regarded highly by all who know him. It is comparatively a recent development that he has undertaken in the real estate field, although since his earliest business ventures he has been closely identified with building and contracting in this region of Pennsylvania. Mr. Roselle was born in West Wyoming, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1887, a son of Wilbur and Olive A. (Covert) Roselle. His father, born in Mount Zion, Pennsylvania, in 1850, died November, 1926, was a general contractor all his life; while the mother, who was born in Trucksville, Pennsylvania, is one of the widely known and highly respected residents of Luzerne County.

Robert T. Roselle attended the public schools in Wyoming, and subsequently studied at Valparaiso University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1913 with the degree of Civil Engineer. When he returned from the university, which was situated in Valparaiso, Indiana, he went into the general contracting business with his father, Wilbur Roselle, in Wyoming, the firm having become known at that juncture as Wilbur Roselle and Son, successors to Roselle Brothers, who first became engaged in the contracting business about 1875. Mr. Roselle continued with his father until the elder man's death, which occurred in 1926; and after that time he remained in it himself until 1927, when he gave up building contracting and continued in the real estate business, devoting all his time to this work and becoming associated with the firm of Lessley A. Steel, Inc., of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mr. Roselle and his father, throughout their many years of contracting work, were instrumental in the erection of many homes, churches, schoolhouses and stores in all parts of the Wyoming Valley; and they came to be recognized as real leaders in the field of work which they had chosen for their careers. Robert T. Roselle played a prominent part in a number of different building programs and land development enterprises, and came to be justly regarded as a most important citizen in his community.

Never satisfied with working only in his own business interests, Mr. Roselle has at all times been active in the affairs of this city, community and State. His political views are those of the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he has supported consistently and vigorously. In 1925 he was appointed Burgess of Forty Fort, while in the fall of that year, after he had been serving in the office for a time, he was elected his town's chief executive for the regular four-year term, expiring in 1930. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Roselle is

a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which his affiliation is with Wyoming Lodge, No. 468; Shekinah Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, of Knights Templar; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also was a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in which he was identified with Troy Council No. 76; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being associated in that organization with the Monument Lodge in Wyoming. It need not be pointed out that all of these groups play most important parts in the fraternal life of the Wyoming Valley, and that Mr. Roselle's membership in them is ample testimony to the character of the man and to the type of enterprises in which he is interested. He also is a director of the Home Builders' Mutual Building and Loan Association and a member of the Progressive Club of Forty Fort. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been chosen to serve on the official board.

In 1915 Mr. Roselle married Clara Coughlin, of Luzerne, a daughter of D. O. Coughlin, a Wilkes-Barre attorney-at-law, and of Emma (Hughes) Coughlin. By this union there have been four children: 1. Donald O., born in June, 1916. 2. Roberta Jean, born March 20, 1920. 3. Priscilla Lee, born August 7, 1924. 4. Curtis Coughlin, born July 26, 1928.

WILLIAM J. RUFF—One of the prominent citizens of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is William J. Ruff, cashier of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Ruff is also treasurer of the American Auto Accessories Store, a director of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Community Welfare Confederation, also organizer of the local chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

James R. Ruff, father of Mr. Ruff, was born in Hull, England, and came to this country, as a young man, locating at Dallas, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he died. He married Sarah Orre, and they became the parents of five children: Marion S., who is unmarried; William J., of further mention; Agnes, who married Ralph J. Adamy, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Dorothy M., unmarried; and Hazel, also unmarried.

William J. Ruff, son of James R. and Sarah (Orre) Ruff, was born in Dallas, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1886. He received his early education in the public schools of Luzerne, and graduated from the Luzerne High School in 1904. After graduation he secured a position as clerk in the employ of Payne and Perrin, proprietors of a general store in Luzerne, with whom he remained for three years. At the end of that time he made a change and identified himself with Haddock and Fowler, proprietors of another store in Luzerne, and this connection he maintained for two years. He had been thrifly saving all this time with the hope of continuing his education, and he now entered the business department of Wyoming Seminary, from which he was graduated. After the completion of his course in the seminary he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the employ of the hardware firm of Phelps, Lewis and Bennett, with whom he remained as clerk and bookkeeper for six months. His next position was with the Luzerne County Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, which he served as bookkeeper until 1908, when it was made a national bank under the name of the Luzerne County National Bank. In 1912 Mr. Ruff was made cashier of this bank, and he continued to hold this position until July 14, 1923, at which time the Luzerne County National Bank was merged into the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Ruff was chosen cashier of the new organization, and has continued to fill that official position. Politically Mr. Ruff gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and is very prominent in the Masonic order. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, of Kingston, and of Keystone Consistory, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies, and a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is also identified with the Rotary Club, Westmoreland Club, and Irem Temple Country Club. Mr. Ruff is well known as a man of excellent business ability and of sound judgment, and he freely contributes his business ability as well as his means to the advancement of the general welfare of Wilkes-Barre. He is president of the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association, and in addition serves as vice-president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, a director of the

Community Welfare Confederation, also treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Salvation Army. He is treasurer of the American Auto Accessories Stores, as has already been stated, and as organizer of the local chapter of the American Institute of Banking he has rendered valuable service. For many years he has served as superintendent of the Bennett Presbyterian Sunday School, of Luzerne, and he gives most generous support to projects planned for the advancement of the general welfare both in Wilkes-Barre and in Luzerne. As a representative citizen, a successful business man, and an active and efficient supporter of all that is best in the life of the city Mr. Ruff has few peers, and he is held in very high esteem both in Wilkes-Barre and in Luzerne. Mr. Ruff has never married.

DANIEL GUY ROBINHOLD, M. D.—Physician and surgeon of prominence through a broad area in Luzerne County, Daniel Guy Robinhold, resident and practitioner of Forty Fort, was born in Port Clinton, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1874, son of George H. and Emma (Teter) Robinhold. His father, native of Port Clinton, was born in 1845. He was with the Reading Railroad Company, with which company he had been employed through a number of years. Emma (Teter) Robinhold was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and died in 1904.

Dr. Robinhold attended the public schools of Port Chester, graduated from high school with marks of distinction in 1889, and went to work in the employ of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, of Philadelphia, with which organization he continued until 1896, as a member of the road's accounting staff. Meanwhile his inclination bent him toward increased interest in medicine as a career, and in due course he had taken steps to enter Jefferson Medical College. From this institution, in 1900, at the age of twenty-six years, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in that same year opened offices for general practice in Forty Fort. Here he has continued in continuous and lucrative professional exercise through the years that have followed, during nearly three decades. Engaged in general practice with a large clientele, he is on the attending staff of Nesbitt West Side Hospital, and a member of the County, State and American medical associations. During the World War he was with the Medical Corps, United States Army, holding the rank of Major, stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, in Georgia. Discharged, he resumed the course of the career outlined. His discharge was tendered him January 19, 1919.

A Democrat, of independent preference, Dr. Robinhold has supported the party's principles with consistency, and has supported those candidates who have met his best discernments. For twenty-eight years (1928) he has been president of the Forty Fort Board of Health. He is a director and was an organizer of the Forty Fort State Bank. Fraternally active, Dr. Robinhold is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons as a member of Lodge No. 395, of Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and with Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church of Forty Fort, and has been one of its trustees since 1901.

Dr. Robinhold married, October 29, 1902, Bertha Tripp, of Forty Fort, daughter of Isaac and Hannah Tripp; and their children are: 1. Josephine Tripp. 2. Daniel Guy, Jr., graduate of Cornell University, class of 1928, degree of Electrical Engineer, and he is now with Lidge-wood Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Dr. Robinhold's offices and residence are at No. 1170 Wyoming Avenue, Forty Fort.

AARON LEO PARKS—The business activity of the Wilkes-Barre commercial area is well known throughout Pennsylvania as counted among the most progressive of amalgamated enterprises. Forty Fort, prosperous community within this area, is a valued contributing unit to the remarkable commercial whole; and here are met on every hand leaders in their respective lines of operation. Aaron Leo Parks has been identified through many years with the Forty Fort business activities. He is today a foremost figure in the community, not alone as regards commerce and finance, but also pertaining to civil and social movements designed for the town's development. Mr. Parks was born at Parsons, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1888, son of Walter Ide Parks, born at Lehman, Pennsylvania, engaged through a considerable period as farmer, carpenter and man of affairs, died March 9, 1928,

and Georgianna (Sutton) Parks, born at Neshanic, New Jersey, 1863, died, 1921.

Following the securing of a comprehensive elementary and secondary instruction in the public schools of Court-dale, Pennsylvania, Aaron Leo Parks at the age of fourteen years went to work in a canning factory, at Luzerne, and continued in employment there two years, leaving it at the age of sixteen to work in a lunch room at Kingston Corners. This work occupied him twelve months, at the expiration of which period he found himself with sufficient capital and credit wherewith to open a restaurant of his own, on Main Street, in Luzerne. For four years he acted as restaurateur in Luzerne, sold out his holding, whose value had increased materially under able management, and purchased a restaurant in Kingston Corners. This restaurant he operated eleven years, with a success exceeding greatly that enjoyed with the initial undertaking. It was while conducting the second restaurant, in Kingston Corners, that he entered, modestly, the baking business, making pies, for distribution at wholesale. This aspect of his enterprise flourished so roundly, through the excellence of the pastry products and Mr. Parks' able management, that in 1918 he disposed of the restaurant in order to give to the baking business extra time, funds and direction. He established, then, a bakery, at No. 723 Market Street, Kingston, in the building known as the Bock Building, where he was in the baking business twelve months. Expansion warranted larger quarters—indeed, larger quarters were a necessity, as trade could not readily be turned away; and in 1919 Mr. Parks came to Forty Fort. Here he renovated the building originally built for the show-rooms of the Matheson Silent Six automobile, at No. 905 Wyoming Avenue; and at this address he has continued with mounting fortune to the present time. He is now engaged in a general baking trade at wholesale, and specializes in the baking of breads and buns, under such widely advertised names as "Freshbread" and "Double-Mothers," each of which represents a product of proven deliciousness having a broad market. Thirty-six persons, on the average, are employed in the baking plant the year entire. Eleven automobiles make deliveries, and Mr. Parks is known well through a large section of Pennsylvania as a foremost factor in the baking industry.

Aside from his activity as business man, Mr. Parks interests himself constantly in movements conceived for the general welfare of Forty Fort and the trading area which composes Wilkes-Barre. A Republican, he has given his support to the party's principles and candidates consistently. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Shalimar Lodge of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Kingston, Pennsylvania. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club of Wilkes-Barre, and to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Kingston. During the period of the World War he was of valued help in the various campaigns of patriotic appeal.

Mr. Parks married, in February, 1916, Zora Calhoun, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, daughter of James Mitchell and Harriet (Hallock) Calhoun, being a direct descendant of the honored vice-president of the United States, John C. Calhoun, through the paternal line. Of this union was born a daughter, Harriet Georgianna, January 14, 1917.

GEORGE MEGINES PACE—One of the leading citizens of Kingston, George Megines Pace belongs to a family whose residence in the Wyoming Valley dates back to early Indian times. William Pace, distinguished ancestor, served with Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, and received a medal from the government in token of merit and honor. From him was descended James L. Pace, father of George Megines Pace.

James L. Pace was born at Larksville, Luzerne County, and for thirty-five years was a manufacturer of brooms, in Kingston, having succeeded to this manufacturing enterprise following the death of William Loveland, pioneer manufacturer of the valley. James L. Pace married Susan Megines, native of Wilkes-Barre.

George Megines Pace, son of James L. and Susan (Megines) Pace, was born in Kingston, June 29, 1861, here attended the public schools, and from Wyoming Seminary was graduated in 1881. As a youth he had helped his father in the broom manufacturing business, and after completion of studies at the seminary, 1881, founded an enterprise as tea dealer at wholesale and



Isaac M. Thomas

retail. This proved so profitable that he continued it, under the name style of G. M. Pace Tea Company, for twenty-two years, 1881-1903, since which time he has given the whole of his business and financial direction to the care of his properties, and has dealt some in realty holdings. He owns several properties in the business section of Kingston.

A Democrat, Mr. Pace is loyal to the principles of the party and is of influence in its workings. He is a member of Lodge No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, whose activities he supports liberally.

Mr. Pace married, in 1808, Harriett C. Davenport, of Plymouth, a daughter of Ira and Mary (Koons) Davenport. They have a son, George Megines, Jr., who was born July 12, 1890. Two other children died: Harriett, in October of 1924, at the age of twenty-four; and Maude Carmen, who died at the age of but six months. There are two grandchildren: George Megines, 3d, born in August of 1915; Carmina Davenport, February 5, 1917.

Mrs. George Megines Pace comes from an old and honored family. Her father, Ira Davenport, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer, postmaster of Plymouth, and coal operator there. He served as a director of the First National Bank of Plymouth, as school director, and at the time of his death, in 1900, was serving as poor director of the town. Ira Davenport's great grandfather, John Davenport, was beheaded at the time of the French Revolution, 1780, for his religious beliefs, which he refused to betray. Mrs. Pace's mother, Mary (Koons) Davenport, was born near Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and died in 1880.

ISAAC M. THOMAS—A business man of the old school, Isaac M. Thomas was one of the outstanding citizens of Wilkes-Barre, where, in different periods of his life, he had served as a director of many important companies—organizations that have contributed in a marked way to the growth and development of this region of Pennsylvania and to the industrial life of the State. He was one of the original directors of the old People's Bank, and for many years a director of the Vulcan Iron Works and other manufacturing houses. For half a century, he was one of the leading business men of Luzerne County and the Wyoming Valley, and, although retired from many of his activities, he was still keenly interested in the public affairs of his community, State and Nation.

He was born in McVeytown, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1844, a son of Jesse and Ellen Elizabeth (Miner) Thomas, and a descendant of prominent old families of Pennsylvania. This line traces its descent back to Peter Thomas, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who, at John Simcock's house in Ridley, on February 15, 1686, married Sarah Stedman, and subsequently settled in Willistown, where Peter died April 5, 1722. Their son, Peter, married, in 1711, Elizabeth Goodwin, and they had children, among whom was Isaac Thomas, born April 21, 1721, who married, March 16, 1744, Mary Townsend, daughter of John Townsend, of Westtown. Isaac and Mary (Townsend) Thomas had these children: Phebe, Enos, Nathan, Hannah, Isaac, Mary, Jonathan, Townsend, Thomas, Martha and Mordecai Thomas of whom further.

Mordecai Thomas, born July 21, 1767, married, October 20, 1796, Lydia Hoopes, daughter of Ezra and Ann Hoopes, of Westtown, and had children: Isaac, Ezra, Emmor, George, Jesse, of whom further; Hoopes, Mary Ann, Lydia, Eliza, and Mordecai H.

Jesse Thomas, the youngest of Mordecai Thomas' sons to grow to maturity, was born October 27, 1804, and, on June 25, 1838, married Ellen Elizabeth Miner, daughter of Charles and Letitia (Wright) Miner, thus doubly uniting the houses of Thomas and Miner; for Jesse's brother, Isaac Thomas, M. D., had, four years earlier, on March 3, 1824, married Ann Charlton Miner, sister of Ellen Elizabeth, and Charles Miner's eldest daughter.

Jesse Thomas, the father of Isaac M. Thomas, was by trade a tanner, but found this occupation unpleasant to his tastes and soon abandoned it to go with a Mr. Baker to what was called "the west," then a dense forest, but now the flourishing city of Altoona, Blair County, Pennsylvania. After he had been for several years with Mr. Baker as manager of his iron furnace, he became engaged in the iron business for himself at the Hope

furnace, near McVeytown, Juniata County, Pennsylvania. Later, he established the Elizabeth furnace at McVeytown. He was successful in his business until the removal of the duty on manufactured iron by Congress caused the depression of 1846 and 1847 which swept away his small fortune. With his usual courage, he met the situation, settled his affairs as best he could, and left his family in the care of his brother, Dr. Isaac Thomas, of West Chester. Then he went West with the "Forty-niners" to the gold fields of California. In 1851, he came back to the East, where, in the spring of the following year, he removed with his family to Plains Township, Luzerne County, from which, in 1868, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he died February 14, 1876, at the age of seventy-one years. The Hon. Charles Miner, father of Jesse Thomas' wife, was an important citizen of the Wyoming Valley, of which region he wrote the first history, and as a result of this he came to be known as the Wyoming historian. Jesse and Ellen Elizabeth (Miner) Thomas had seven children: 1. Ann Charlton, born April 15, 1839, died January 27, 1843. 2. Mary Letitia, born April 5, 1841, married, October 8, 1874, William H. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, civil engineer, member of the Wyoming Historical-Geological Society and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and they had children, Thomas Kirkbride, and Jessie Thomas. 3. Isaac M., of further mention. 4. Sally Brinton, born June 29, 1845. 5. Phebe Rothrock, born February 17, 1847, died June 26, 1890. 6. Ellen Miner, born January 25, 1852, married, April 25, 1877, William Marshall Fitts Round, an author and student of prison reform and social questions. 7. Elizabeth, born April 12, 1857, married, April 12, 1878, Charles F. Richardson, professor of English literature at Dartmouth College.

Isaac M. Thomas was only eight years old when his parents settled at Miners Mills, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and he received his education in private schools in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently at Union College in New York State, from which he was graduated in the class of 1867 with the degree of Civil Engineer. When he left college, he engaged for a time in his profession, and then taught engineering for two years in the Pennsylvania State College. At the end of this period, he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he formed a partnership with Charles A. Miner, and engaged in the merchant milling business. He continued in this work for seventeen years under the firm name of Miner and Thomas, and the company's mills were at Miners Mills, Luzerne County. Mr. Thomas, during that period and following that time, had been one of the leading business men of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley. As time went on, he became more and more highly regarded by his associates and by those with whom he transacted business, so that they came to seek his advice and invite his participation in their affairs. He was for many years a director of the Vulcan Iron Works, and a director of the Hazzard Manufacturing Company and the Sheldon Axle Works. He also was one of the original directors of the old People's Bank, which was merged into the present Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, of which Mr. Thomas was a vice-president and a director.

Not only was he active in banking and business in Wilkes-Barre, but was an interested spectator of and participant in the public affairs of the community. He was, in his political views, affiliated with the Republican party, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church, in which for many years he had served as an elder.

Isaac M. Thomas, on September 22, 1872, married Sarah Hollenback Dunlap, of Wilkes-Barre, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Dunlap, who was a minister in the Presbyterian Church. She died November 17, 1917, and her passing brought great sorrow to the community, in which she was loved and respected. Isaac M. and Sarah Hollenback (Dunlap) Thomas became the parents of five children: 1. Eleanor Natalie, married Dr. Maurice B. Ahlborn, of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Hervey Dunlap, born May 29, 1875, died May 5, 1883. 3. Louise Miner, single, resided with her father. 4. Jessie Dunlap, who is the wife of Z. Platt Bennet, a leading hardware merchant of Wilkes-Barre. 5. Percy R., who died at the age of twenty-eight years. Isaac M. Thomas' death occurred December 30, 1928.

STANLEY GRAEME OGILVIE—Born and educated in Scotland, Stanley Graeme Ogilvie immigrated to America in early manhood, and his career since that time has been one of steady progress and advancement until now (1928) he is chief executive of one of this county's best known automobile agencies, dealing in

Oakland and Pontiac motor cars. It was not through any whim of chance that Mr. Ogilvie achieved success, for a résumé of his life discloses the fact that his progress has been steady, and may be credited to unquenchable ambition and a determination to overcome all obstacles, large or small. Public and social circles enjoy the association of this man, who has entered zealously into the work of developing the resources and commercial possibilities of his adopted country.

Mr. Ogilvie was born July 4, 1880, in Scotland, son of Stanley G. and Mary Elizabeth (Graeme) Ogilvie. Stanley G. Ogilvie, born in 1847, in Scotland, passed away in 1892, predeceased by his wife, who died in 1882.

It was in Scotland that Stanley Graeme Ogilvie received his scholastic training and there he remained until 1897, when he came to the United States. In 1903 he entered the employ of W. M. Miller & Company, of Wilkes-Barre. This was about six years after Mr. Ogilvie had first settled at Kingston, and he remained with the Miller Company until 1917, at which time he was office manager for this firm, which dealt in retail groceries. In the last-named year, Mr. Ogilvie transferred his allegiance to the Frank Mathison Company, representatives for Oakland and Pontiac Motor cars with plants in Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. His first position with this concern was that of office manager, but his employers soon recognized his ability and loyalty, which resulted in his promotion to secretary and general manager. After serving satisfactorily in this capacity until 1928, Mr. Ogilvie again was advanced, and in July of that year attained to the presidency of this concern. Under his leadership a substantial increase in the business has resulted and the products handled by this company are becoming more in demand, while the service facilities have been raised to a much higher standard.

Coupled with unusual business instincts is Mr. Ogilvie's faculty for making friends, and he has become popular in spheres of local activity foreign to his commercial emprise. He is a Republican, but frequently acts independently, placing his convictions and a candidate's abilities before party lines. A member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Franklin Club and the Craftsman's Club, Mr. Ogilvie's unaffected manner and willingness to cooperate in the works of these organizations have gained many friends for him. He is a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Stanley G. Ogilvie married, in 1902, Jane James, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, daughter of John W. and Anne James. This union has been blessed with two sons: John G., born in July, 1905; and Robert J., born in November, 1910. Mr. Ogilvie and his family reside at No. 90 Park Place, Kingston, and are popular and well-liked citizens of this neighborhood.

WALTER L. MORGAN—The British Empire undoubtedly has given to the United States more miners than any other country, and especially is this true of that principality of Great Britain known as Wales. In almost every section of America where mining is carried on to any great extent will be found Welshmen and their descendants busily engaged in bringing to the surface coal and other minerals so necessary for the continued progress and prosperity of this country. A typical illustration of the foregoing statement is given by Walter L. Morgan, of Wanamie, who has been connected with one mining company in this community since 1891. The son of a Welsh miner, he has elected to follow the vocation which occupied the father throughout his life. Mr. Morgan, himself, is a native of Pennsylvania, as is his mother who was born in this county. His career with the mining industry is unusual in view of the fact that ever since he first entered the mines he has maintained his associations with one concern, the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, having been section foreman for this company for more than eighteen years. A life-long resident of Wanamie, Mr. Morgan is, perhaps, one of the best known citizens of the town, has been a participant in the activities of political organizations, fraternal societies, and other bodies ever since attaining his maturity.

Mr. Morgan was born March 17, 1878, at Wanamie, son of William and Jane (Fairchilds) Morgan. William Morgan, who was born in Wales, now (1928) resides in Luzerne County with his wife, Jane (Fairchilds) Morgan, born in Newport Township. Walter L. Morgan attended public schools in his native town until he reached the age of thirteen years, when his studies were interrupted by his entering the mines, in which he has since been employed. His first position was with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company here and with this concern he has since remained.

His loyal services have been recognized, and from time to time promotion came to him, resulting in his being appointed section foreman in 1910, a post he now fills. Naturally, Mr. Morgan is thoroughly familiar with all mining operations coming within his sphere and renders valued aid in the conduct of the local plant of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. During his mature years he has taken upon himself the duties of a conscientious citizen, has participated in politics, serving in public office, and has become affiliated with various fraternal societies. A Republican in political beliefs, Mr. Morgan has won the trust and confidence of the members of this party and of his fellow-citizens, as is attested by the fact that for two years he was secretary to the Board of Commissioners here. His fraternal associations include membership in Lodge No. 867, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 549, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Shalimar Lodge, No. 237, A. M. O. S. He assists materially in the projects of his church, the Methodist Episcopal.

Walter L. Morgan married, in May, 1903, Alice James, of Wanamie, daughter of William and Emma (Gordon) James. William James, like the father of Mr. Morgan, was a miner and a native of England. He also conducted a hotel previous to his death, which occurred in September, 1910. Mrs. Emma (Gordon) James, a native of Pittston, Pennsylvania, passed away in May, 1923. The children of Walter L. and Alice (James) Morgan are: John J., Emma J., Ruth M., William L., and Alice M. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan also have one grandchild.

ARTHUR L. TURNER—Among the many able attorneys of Wilkes-Barre who have been engaged in practice here for more than twenty years, is Arthur L. Turner, whose offices are located at No. 503 in the Coal Exchange Building in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Turner is a native of this city and is well known in Masonic circles here.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877, A. L. Turner is a son of George G. and Alice (McIntosh) Turner, both of whom are deceased. George G. Turner was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and he and his wife were the parents of three children: Arthur L., who is the only surviving one, and of whom further; Chauncy C., deceased, who was a physician in Wilkes-Barre at the time of his death; and Edith, also deceased. Mr. Turner received his early school training in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and then continued his studies in the Wilmington Conference School, at Dover, Delaware, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. He began the study of law in the office of John E. Jenkins, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in 1901, since which time he has been successfully engaged in general legal practice in Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, and has made for himself a reputation for ability, for sound legal knowledge, and for resourcefulness in handling cases. Politically he gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party, and he is active in the affairs of the county, having served for four years as assistant district attorney, under Frank Slattery. Fraternally he is identified with Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 655, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with Westminster Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

A. L. Turner was married, September 4, 1911, to Jean U. Trimmer, daughter of James H. and Laura (Breisch) Trimmer, and they have three children: Jean Ury, Chauncey W., and Alice Laura.

ANDREW J. GREEN—A resident of Hudson, Pennsylvania, since the days of his early boyhood, Andrew J. Green has achieved a position of prominence in the business life of this place. In 1918, he established the general store which he now operates, and the success of this venture is due entirely to his own energy and ability. In Hudson and the vicinity, he is regarded as a business man of the finest progressive type.

Mr. Green was born November 6, 1885, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a son of Michael Green, born in Poland, and now retired, and of Agnes (Jablonski) Green, also born in Poland. His father was for many years the owner of a hotel which he operated. Andrew J. Green attended the public schools of Hudson, and



A. L. Burnard



W. A. Valentine

when he completed his education, began work in a local coal breaker. After several years, however, he learned the cigar maker's trade, and for twenty years thereafter engaged in this business. Finally, in 1918, he established the general store in Hudson, which he has since operated under his own name in a very successful way.

Politically, Mr. Green is a member of the Republican party, and since 1924, he has also served as postmaster of Hudson, discharged all the duties of this office very efficiently, and to the complete satisfaction of the community. He is also a director and was one of the organizers of the Plain's State Bank. Mr. Green is a member of St. Joseph's Society, and is also past-president of St. Joseph's Parish. He is a member and a liberal supporter of St. Joseph's Church.

In August, 1910, Andrew J. Green married Victoria Grzybowski, of Miners' Mills, a daughter of Martin and Frances (Slovinski) Grzybowski, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Green are the parents of eight children: Andrew J. Jr., Max, Frances, Constance, Marie, Aloysius, Veronica, and Josephine. Mr. Green's address is No. 84 Miners Street, Hudson.

JOHN L. TURNER—In the commercial and fraternal circles of Luzerne County, one of the leaders is John L. Turner, of Nanticoke, founder and treasurer of the J. L. Turner Brick Company, Incorporated, which business he established on November 12, 1923. Mr. Turner takes a prominent and constructive interest in all town affairs, engaging actively in all movements which tend to aid the progress and development of the community. The company which he organized has brickyards at Milfin, Columbia County, covering three hundred acres of ground, and the daily output is approximately 27,000 bricks. The corporation is capitalized at \$150,000 and maintains distributing centers in New York, Philadelphia, and the Wyoming Valley. The product is a neat texture brick, and in the operation of the plant, forty people are regularly employed, the year 'round. In addition to the brick enterprise, Mr. Turner is also the head of J. L. Turner and Company, Plumbing and Heating Supplies, which is one of the leading firms in this line in this region.

Mr. Turner was born in Alden, May 30, 1886, son of Thomas Turner, (q. v.) who was associated in the brick business with his sons before his death in 1928.

John L. Turner was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and after the completion of his formal education, learned the trade of plumbing and heating, and three years later, took a course of study with Cain and Brother, New York City, mastering the details of heating and plumbing, so that in the spring of 1907, he engaged in business independently, opening a shop on Main Street, this town. His remarkable ability and unlimited capacity for energetic work caused him to succeed from the start, and eighteen months later, he bought out the Gene Cooper Hardware store and operated this business until 1917. He then sold the business and devoted his entire time to the plumbing and heating trade, and today the company which he operates carries the most complete line of modern equipment and handles the largest volume of business in Luzerne County, outside the city of Wilkes-Barre. Taking a deep and earnest interest in all matters of civic importance, Mr. Turner was the founder and first president of the Kiwanis Club, and was also president of the Market Street Business Men's Association, and he is to be found at the head of all projects which have for their purpose the welfare of his fellow-citizens. In 1927, he was manager of the Kiwanis Circus, which was an outstanding success and gave great pleasure to all the vicinity. He is a trustee of the Stickney Fire Company of this town, having been a prominent member in this courageous volunteer organization since residing here, being an enthusiastic supporter of all its campaigns in the interest of securing the most adequate fire protection for the community. He is also a member of the Master Plumbers' Association of Luzerne County. Mr. Turner is particularly active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541; Caldwell Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Patriotic Order Sons of America, Alden Camp; Junior Order United American Mechanics. His hobby is hunting and he finds great recreation and pleasure as a member of the West Nanticoke Hunting Club. His religious affiliations are with the Nanticoke Methodist Episcopal Church, where he serves as trustee.

John L. Turner married, September, 1909, Elanore Harris, of Nanticoke, daughter of Edward and Ellen

Harris, and they have three children: Elanore Vivian, Phyllis Ardith, and John Lore. The family residence is at No. 140 Orchard Street, Nanticoke.

H. B. STULTZ—Born in Virginia, a descendant of one of the old Virginia families, H. B. Stultz has found his permanent occupation in connection with the original staple product of his native State, tobacco. Just before the opening of the World War he became associated with the P. Lorillard Company, and since that time he has been steadily enlarging his experience in the cigar manufacturing business. He is now (1928) superintendent of the Nanticoke plant of the General Cigar Company and supervises the work of six hundred people. He is interested in local public affairs in Nanticoke, and is known as one of the progressive citizens of this place.

H. B. Stultz was born in Martinsville, Virginia, October 7, 1886, son of Henry and Callie (Minter) Stultz, both members of old Virginia families. After attending the local public schools he took a business course in Richmond, Virginia, and then, as a young man became associated with a shoe industry in Richmond, serving in clerical capacity and eventually taking charge of the cost department, which he managed for six years. He then began his connection with the cigar business by entering the employ of the P. Lorillard Company. Here he started as timekeeper, in 1913, and from that time until 1921 worked his way up through various positions, learning the business as thoroughly as possible and becoming expert in several departments of the work. In 1921 he went to Newark, New Jersey, with the Waitt and Bond people, as cigar foreman, and there he remained until he came to Nanticoke in 1924, as foreman in the Nanticoke factory of the General Cigar Company. In the spring of 1927 he was made superintendent of the plant, and that responsible position he is ably filling at the present time (1928). He has under his charge about six hundred employees, and has abundantly demonstrated his ability to handle the responsibilities of his position. Possessed of administrative and executive ability, he also possesses the tact which enables him to "get things done" with the least possible friction. Interested in general public affairs, Mr. Stultz is always ready to bear his share of the task of increasing the general welfare of the community, and he is known as one of the progressive young men of the city. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist church.

WILLIAM ALFRED VALENTINE—Acclaimed as one of the leading legal lights of the Pennsylvania State Bar, the appointment by Governor Fisher of William Alfred Valentine, of Wilkes-Barre, as judge of the Luzerne County Court of Common Pleas, was hailed as a noteworthy action and fine discernment of ability. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Valentine has been in active practice in the county, during which time he has won the admiration and esteem of his fellow-citizens, professional and lay alike, by the strength of his personal character and his fine ability as a lawyer. During his professional career here he has taken part in many important causes, in which he maintained his growing reputation as an advocate and exponent of the law, while his counsel and advice have been constantly sought by private clients and some of the greatest corporate bodies. At the time of his appointment to the bench it was especially pointed out that no personal acquaintance existed between the Governor and Mr. Valentine, neither was the lawyer affiliated with the political group of the State administration. The selection came because of the merits of the man, whose reputation had made its influence felt throughout the State and invaded the portals of the capitol at Harrisburg and into the private offices of the Chief Executive, whose action followed.

Aside from his standing as a lawyer, Mr. Valentine is the happy possessor of a most attractive personality, is of a congenial nature and staunch in his devotion to all civic causes that look to improvement of conditions affecting all in common. He is affiliated with numerous social and fraternal organizations, in all of which he is a popular member, and is a sound churchman of the Protestant faith.

Born in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1879, a son of William A. and Emma (Cave) Valentine, he received his early scholastic training in the local public schools of his native place, after which he attended the Dickinson School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1901. Admitted to the Bar of Pennsylvania in 1902, he began his practice in Luzerne County, the first four years of which were in

association with L. Floyd Hess, since which time he has practiced independently. He has devoted himself to civil practice and is the author of two important contributions to the legal literature of the State; "Subordinate Courts of Pennsylvania" and "Liquor Laws of Pennsylvania." He served as district counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Pennsylvania railroads. He represented the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre and the Glen Alden Coal companies in the notorious Hanover Township graft case, was counsel for Luzerne County in the coal tax assessment case and also in the litigation involved in the Valmont Real Estate case. In April, 1910, he was appointed district attorney of Luzerne County and served until December, 1911. He gained considerable favorable reputation as a member of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to revise the rules of the Appellate Court of the State, in which he was associated with eminent legal minds. In November, 1928, he was appointed a member of the Board of Grievance of the Pennsylvania Bar, consisting of eleven members, to hear and determine complaints against practicing lawyers in the State involving unethical conduct. He is a member of the Board of Incorporators of the Dickinson School of Law, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order in which he has attained the Thirty-second degree, being a member of the Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; the Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of the Royal Arch Masons; and the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His professional memberships include the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Society, and the Luzerne County Society.

William Alfred Valentine married, October 22, 1902, May I. Shoemaker, of Wilkes-Barre. Their children are: 1. William A., Jr., a student at Dickinson School of Law. 2. Mary E., a senior at Wilson College (1929). 3. Jonathan C., a student at Lafayette College. 4. Margaret A., at home. The family residence is at No. 112 Charles Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

MAYOR WILLIAM HENRY GILLESPIE—The present-day readers of this history in Pittston need no introduction to Mayor William H. Gillespie, whose acquaintance and enviable reputation extend far beyond the confines of that city. He has risen from comparative obscurity when he was one indistinguishable by outward appearances from a thousand other youths. The difference between the one and the many was, of course, there. The record of the steps and methods which have won for him prominence and recognition as a most useful citizen devoted to public service will afford encouragement and inspiration to other ambitious youths, not only of the present but of succeeding generations. For this history will grow in importance with the passing of the years. Mayor Gillespie is debtor to no caprice of fortune nor to the aid of influential friends. Blessed with the heritage of a good physique, urged onward by worthy ambition, he worked with unflagging industry toward a definite goal. Yet in all this he has been far from self-centered—an attitude impossible to a lover of human kind, possessing a real sense of social responsibility, and a most pleasing personality. As a school teacher, he tried to inculcate the high ideals of personal conduct and civic responsibility that have motivated his own life; and as a lawyer he has ever sought to reduce litigation to a minimum by composing differences between his clients and their opponents on a basis of fair dealing and the recognition of mutual rights.

William Henry Gillespie was born in Hughestown Borough, near Pittston, March 21, 1869, son of John J. and Ellen (Cadden) Gillespie, both of whom were natives of County Mayo, Ireland. From the time of his arrival in America until his death, February 8, 1888, the elder Gillespie worked as a mine carpenter for the Pennsylvania Coal Company. He was a man of excellent mentality, who realized the value of education and its importance as the foundation of intelligent citizenship. He served for many years as one of the school directors of Pittston Township and the Borough of Hughestown. To John J. Gillespie and wife the following children were born: Peter J., who was a practicing physician in Avoca, Pennsylvania, at the time of his death; Agnes, wife of Frank Cooke, of Pittstown; Genevieve, wife of Raymond B. Gentes, of New York City; and William Henry, of whom further.

William Henry Gillespie received his elementary education in the public schools of his native borough and

was prepared for the teaching profession at the Mansfield State Normal School. Then followed seven years of teaching. He early felt a strong attraction toward the law, and so, during this period he prepared himself for the practice of that profession under the preceptorship of Hon. Peter A. O'Boyle, late Judge of the Luzerne County courts. Mr. Gillespie was admitted to the bar January 14, 1895, and since that date has engaged in general practice in Pittston. Like his father, he has always taken an active interest in public affairs, his activities in connection with the political phases of which have been in connection with the Democratic party. He was elected mayor of Pittston the first time in 1907 and served a three-year term. He was then appointed as an assistant to the district attorney of Luzerne County, who was then W. A. Valentine. Mr. Gillespie continued to serve in that capacity for twenty-one months. He then was appointed first assistant district attorney under John H. Bigelow and filled that office for two years, resigning to engage in private practice again. He is solicitor for the Dime Bank and Trust Company of Pittston. In November, 1925, Mr. Gillespie was elected mayor of Pittston for the second time and still holds that office (1928). It is in itself an interesting commentary on Mr. Gillespie's reputation and standing in the community that this time he was elected on the Republican Ticket. He holds to the belief, as expressed by Grover Cleveland that "A public office is a private trust." Mayor Gillespie considers his office as primarily from the point of view of a public administrator rather than as a point of partisan political advantage. Economy, efficiency and consideration of every interest of the city as a whole are the aims he is striving to attain.

He is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations. He was the first Exalted Ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with which he has been identified since it was instituted. He also served as Worthy President of the Pittston Lodge, Fraternal Order of Eagles for the first two years after it was organized. He was one of the organizers of the Pittston Kiwanis Club, of which he is an ex-president.

On June 30, 1897, William Henry Gillespie married Catherine Saltry of Scranton, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. Kathryn, a teacher in the public schools of Pittston. 2. Mary, supervisor of music in the Pittston public schools. Both daughters are graduates of Marywood College of Scranton. The family are communicants of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and they reside at No. 127 William Street, Pittston.

ALBERT G. GIBBS, M. D.—Among the members of the medical profession in Northeastern Pennsylvania, particularly in the anthracite coal region, the name of Dr. Albert G. Gibbs, of Nanticoke, stands out prominently as that of one of the most important and progressive young physicians who has already established a splendid reputation for his skill in surgery, in which he has specialized since receiving his medical degree. Dr. Gibbs now devotes his entire time to surgical cases in his position as chief house surgeon at the Nanticoke State Hospital, having received this appointment on June 1, 1925, and ever since that time, he has labored earnestly and tirelessly in the service of suffering humanity, receiving the highest esteem of his fellow-citizens and the acclamation of the fellow-members of his profession. This city is proud to number him among its sons, and he takes an active interest in all that concerns his community, being especially prominent in affairs of the Masonic Order, while indirectly he is a prominent factor in several of the leading financial and industrial corporations of this city.

Dr. Gibbs was born in Nanticoke, August 12, 1897, son of William H. and Caroline J. (Gabriel) Gibbs. William H. Gibbs, who is deceased, was a stationary engineer for many years in connection with the mining industry until his death, in June, 1917, at the age of fifty-six years.

Albert G. Gibbs was educated in the public schools of Nanticoke, was an honor student in high school, and for a time taught in the Nanticoke schools. He entered Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, where he prepared for his entrance into medical college. Matriculating at Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, he completed his course and was graduated with honors with the class of 1922, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served in the Students' Army Training Corps as sergeant. He then served as interne at the Pottsville Hospital for a year, and in August, 1923, came to Nanticoke



F. J. Meckesser

and engaged in general medical practice, was attending physician on staff of Nanticoke Hospital and won the confidence of all his patients, ministering to their needs with great success. On June 1, 1925, he accepted his present responsible post with the Nanticoke State Hospital and in the field of surgery has made some remarkable advances. Dr. Gibbs has relinquished his general practice and confines all his time to his surgical work, and the city is, indeed, fortunate to receive his services as he is constantly alert to all new and progressive discoveries and utilizes everything that modern skill has brought forward for the benefit of the human race. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and Phi Alpha Sigma, medical fraternity. He is also a member of the Alumni of Jefferson Medical College, and of Hiram R. Loux Urological Society, Makum Pediatric Society, Shaeffer Anatomical Society and Frances X. Dercum Neurological Society. He is also a member of Post No. 350, American Legion. In the banking and industrial life of the community, Dr. Gibbs is prominent as a stockholder in the Nanticoke National Bank, the Susquehanna Lumber Company, and the Nanticoke Construction Company. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist Episcopal church. His residence is No. 224 East Main Street, Nanticoke.

FREDERICK J. WECKESSER—The entire life of Mr. Weckesser, one of Wilkes-Barre's leading citizens, has been spent in the mercantile business. From the age of ten years, when he started to work in one of the local stores of LaFargeville, New York, until the present day, when he is a director and member of the executive committee of F. W. Woolworth Company, Mr. Weckesser has devoted all his truly remarkable ability and business foresight to the development and progress of whatever mercantile business he was at the time connected with. As a result, he stands today as one of the foremost figures in the business world, not only in Wilkes-Barre, but also throughout the country.

Mr. Weckesser was born in Clayton, New York, November 14, 1867, the son of Frank Joseph and Mary Susan (Grimm) Weckesser, the former a LaFargeville merchant. He was of German parentage and was the father of three sons, as follows: 1. Joseph, an efficiency engineer, of Detroit, Michigan. 2. John Andrew, a retired merchant of LaFargeville. 3. Frederick Jacob, of whom this is a record.

At the age of ten years Mr. Weckesser entered the world of business, working before and after school hours in the store at LaFargeville operated by George Lingenfelter. When nineteen years of age he went to Watertown, New York, where he secured employment in the store of Bush, Bull & Roth. He was with this firm for several years and then he secured a position with F. M. Kirby & Company. Mr. Weckesser speedily demonstrated his ability and was placed as manager in the Kirby store at Pawtucket, Rhode Island; later being sent to Baltimore. In 1899 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he went into the general office of F. M. Kirby & Company. He was appointed to the responsible post of general manager and buyer, which offices he held until 1912, when the company was merged with the Woolworth concern. From 1912 to 1920 he was district manager at Wilkes-Barre for F. W. Woolworth Company and was made a member of the board of directors but is also a leading figure on the executive committee.

In political faith Mr. Weckesser is a staunch Republican, but he has never sought for or held office, his business interests keeping him fully occupied. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee for many years. He is affiliated with Lantmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory of Scranton, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the leading clubs of the community, including Irem Temple Country Club, the Franklin and Westmoreland clubs, the Wyoming Valley Motor Club and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. In addition he holds membership in the Lake Placid Club, Hardware Club and the Pennsylvania Society all of New York, the Tin Whistle Club of Pinehurst, North Carolina, and the Blooming Grove Hunting & Fishing Club of Glen Eyre, Pennsylvania.

On June 15, 1892, Mr. Weckesser married Anna E. Hammond, of Rutland, New York, the daughter of George and Fanny L. (Sawyer) Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. Weckesser are the parents of two daughters, as follows: 1. Esther F., married to C. Harold Laycock, of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Marion, married to J. Henry Pool, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS—In contributing to the progress and business security of any city, the banking and financial institutions take a prominent part, being as they are, so intimately connected with the daily lives of the citizens of the communities which they serve. One of the most prominent men in affairs of finance, William T. Harris, cashier of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, has achieved a splendid reputation throughout the entire State for his brilliant conduct of the affairs of this splendid organization. Mr. Harris began his banking career on November 1, 1916, when he accepted the position of teller in this same bank in which he has ever since continued, and by his superior ability and constant attention his value was recognized and appreciated with the result that he was elected to his present position as cashier in June, 1922, and in this official capacity, he has given new impetus to this institution and his régime has been characterized by unprecedented progress and increased business. Mr. Harris was born in Drifton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1882, son of Edward and Sarah (Thomas) Harris, both of whom were natives of the country of Wales, and are now deceased.

William T. Harris was educated in the public schools of Nanticoke, terminating his formal education at the age of ten years, going to work in the office of the Nanticoke "News," remaining with that publication for two years, after which he was a breaker-boy in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company for four years. He next accepted a position as coal inspector for the Susquehanna Coal Company and held this post for three years, leaving to enter the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in the Nanticoke Freight Station, and two years later, became associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Honeyport Yard, beginning at the scale office and advancing until he reached the position of chief clerk. Giving up railroad work, in 1916, Mr. Harris accepted the position of teller with the First National Bank with which he has since remained. His rise to prominence in the financial world has been due to the earnestness and sincerity which he has applied to every post, while his deep consideration of the rights of others and courtesy to all have brought him a host of friends in addition to material success. In the civic life of his city, he displays a constructive interest, and served for twelve years on the School Board, while everything that aims to further the welfare of the people finds him an enthusiastic supporter. He was treasurer of the Community Chest drive, is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club, and is a popular member of the Country Club. His fraternal connections are with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Nanticoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Keystone Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Craftsman Club, while in addition to his Masonic affiliations he is active in John Bunyan Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. In 1927, he was a delegate to the American Bankers' Association national convention, held at Houston, Texas. His religious adherence is given to the English Congregational Church in which he has acted as president of the Board of Trustees for many years.

William T. Harris married, August 17, 1906, Anna Mae Turner, daughter of Thomas Turner, of Alden, a graduate of Newport Township School, and a school-teacher for several years before her marriage. To this union have been born three children: Margaret, Ruth, and William, the two daughters being graduates of Nanticoke High School and now students at the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Harris is active in the Delphian Society and is Past Matron of Nanticoke Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. The family residence is located at No. 316 State Street, Nanticoke.

The First National Bank of Nanticoke occupies the seventh position on the roll of honor of all national banks of the United States. It was founded in November, 1888, with a capital of \$75,000, and since its inception has had a phenomenal growth, which can be attributed to the courtesy, efficiency and ability of its personnel. This institution was located for a time on East

Main Street in the Peter Mills Building, and after several changes the present artistic structure was erected at No. 73 East Main Street, at a cost of \$80,000, since which many improvements have been made, until it is now one of the finest banking houses in the Wyoming Valley. The interior is solid marble of great elegance, with bronze fixtures, and the equipment throughout is of the most modern and efficient design. The presidents since its inauguration have been Isaac Everett, John M. Smoulder, Brinton Jackson, and Charles A. Shea. The cashiers have been Harry D. Flanagan, Jesse C. Bell, E. W. McSparran and William T. Harris. The first directors were Isaac Everett, William Fairchild, H. W. Search, F. P. Duneker, J. C. Brader, John Smoulder, Jr., Xavier Wernett, Manus McGinty, J. H. Hill, C. F. Bohan, G. L. Halsey, John M. Garman, and David Jonithan. This is the oldest, the largest and strongest national bank in Nanticoke and stands in first place on the National Bank Honor Roll in the anthracite coal region and fourth place among the National banks of the State of Pennsylvania. Its resources at the close of business, October 10, 1927, were \$9,600,380.21, and its surplus and undivided profits were \$1,318,735.99.

EDWARD GEORGE HEYER, M. D.—One of the more prominent physicians and surgeons of Nanticoke is Edward George Heyer, who maintains offices at No. 37 East Green Street. Doctor Heyer is accounted an outstanding and public spirited citizen of the community, and for many years has been concerned actively in its welfare, professionally and in its general affairs.

Doctor Heyer was born in Hazleton, Luzerne County, December 26, 1882, son of John George and Sophia (Krapf) Heyer, and there received his early academic training in the public schools, graduating from high school in 1901. During the next four years he engaged in business, but, meanwhile, arrived at the decision to make medicine and surgery his career; and accordingly, in 1905, he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, enrolled in the school of medicine, and in 1910 was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Heyer then returned to his native city, Hazleton, twenty-two miles to the south of Wilkes-Barre, and there, until April, 1914, was on the staff of the State Miners' Hospital as assistant surgeon. The hospital is one of the most favorably known in Pennsylvania, and cases dealt with are apt to be of great professional interest. During his four years connected with it Dr. Heyer perfected much of his technique. Thus experienced, he came to Nanticoke, where he has devoted himself to his profession through the years succeeding until the present time. His reputation as physician and surgeon, and notably as surgeon, he has caused to mount steadily, and it is today one of the admirable reputations of Luzerne County. When he came to Nanticoke it was to assume a position on the staff of the Nanticoke State Hospital, and by 1923, when he retired as hospital official, he held the office of superintendent. Since then he has continued in association with the hospital, as chief surgeon. He is a member of the medical societies of county, State and Nation. Moreover, while he is busily engaged in his profession, Dr. Heyer does not neglect civic or non-fraternal activities; to the contrary he is active over a wide range of interests. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Nanticoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Irem Country Club and the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and is popular in both, as indeed he is in all other circles in which he moves. Commercially his chief connection is with the First National Bank of Nanticoke, and of this institution he is a director, whose judgment has been proven sound on every occasion when tried and is courted by associates on the board for its worth. Dr. Heyer is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and generous in matters of charity, giving of his time, money and services for the cause of suffering humanity. More than one poor mother has reason to praise the kindness of Dr. Heyer for his goodness of heart in treatment of an ailing child, just as, more than once, his fee has been paid in gratitude.

In the month of June, 1910, Dr. Heyer was united in marriage with Harriet Mayer, of Lakewood, New Jersey. They reside in Tilbury Knobb, West Nanticoke.

FREDERICK W. HEYER, M. D.—Born in Hazleton, Luzerne County, November 2, 1887, son of John George and Sophia (Krapf) Heyer, Frederick W. Heyer

attended the public schools of his native city, graduated from high school in 1905, at the age of eighteen years, and soon thereafter turned his attention to medicine, in which he aspired to make his career. And so it has transpired. Now (1928) one of the principal physicians and surgeons of Nanticoke, Frederick W. Heyer's offices near the intersection of Green and Prospect streets are known to a clientele ever increasing, and his reputation in the medical circles of Luzerne County is enviable. Moreover, his name is heard frequently in connection with civic enterprises, and he is known as an honorable practitioner and citizen of whom the community is proud.

Following graduation from Hazleton High School, Dr. Heyer matriculated in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated, with honors, in 1912, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At once he returned to his native city, Hazleton, and served for one year as interne in the State Miners' Hospital. In 1914 he came to Nanticoke, and has here engaged with prosperity in a general practice of some volume. He was connected with the Nanticoke State Hospital since his residence in Nanticoke began, and is at the present time a member of its staff, of which his elder brother, Edward G. Heyer (q. v.), is chief surgeon. Dr. Heyer is a member of county, State and National medical associations, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the Radiological Society of North America. His standing in all of these organizations is unquestioned, and his professional talent the admiration of associates in city and county. Dr. Heyer is identified with every enterprise calculated to be for the public good. He is a member of the American Legion, the Westmoreland Club, and Wyoming Valley Club, and is concerned continually in the activities of each. Toward charity he is unfailingly of generous disposition, contributing in material and in deeds to the welfare of the needy, regardless of narrowing considerations as to race or creed.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war against Germany and the Central Powers, and in the September following Dr. Heyer offered his services to the cause of his country. First he was stationed in a hospital, and in January, 1918, was sent overseas, where he acted most honorably in line of duty. In May, 1919, after twenty months in the service, he returned to the United States and received his discharge, having spent four months in Germany with the Army of Occupation. While in France, Dr. Heyer was attached to the 2d Division and fought in five offensives, including those of St. Mihiel, Oise and the Marne. When mustered out, he held the rank of captain, and a distinguished record for valor on the field of battle.

On October 16, 1919, a few months after he had resumed the practice of medicine and surgery in Nanticoke, Dr. Heyer was united in marriage with Catharine Bergin, of Nanticoke. Mrs. Heyer is prominent in the activities of women's organizations of Nanticoke, and is a member of the council of the Girl Scouts of America. They reside at No. 289 East Main Street.

PAYNE PETTEBONE—A resident of Wilkes-Barre and the vicinity through all the formative years of the last century, Payne Pettebone, business builder and man of affairs, wrote his share in the history of the development of the community. Many prosperous corporations and local business institutions owe an appreciable part of their prosperity to his sound judgment and brilliant ability, but Mr. Pettebone by no means confined his activities to business affairs. He was equally prominent in civic and social life, and gave much of his time in the interests of church and religious work.

Mr. Pettebone was a member of an old American family. The founder of the line in this country, John Pettebone, of French extraction, came from England in 1650 and settled first at Windsor, and later at Simsbury, Connecticut, on land which in 1880 was still in possession of some of his descendants. His great-grandson, Oliver Pettebone, son of Noah and Huldah (Williams) Pettebone, was born May 13, 1762, and died March 17, 1832. His father had purchased land in the Wyoming Valley, and he "was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre; he counted the men as they went out, and made the number three hundred and eighty-two. He returned to Connecticut after the battle, but later removed to Amelia, Dutchess County, New York, where, December 21, 1783, he married Martha Paine, died December 25, 1833, daughter of Dr. Barnabas Paine, and settled on Livingston Manor, where three of his children were born. He returned to Wyoming in April, 1788, and bought lands adjoining his father, and there ten more children were born, all of whom, with the exception of two who died,



Payne Pettibone



William Lattand



Allen H. Benson.

married and raised large families." The third child of this marriage was named Payne.

Payne Pettibone, son of Oliver and Martha (Paine) Pettibone, was born January 14, 1787, and died August 13, 1814. He married, in 1811, Sarah Tuttle, born April 4, 1783, died April 27, 1860, eldest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lee) Tuttle, and by this marriage there were two sons: 1. Stoughton, born April 9, 1812, married (first), in 1835, Antoinette Dunning, who died March 9, 1845; married (second), in 1846, Cornelia Bellamy. Child by first marriage: Emma C.; by second marriage, Lauren W. 2. Payne, of whom further.

Payne Pettibone, Jr., born December 23, 1813, was taken in his infancy to the home of his grandfather, with whom he lived until he was eighteen, at which time he was offered a business partnership with Colonel Montayne. This he declined, and shortly afterward was employed as clerk by Swetland and Baldwin, at Wyoming, and in 1834 became a partner with Mr. Swetland, a relation that was maintained with mutual profit until 1864. Mr. Pettibone's obvious ability soon won him distinction, and he became associated with various leading enterprises, in many of which he was a director, among them, the old Pittston Bank, the Wyoming Terra Cotta Works and the First National Bank of Pittston; also the following banks in Wilkes-Barre: The Wyoming National Bank, the Miners' Savings Bank and the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank, becoming president of the last of these. He and his son were proprietors of the Wyoming Shovel Works. He was also a director of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, treasurer of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company from 1854 to 1863, until its consolidation with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and afterwards a director of the company.

Mr. Pettibone was also very active in civic affairs. In 1844, with General William S. Ross and Jonathan J. Slocum, he was appointed under act of the Legislature to sell the Delaware division of the State canal. In Wyoming, in 1864, he was appointed one of the commissioners to complete the Wyoming monument, and in 1878, was chairman of the finance committee of the Centennial Memorial Association, and as such he entertained at his residence President Hayes and his Cabinet, Governor Hartranft and his suite, and other notables in public life. Early in life Mr. Pettibone was impressed with the importance of religion in our daily life, and from 1848 he was a member and a consistent supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church, dedicated July 8, 1883, was the gift of the Pettibone family and Mrs. William Swetland. Mr. Pettibone was also president of the board of trustees of the Wyoming Bible Society, the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association and the Forty Fort Cemetery Association; a trustee of Drew Theological Seminary and of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. He was president of the board of trustees of Wyoming Seminary, and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was president in 1875.

On October 3, 1837, Payne Pettibone married Caroline M. Swetland, born October 17, 1820, daughter of William Swetland (see following biography). Their children were: 1. Mary S., born October 5, 1838, died December 6, 1844. 2. Frances, born September 5, 1842, died November 17, 1845. 3. William S., born July 2, 1844, died June 22, 1850. 4. Edward, born December 2, 1848, died March 23, 1852. 5. Kate S., born September 27, 1851, married, November 12, 1874, Allan Hamilton Dickson, a biography of whom accompanies this sketch. 6. Robert Treat, born December 12, 1858.

Mr. Pettibone died at his home March 21, 1888, and his passing was felt as a severe loss by his many friends and acquaintances. His daily life was pure and exemplary and his intercourse with the community singularly urbane and kind. If he set an example of character which will long remain an inspiration and a guide, it was because he chose for himself an exalted standard and dared to persevere in its attainment.

WILLIAM SWETLAND, father of Mrs. Payne Pettibone, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, June 26, 1789. He was a merchant and extensive land owner and operator in the Wyoming Valley. He was president of the old Pittston Bank, and subsequently a director of the First National Bank of Pittston. He was county commissioner, 1828-31; delegate to the constitutional convention of 1837; an old-line Democrat, and a Republican after 1860.

William Swetland was a son of Belding and Sally

(Gay) Swetland. Belding Swetland was born January 14, 1763, and was with his father in Forty Fort at the battle of Wyoming. His father was Luke Swetland, the first settler from Connecticut, locating on the farm where his grandson William later resided; in 1777 was a member of Captain Durkee's company in Morristown, New Jersey, enlisting September 17, 1776. At the battle of Wyoming, on account of disability, he was in Forty Fort and did not take part in the engagement. August 25, 1778, he was captured, with Joseph Blanchard, by the Indians and was held prisoner among the Senecas some time. In 1800 he removed with his family from Mehopy to Wyoming, where he died January 30, 1823.

ALLAN HAMILTON DICKSON—With the death of Allan Hamilton Dickson, Wilkes-Barre lost one of its most prominent citizens, and a man who ever received at all times the fullest meed of respect and esteem that could be accorded him by his community. He was one of the leaders of the Luzerne County Bar and his death was a great shock to his professional brethren, who realized that they had lost an associate who was not only possessed of profound learning and high forensic ability, but also one who had much kindness of heart and a deep love for his fellowman. His death, which occurred January 21, 1893, was formally announced in court on January 24, 1893, and Judge Charles E. Rice, who was presiding on the bench, immediately adjourned court as a mark of respect to one whom all honored. The members of the bar met immediately in solemn conference and a resolution was passed expressing the deep sorrow of the Bar Association at the news of the death of one of their most beloved members.

Mr. Dickson was of Scotch descent, his ancestry tracing back to David Dickson, born in 1583, one of the regents of the University of Glasgow. The Dicksons were one of the Border clans, and they carried on their crests two well known mottoes; one, *Fortes fortuna juvat* (Fortune favors the brave), and *Cubo sed curo* (I sleep but watch). The clan is descended from the Keiths, Earls Marshall, one of the most powerful families of Scotland. John Dickson, the grandson of David Dickson, the University of Glasgow regent, was born about 1673, married Jane Dodd, and settled in County Down, Ireland. His eldest son, James Dickson, has a son, Alexander, born in 1776, who married Sarah McKee, ten children resulting from this union. His second wife was Margaret Harding, and by her he had six children. In June, 1837, the year of the accession to the throne of England of Queen Victoria, this Alexander Dickson came to the United States with his family, settling at Schaghticoke, New York. Later in the same year he moved to Lansingsburg, New York, where he died April 2, 1871, aged ninety-five years. Hugh Sheridan Dickson was the seventh child of Alexander Dickson and his first wife, Sarah McKee. He was born in 1813, and married Sarah Margaret Stoeve, by whom he had issue, as follows: 1. Elizabeth, married Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie. 2. Ellen, married Colonel W. P. Wilson. 3. Frederick Stoeve, author of "Dickson's Blackstone," "Dickson's Commentaries," "Dickson's Kent," and an analysis of "Kent's Commentaries." 4. Allan Hamilton, of whom this is a record.

Allan Hamilton Dickson, son of Hugh Sheridan and Sarah Margaret (Stoeve) Dickson, was born in Utica, New York, November 14, 1851. His early education was obtained in the local public schools, after which he prepared for college at Wyer's Preparatory School, at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He entered Yale University in 1868, but in the first half of his sophomore year was obliged to give up his studies owing to the breakdown of his health. After a tour in Mexico he returned home and again entered Yale University, finishing his sophomore studies. He then toured Europe, studied German at the Heidelberg University, and attended lectures in Berlin. After a trip through Switzerland and Italy he returned to the United States and to Wilkes-Barre in 1872. In January of the following year he began the study of law under Henry M. Hoyt, of the Luzerne County Bar, having previously registered as a law student with Wayne MacVeagh, in West Chester. On September 14, 1874, he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar, with which from that date he was actively and prominently identified. He was admitted to the Superior and Supreme Courts of the State, and to the Federal Courts of the District, acquiring an ever-increasing and lucrative practice. He won enviable standing at the bar and was held in the greatest esteem for his personal qualities as well as for his ability as a lawyer and advocate. He was an active member of all the bar

associations of the State and county, as well as of the American Bar Association. He was also affiliated with most of the leading social, philanthropic and political organizations.

On November 12, 1874, Mr. Dickson married Kate Sweetland Pettebone, daughter of Payne and Caroline M. (Sweetland) Pettebone, a biography of Payne Pettebone, together with a brief record of his ancestry, accompanying this sketch.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Caro, died in childhood. 2. Dorothy Ellen, married Colonel Franck G. Dart, and they have one daughter, Katharine Dickson Dart. 3. Hugh Sheridan, died in childhood. Mrs. Dickson survives her husband; is a resident of Wilkes-Barre, and is interested in all the charitable and good works of her church and community.

R. NELSON BENNETT—In all centers of population are men whose large activities, devotion to business, adherence to the policies best fitting the public well and maintenance of exemplary character make of them figures of outstanding leadership, whose words and actions are followed by those in association or by those only in a position to observe. While inherited wealth may give this leadership, partially, to one of no particular personal gifts, still, wealth nor social position alone does not suffice to retain it. Conscientious efforts in proper and beneficial directions are needed for full realization of the position. He who is a leader cannot be a person of small character.

The late R. Nelson Bennett was a leader. Member of a family old in the history of Pennsylvania and long prominent in the chronicle of the Wyoming Valley, he had in part this position as a legacy from honored forebears. But the true position which he built up and maintained steadfastly was as truly by personal merit as could well be imagined; and it is safe to observe that, had he come into the world of humbler means and family history, his position would have been similar, though possibly longer in its attainment. "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." These words from Galatians have been used as text for literally hundreds of thousands of sermons preached in the English language and others on both sides of the Atlantic; and in other form, have no doubt been taken as text by philosophers in every land of pretensions to culture. Mr. Bennett reaped as he sowed, and, that he sowed well of his goods and material means, as well as of his more spiritual seed, is manifest in the affectionate regard borne toward his memory by those who knew and admired him in life. His works were of lasting good, and in his loss not only Wilkes-Barre but the Wyoming Valley, the State of Pennsylvania, and our Nation as a whole, lost an invaluable constructive force. Death reached out to take him when he had barely attained what is generally conceded to be the prime of life; but meanwhile, his achievements had far exceeded those of the average man's life in full and multiplied by two. Just as that life inspired scores who came into contact with it, so may this inadequate account inspire still others, and his name go down upon the roll of the honored dead.

Living in a day when many of succeeding generations change attitude and break into relationship foreign to those gone before, R. Nelson Bennett kept close to the dearest traditions of the family. The history of the house goes back to Colonial times, and it was one of his ancestors—Frances Slocum—who as a young girl was captured by Indians, where now the city of Wilkes-Barre now raises its towers of modern commerce and finance. She lived among her captors until ripe old age, and was known as "The Lost Sister of Wyoming." Mr. Bennett's maternal grandfather was Reuben Nelson, whose name and fame as head of the Wyoming Seminary continue green in the memories of the valley. Paternal generations have contributed men of strong business instinct and large success thereof to the community. R. Nelson Bennett's father was George S. Bennett; his mother, Ellen W. (Nelson) Bennett; and he was one of three children. A brother, Z. Platt Bennett, and a sister, Mrs. Lawrence B. Jones, survive, as does Mrs. Ellen (Nelson) Bennett (1928).

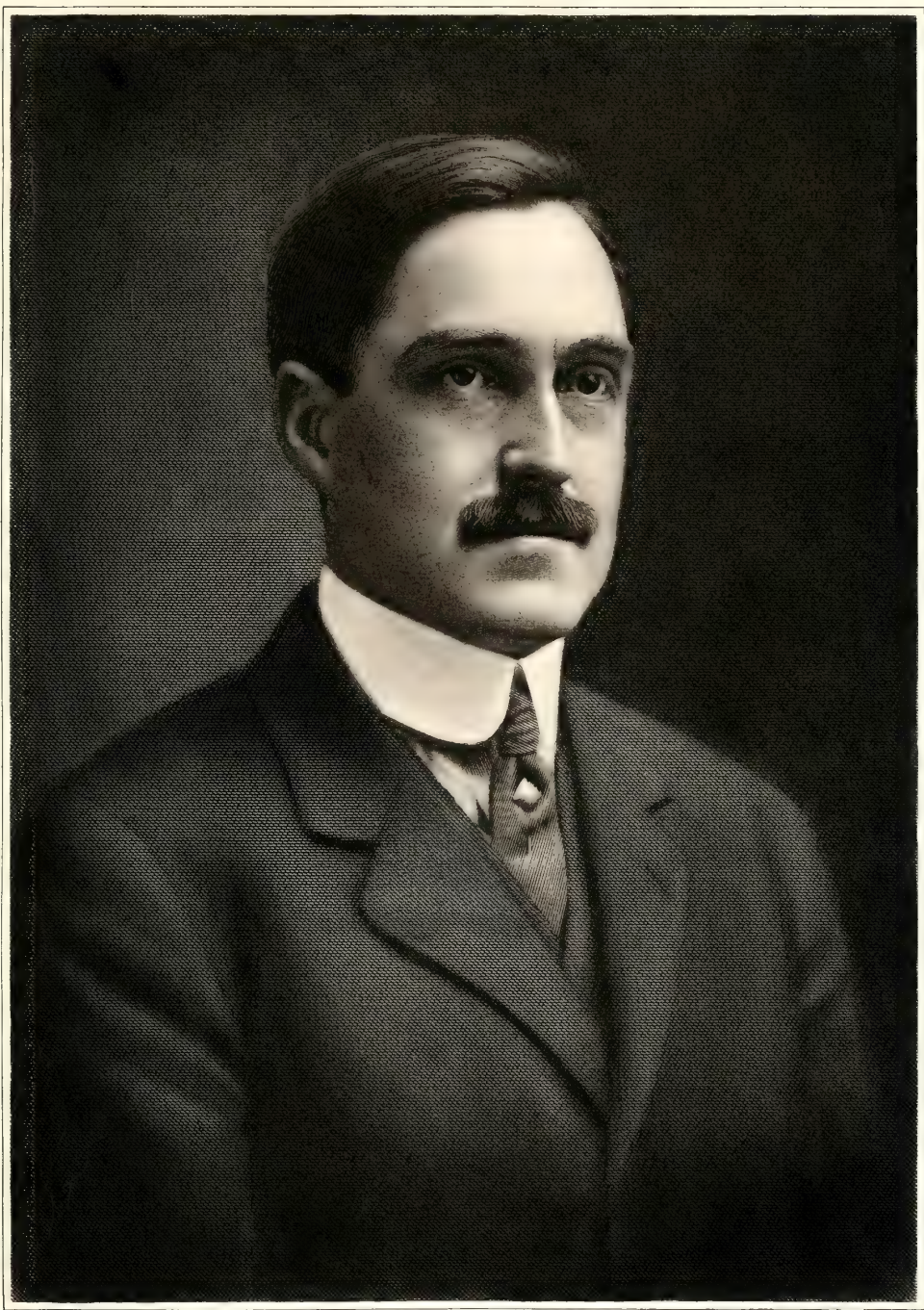
R. Nelson Bennett followed in the footsteps of his father, as to choice of a place of education. He was graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in the class of 1897, holding *cum laude* distinction in the academic department. Thereafter he studied law in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900, and in due course was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Frater-

nity, and undertook a conspicuous rôle in all its movements. He was himself interested in athletics and a member of the track team of Wesleyan three out of his four years there, also having been manager of the football team and always esteemed as one of the more influential members of the undergraduate body, a fact which brought in its course election to various student organizations. When, in later years his father died, he took his place in many of the interests which had absorbed the elder's attention, and as benefactor of the college even exceeded his gifts, taking a more active sphere on the college board of trustees than had been the lot of the deceased. The loyalty of the Bennetts to the old Connecticut educational institution has been remarked upon through the years. The greatest task came to him in this connection in 1918, when he was identified with the move to raise three millions of dollars for the college. Only a short time prior thereto an endowment of one million had been garnered, but higher costs and plans for expansion necessitated the vastly increased wherewithal mentioned. When the chairman of the committee in charge resigned, in the heat of the campaign, Mr. Bennett succeeded him, and from that time until four years later and his sudden death, affairs of the *alma mater* occupied much of his time, which he gave gladly. He travelled much, both in connection with the proposed fund and for business and personal reasons, and it came about that his friendship for many of the Nation's foremost educators followed naturally. Before he undertook the college campaign he had demonstrated the same qualities of loyalty and disinterested well wishing as regarded the campaign for the Homeopathic Hospital for Wilkes-Barre. The work of this drive was mainly of his own engineering. His interests were many, and diversified, showing the spirit of publicist, humanitarian and business man. He was a director of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, and the Hazard Manufacturing Company. He was president of the Homeopathic Hospital, a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, trustee as noted of Wesleyan, member of the city's Chamber of Commerce, and the Westmoreland and Country clubs. His relationship to the community is thus more clearly revealed, and further—as a citizen generally he was of the highest ideals, and is perhaps best recalled because of his connection with the municipal affairs of Wilkes-Barre, having been identified with the City Council many years, under the old form of government and again when the commission form was adopted. He was first elected to the council in 1905, from the Seventh Ward, and served continuously through three terms, until the commission was installed, when he was elected one of the commissioners. When his term on the commission expired he was reelected, and served until 1920, then retired. During the old form of administration he was a member of the finance committee and its chairman, for eight years. Under the new form he was head or superintendent of finance, until 1920, when succeeded by Joseph G. Schuler. At the time of his demise he was at the head of the City Planning Commission, and always retained a deep interest in anything pertaining to municipal matters. For a number of years he gave of this broad interest also to affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a trustee.

R. Nelson Bennett had a vast number of friends, and no one could possibly have come into contact with him without recognizing a man of force entitled to the highest respect of his fellows. He was, as his forebears had ever been, a liberal contributor to all worthy causes, and it persists as a legend that in proportion to the means at his disposal he was among the most generous of citizens of the valley. The most striking trait about him, as his acquaintances now think of him, was his splendid loyalty to all things with which he was identified. It was while en route to Connecticut, to visit his *alma mater*, Wesleyan, at Middletown, that he met his death, in an automobile accident, November 17, 1921, at the age of forty-six years. Accounts of the accident and the loss of one so distinguished and beloved were given the lead front-page columns of the press that day. One said in part:

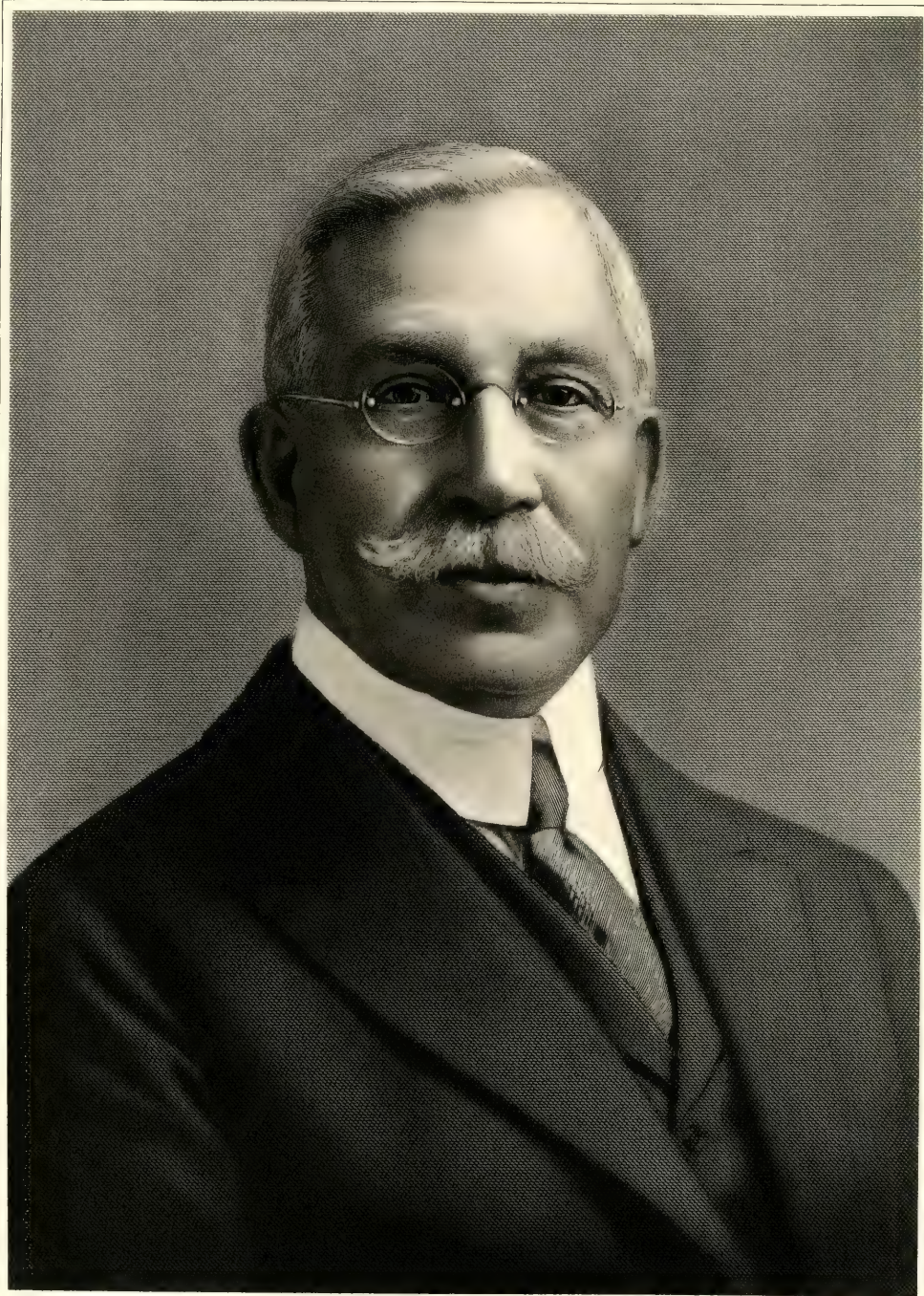
Words are futile at this time to suggest the community's measure of loss sustained in this tragedy. The city has been called upon these past two decades to part with men of influence and high character among the older generation. This is a dread loss in the generation that gave promise of following much of the sound principles of citizenship and of character that had been handed down a precious legacy.

R. Nelson Bennett married, April 4, 1911, Clare Stillman Raymond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry



R. Nelson Bennett.





Harry F. Stern



Isaac Long

Raymond, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey. Mr. Raymond taught in the Lawrenceville School for thirty-seven years and was all of his life a successful educator. R. Nelson Bennett is survived by his wife and two children. George Slocum and Clare Stillman, who continue to make their residence in Wilkes-Barre.

ALOYSIUS J. CAWLEY, M. D.—Instances are rare where men have adopted highly technical professional careers in early middle life and achieved success from the very beginning of such courageous course. Aloysius J. Cawley, physician and surgeon, of Pittston, is an outstanding example of this, beginning his practice as he did at the age of forty-two years, after five years of intensive study in university and practical experience in hospital work. It was not until 1925 that Dr. Cawley established himself in practice in Pittston, yet in that brief interval he has won for himself a substantial place in the professional ranks here and endeared himself to a host of followers, whose faith in his knowledge and respect for his sincerity of purpose have been the guarantee of a growing clientele and a sound future prosperity.

Dr. Cawley was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1883, a son of John F. and Catherine (Callahan) Cawley, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland, both deceased, who came to America with their parents while children. In manhood here John F. Cawley was engaged in the real estate business, one of the greatly respected citizens of this city. Aloysius J. Cawley acquired his education in the public and parochial schools. His business life began with his employment in clerical positions in Scranton, the last post having been with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. In 1919 he determined upon the career of medicine and began his study at Temple University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1925. He then took one year as an interne in the Philadelphia Memorial Hospital upon the conclusion of which practical experience he came to Pittston and established himself in practice.

Dr. Cawley is a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, the Luzerne County Medical Society, and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and has his residence at No. 82 William Street, Pittston.

BERT W. TENNANT—Beginning life, following his educational period, as a school teacher, Bert W. Tennant, of Pittston, later studied law, with a view to adopting that profession as a life work, then entered mercantile affairs and eventually became associated with financial matters. The last-named proved his true field, for he has risen to a responsible position therein and is now cashier of the Dime Bank & Trust Company, of Pittston, an institution of much influence throughout this section of Pennsylvania. In addition to his duties in the bank, he is active in civic and fraternal affairs and is held to be one of the most substantial citizens of the community in which he has lived for many years.

Bert W. Tennant was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1874, a son of Edwin G. and Ella E. (Wilcox) Tennant, and acquired his education in the public schools and at Keystone Academy, upon the conclusion of which he taught school for a brief time and then turned to the law, which he studied closely, but abandoned for a position with the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company, at the Scranton offices. This he retained until 1895, when he came to Pittston in the service of the Stevens Coal Company, as paymaster, a post he held for fourteen years, when he was engaged to assist in the organization of the West Side Bank. He was selected to be cashier of this newly organized financial institution and filled that position until 1918, when he was invited to accept the cashiership of the Dime Bank of Pittston. Since that date he has administered that office.

The Dime Bank & Trust Company of Pittston was founded in November, 1910, and opened for business July 1, 1911, with a capital of \$100,000 and \$25,000 paid in surplus. The headquarters was in a building owned by the bank at No. 29 South Main Street, where the business is still located. In December, 1927, a trust department was added to the institution's work, at which time the bank's correspondents included the American Exchange, Irving Trust Company and New York Trust Company, of New York City; the Tradesmen's National Bank, of Philadelphia; the First National Bank of Scranton, and the Wyoming Valley Trust Company, and Dime Bank Title & Trust Company, of Wilkes-Barre.

The present condition of the institution shows a capital of \$200,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$575,000; deposits of \$2,300,000. In October, 1927, the bank began the erection of a new home, which will be a four-story building at the corner of Main and Dock streets, to contain every facility for the operations of the institution, as well as offices on the upper floors. Its cost will be about \$400,000 and it is expected that it will be one of the most complete edifices of its character in this section of the State. The officers at present are: Alexander Sloan, Sr., president; Thomas A. Gibbons, vice-president; Bert W. Tennant, cashier; W. E. Margie, assistant cashier and trust officer; and Anthony Prizzi, assistant cashier. The bank operates a special department for children which has developed into a very successful branch of the work and which is of great moral benefit to the growing generation.

Mr. Tennant has been very active in civic affairs in West Pittston and has been borough treasurer and secretary-treasurer of the Poor District. He is largely affiliated fraternally, being a thirty-second degree member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, also holding membership in Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the national league of Masonic clubs and of the Lackawanna Motor Club, other memberships including the Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a Past Dictator. His church is the First Presbyterian of West Pittston, where he is president of the Board of Trustees.

Bert W. Tennant married in 1899, Ethel Behee, daughter of George F. and Susannah Behee, of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Tennant is active in women's organizations, being a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and other societies. They reside at No. 204 Delaware Avenue, West Pittston.

HARRY F. STERN—As senior member of the well-known department store, trading under the name of the Isaac Long Store, Harry F. Stern was at the head of one of the oldest and best known department stores in Wilkes-Barre. The Isaac Long Store was founded some fifty years ago, and has been in operation under its present name during the entire period.

Julius Stern, father of Mr. Stern, was for many years a merchant in Philadelphia. He married Henrietta Adler and they became the parents of a family of children among whom was Harry F., of this record.

Harry F. Stern, son of Julius and Henrietta (Adler) Stern, both of whom are now deceased, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1854, and died in Wilkes-Barre, February 23, 1928. He received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. In 1890, when he was forty-five years of age, he came to Wilkes-Barre and became identified with the Isaac Long Store. That connection was continued until the time of his death, at which time he had attained the responsible position of senior member of the firm. The Isaac Long Store was founded in 1873 by Isaac Long, and is not only one of the oldest establishments of its kind in Wilkes-Barre, but is also one of the earliest in the Wyoming Valley. The store occupies three floors at Nos. 17-19-21-23-25 Public Square in Wilkes-Barre, and is taking care of the needs of a very large patronage. In addition to the responsibilities as senior member of this large store, Mr. Stern was also a member of the board of directors of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

In his fraternal affiliations Mr. Stern was a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his club was the Fox Hill Country.

Harry F. Stern married Sarah Long, a daughter of the late Isaac Long of Wilkes-Barre, the founder of the Isaac Long Store. Mr. and Mrs. Stern were the parents of two children: 1. Julius Long, a biography of whom follows. 2. Dorothy, who married Horace K. Horner, of Philadelphia; they have a daughter, Sallie.

In the passing of Harry F. Stern the community as a whole has lost a man of integrity, a worthy and useful citizen, whose works will live after him, and the fruits of whose vision will continue to bless mankind.

JULIUS LONG STERN—No institution is more valuable to a city or does more to reveal the character of its people than the department store that wins for itself a reputation for quality and achievement, not only within the municipal boundary-line, but beyond its borders and in adjoining States. For it is only by its institutions

and its men that a municipality—or, for that matter, a nation—can earn fame. And a department store which is known beyond the bounds of Wilkes-Barre is the Isaac Long Store, whose proprietor is Julius Long Stern, grandson of the store's founder. The name of this establishment has for years been associated in the minds of Wilkes-Barre residents with the highest grade of merchandise and service. The store, which was founded by Isaac Long, the maternal grandfather of the present proprietor, in March, 1873, is situated in the Public Square of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Stern, who now conducts its activities, has every good reason to be proud of the fact that his store has rendered more than fifty-five years of faithful and useful service to the citizens of Wilkes-Barre, catering always to a select and exclusive trade.

Julius Long Stern is the son of the late Harry F. Stern and of Sarah (Long) Stern, a daughter of Isaac and Dora (Rosenbaum) Long, both of whom are now deceased. Harry F. Stern the present proprietor's father, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1854, and died in Wilkes-Barre February 23, 1928, after a long and useful life. When he came to Wilkes-Barre he became associated with Abraham Marks, the two of them having been the proprietors of the Isaac Long Store. Not only was Mr. Stern intimately connected with this store, but always was one of the foremost citizens of Wilkes-Barre. He was a director of the Miners' Bank, and at all times did whatever was in his power to bring about the advancement of the business and civic life of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Stern were the parents of two children: 1. Julius Long, the subject of this record, and Dorothy, wife of Horace K. Horner, of Philadelphia.

Julius Long Stern was born in Wilkes-Barre, May 30, 1893. As a boy he attended the Harry Hillman Academy and later matriculated at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1913, receiving the degree of Mechanical Engineer. After his graduation from Cornell he returned to Wilkes-Barre and became associated with his father in the Isaac Long Store. Under the guidance of his capable father he learned the business thoroughly in all its many departments, and upon the death of his father readily assumed the responsibilities of the position of proprietor. He is filling this position ably and faithfully, earning a reputation for prudence, foresight and business acumen, a worthy successor of his late father.

In his political outlook Mr. Stern is a Republican, a steadfast supporter of the principles and candidates of this party. Taking a prominent interest in club, business, and fraternal affairs, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 422; the Keystone Consistory, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a director of the Miners' Bank.

Julius Long Stern married, April 15, 1915, Madeline Wolf, of Philadelphia, a daughter of Louis and Lillie (Miller) Wolf, the wedding taking place in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Stern are the parents of two children: 1. Harry Franklin, 2nd. 2. Claire Miller. The family residence is at No. 36 West River Street, Wilkes-Barre.

CHARLES E. CLIFT—For his unselfish service to his community and his work for the moral, religious and business upbuilding of Wilkes-Barre, the late Charles E. Clift will be long remembered by those among whom he labored. The news of his death came as a severe shock to the thousands of friends he had acquired during his fifteen years of residence in Wyoming Valley, and the news of his passing was received by all with much deep and sincere regret.

Mr. Clift was born at Middletown Springs, Vermont, March 9, 1870, the son of Henry P. and Emilene (Ogden) Clift, both descendants of old and well known New England families. He was reared upon the homestead farm and received his early education in the public schools of that locality, to which he added a course of four years study in the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River. He then entered Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts, graduating with the class of 1897. During the summer of 1897 he was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at New Bedford, Massachusetts, with which organization he continued until 1899, when he entered the employ of the F. W. Woolworth Company, in the New Bedford establishment of that corporation. Later he served the

same company in Waterbury, Connecticut, and for a time was in the office at Boston, Massachusetts. When the F. W. Woolworth holdings were merged with those of other companies about 1912, Mr. Clift was made assistant manager in charge of the Pennsylvania District with office at Wilkes-Barre. This post he held until 1922, when he became district manager, succeeding Fred J. Weckesser, and he filled this office with credit to himself and to the full satisfaction of all associated with him until his voluntary retirement from active business in 1925.

During his fifteen years of residence in Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Clift played an active and helpful part in all community and civic enterprises. He was chairman of the Community Welfare Federation; president of the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association; member of the board of directors of the Travelers' Aid Society; director of the local Salvation Army organization; director of the Crippled Children's Association and of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and trustee of the Community Welfare Federation. The Young Men's Christian Association ever held the attention and interest of Mr. Clift and he was one of the most efficient and ardent workers in the drive for funds with which to make this city a renowned recreation center. He never aspired to political office, although there were few posts he could not have obtained and filled to the satisfaction of all. In 1925 he was offered an appointment to the Wilkes-Barre City Council, which, however, he declined and, subsequently, he was urged to become a candidate for the mayoralty, but this he also refused. He was active in the affairs of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, being chairman of the music committee and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He held active membership in the Westmoreland Club, the Franklin Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club and the Irem Country Club. In the Masonic fraternity, he was affiliated with Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, and was of the Chapter, Royal Arch, the Council, Royal and Select Masters, the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Keystone Commandery of the Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a trustee of Wyoming Seminary and a director of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

On June 25, 1902, Mr. Clift married Grace W. Clines, daughter of Charles E. and Mary (Carter) Clines, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Clift were the parents of five children, as follows: 1. Gertrude G., a graduate of Wellesley College. 2. Arthur Henry. 3. Dorothy, died in 1920, in the fourteenth year of her age. 4. Charles E., Jr. 5. Grace A. Mr. Clift was survived by his widow and four children; also by the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Walter Wills, Mrs. Oliver Roome and Myron Clift, of Irvington, New Jersey; Frank Clift, of London, England; Mrs. Albert Greene and Mrs. William Gray, of Middletown Springs, Vermont, and Mrs. Rossiter Lloyd, of Oliphant, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

It was on January 9, 1928, that Mr. Clift succumbed to an attack of heart failure at his home, No. 101 West River Street, Wilkes-Barre. When the news of his death was made public it caused much sincere sorrow to the many friends he had made in this community. His funeral services were attended by representatives of the leading civic and fraternal organizations of Wilkes-Barre and, in fact, the whole of Wyoming Valley gave evidence by attendance or messages of the feeling of the community at the loss of one who had done much in his unselfish and effective way for the benefit of those around him.

JAMES S. DIXON, M. D.—The adoption of a vocation can often be traced to what may be called an accident of environment; and the wonder of it is that so many men achieve success in greater or less degree who are thus projected, as it were, into their callings. But fortunate, indeed, is the man who, like Dr. James S. Dixon, the well-known physician and surgeon of Pittston, is aware from boyhood of the profession he wants to follow and who, therefore, from early youth keeps his goal ever in view, making every effort count toward achieving his purpose. In such a case, the financial consideration is always secondary, love of the study and work for its own sake being the primary motivating force. But work done for the love of it is usually of a standard of excellence that brings at least a reasonable monetary reward, if it be in a line of endeavor that serves any large social need. Dr. Dixon's profession is still his hobby; and this fact, no doubt, accounts in



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large measure for the reputation he has won with both the members of his own profession and with the laity.

Dr. Dixon was born in Avoca, June 30, 1887, son of William and Mary (Eagen) Dixon. The father, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country as a young man and settled at Avoca. He followed mining there until his death in 1912 at the age of sixty-four. His widow passed on the next year at the age of fifty-nine. Even a casual survey of the children of such immigrants, the first generation born in this country is intensely interesting. It will show right in this section that a very large proportion of the important positions in the community, business, professional and political, is held by them. What tremendous potentialities were thus imported from beyond the sea!

Of such stock came Dr. James S. Dixon. His elementary education was received in the public schools of his native town, his preparation for college was made at St. Bonaventure, New York, and he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in the class of 1913, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Then followed a year as interne in St. Joseph's Hospital in Lancaster, another year in like capacity in the State Hospital in Pittston and three years in the State Hospital in Blossburg. It falls to the lot of few physicians to get such an extensive hospital experience before launching into private practice. But that the time is well spent is shown when the young doctor is thrown wholly upon his personal resources of knowledge and skill as a private practitioner. In 1918, Dr. Dixon located in Pittston, and his record is too well known to the readers of this volume to require repetition here. He is engaged in general practice, with a leaning toward diseases of the chest. The doctor is much interested also in the newest developments in the medical profession—public health and hygiene. This has to do with the prevention of disease, and the probability is that the greatest advances in the field of medicine in the immediate future will be in this direction. Dr. Dixon is a member of the staff at the State Hospital in Pittston, where he has charge of the chest clinic. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus.

On October 1, 1917, Dr. James S. Dixon married Helen Shannon, of York, and they have the following children: Alethia, George, Mary Helen, James, and Rose. Dr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

HARRY C. HUGHES—Conducting a drug store which is recognized as one of the leading institutions of its kind in Luzerne County, Harry C. Hughes has come to be known as an outstanding business man of Plymouth. Not only is he highly regarded by his customers for reliability and skill as a pharmacist, but by the community at large for the active interest which he takes in public and civic affairs. A native of Plymouth, he is a son of Harry D. and Ellen (Caswell) Hughes, both of whom are now deceased. His father was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1852, and in Plymouth was for many years a mine foreman. He died in December, 1907. The mother, who was born in 1862 and died in November, 1926, was a native of Staffordshire, England.

Harry C. Hughes was born in Plymouth, February 24, 1882, and as a boy attended the Larksville public schools. Later he became a student at Wyoming Seminary; and he took his professional work at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. He clerked for two years in a drug store in Plymouth, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the practical details of pharmacy and the administration of business. Then, in 1908, he opened his own store at No. 21 Center Avenue under the name of the Hughes Reliable Pharmacy. In 1916, he removed to his present quarters, situated at No. 15 West Main Street, where he maintains an up-to-date and efficient equipment that renders his store an institution of real value and service to the community in and about Plymouth.

Always interested in public affairs, it is only natural that Mr. Hughes should be active in political matters. He is identified with the Republican party, of whose principles and candidates he is a staunch supporter. He also participates freely in the club and fraternal life of Plymouth, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is Past Master of Lodge No. 332; the Wyoming Valley Chapter of Royal Arch Ma-

sons, No. 214; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is connected with the Patriotic Order Sons of America; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is associated with the Shawnee Lodge; and the Knights of Pythias. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Plymouth, of which he is one of the trustees.

In July, 1911, Mr. Hughes was married to Keturah Richards, of Plymouth, a daughter of Daniel R. Richards. Mrs. Hughes died December 24, 1927.

FRANCIS J. CONLAN, M. D.—The Conlans, father and son, are too well known to their fellow-citizens of Pittston for this biographer to say anything by way of introduction. As a manufacturer, coal producer and as an official of social organizations, the elder Conlan is one of that able body of business men who are making of Pittston a financial center of rapidly growing importance. Dr. Francis J. Conlan, the son, chose his native city as the scene in which to begin the private practice of his profession, thereby implying his confidence in the future of Pittston, and his doubt of the old adage: "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." A natural student and a careful observer, Dr. Conlan considers every case as a special problem. This method of approach is of peculiar importance and value in the special branch of medical practice to which he is devoting more and more of his attention—orthopedics, that is, the preventing or correcting of physical deformities.

Dr. Francis J. Conlan was born in Pittston, November 26, 1896, son of Bernard J. and Ellen (Manley) Conlan. Both parents are natives of Luzerne County. Before her marriage the mother was a teacher in the public schools. The father is secretary and director of the Quakertown Stove Works and president of the Conlan-Pace Coal Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and takes an active part in important civic affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. Conlan are the parents of seven children: Anna, Helen, Alberta, Mary, Francis J., of whom further; Bernard J., Jr., and Adrian, who is a student at Jefferson Medical College. The family are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Conlan is president of the Holy Name Society of this Diocese.

Dr. Francis J. Conlan received his elementary education in the parochial schools and prepared for college at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1914. He then pursued the full course of study in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1921, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a term as interne in Misericordia Hospital and in 1922 began the private practice of his profession in Pittston, in which he has met with most gratifying results. He is a member of the staff of the State Hospital in Pittston as orthopedic surgeon. Dr. Conlan's fraternal memberships are in the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Fox Hill Country and the Rotary. He is also a member of the Young Men's Institute and the Holy Name Society. He is an active member of the Board of Health and a communicant of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Francis J. Conlan married, April 26, 1928, Mary Allan, of West Pittston, daughter of John A. and Katherine (Kane) Allan.

ZIBA PLATT BENNETT—It is unusual that a hardware concern should remain in business continuously for a century, but still more remarkable that it spend all this time on the same site. This is the record of the firm of which Ziba Platt Bennett is a valued member—the Lewis and Bennett Hardware Company, of Wilkes-Barre—and in this time this venerable institution has built up a wonderful reputation for fair dealing and dependable goods, to the extent that its influence has spread far and wide. No small part of the success of the institution is due to the efforts of Mr. Bennett, who in business acumen and rugged honesty is a fair successor to his grandfather, Judge Ziba Bennett, who founded the business in 1826 at the age of twenty-six years.

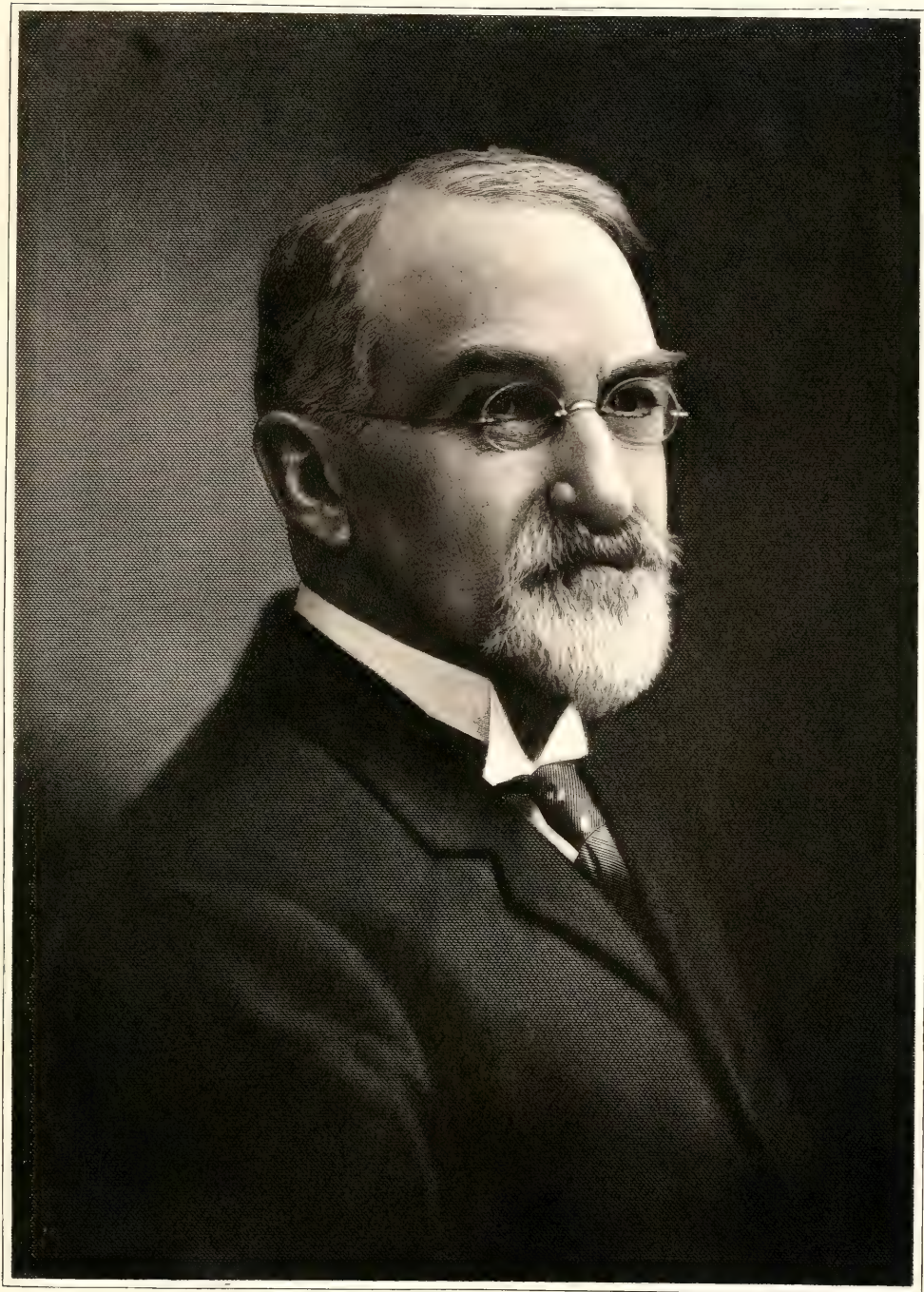
Ziba Platt Bennett was born March 22, 1881, at Wilkes-Barre, the son of George Slocum and Ellen Woodward (Nelson) Bennett, both representatives of a long line of honored ancestors who dutifully and brilliantly served their day and generation. The Bennetts were of English origin, having sprung from James Bennett, of England, who came over with the Puritans and was made a freeman of Concord, Massachusetts,

May 13, 1639. Through intermarriage the Bennetts were connected with men and women of great talents and accomplishments throughout New England. Judge Ziba Bennett was born in Weston, Connecticut, November 10, 1800, and died at Wilkes-Barre November 4, 1878. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1815 at the age of fifteen years at the solicitation of Colonel Matthias Hollenback, and was given employment in the principal Hollenback general store, at that time located on South Main Street. In 1822, seven years later, having applied himself assiduously to every duty, he was made a partner in the business with George M. Hollenback. For four years more he continued his preparation for a brilliant career, and in 1826 purchased the Stephen Tuttle store and stock on North Main Street, and eventually became one of the leading merchants of the Wyoming Valley. It was at this place, No. 6 North Main Street, that occurred the birth of the Lewis and Bennett Hardware Company, and thus started an epoch in the business life of Wilkes-Barre, which has gloriously continued to the present day. Judge Bennett was the son of Platt and Martha (Wheeler) Bennett. As with the leading men of his day who were branching out into pioneering enterprises, Judge Bennett was commendably conservative and cautious, but mildly progressive and the possessor of great initiative and imagination. Everything he touched proved successful because he applied to it those foundation principles which had been ground into him by the Hollenbacks in the early days of his career. He was one of the founders, a director from the time of organization and for a decade president of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and for some years was president of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company and of the Hollenback Cemetery Association. He helped incorporate a number of concerns which since proved part of the warp and woof of the Wilkes-Barre industrial and commercial structure, including the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, the Miners' Savings Bank; and in 1862 he was instrumental in founding the private banking house of Bennett, Phelps & Company, which he headed until his death. He was one of the Wilkes-Barre citizens who associated themselves together in establishing the Home for Friendless Children, and liberally supported the annual budget of the Methodist Episcopal Church, including a donation of land upon which the First Methodist Episcopal Church stands. He was just as liberal to other charities, and included other denominations with his own. Having taken a great interest in political affairs, he was successful in 1833 in his race for the State Legislature, and joined with his colleagues in support of the bill providing free public school education. In 1834 he took a prominent part in the Reform Convention which met in Harrisburg. He was appointed in 1842 associate justice of Luzerne County. In his official position as legislator, and then as judge, he displayed the same rare judgment that he had shown in his business enterprises, and made the same kind of success. A man of broad human sympathies and of judicial demeanor, he was a picturesque figure in the neighborhood in his later years, and his example served as a beacon for younger men to follow the paths of rectitude which he followed throughout his life. Judge Bennett married (first), in Wilkes-Barre, November 25, 1824, Hannah Fell Slocum, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Fell) Slocum, and a niece of Frances Slocum, who was captured and carried away by the Indians when she was five years old. Judge Ziba and Hannah F. (Slocum) Bennett had three children: 1. Joseph Platt, who died in infancy. 2. Martha Wheeler, who married John Case Phelps, a prominent citizen. 3. George Slocum Bennett, of whom further. He married (second), November 18, 1856, Priscilla E. Lee, daughter of James Stewart Lee and granddaughter of Captain Andrew Lee, a veteran of the American Revolution.

George Slocum Bennett, son of Ziba and Hannah Fell (Slocum) Bennett, was born at Wilkes-Barre August 17, 1842, and died there January 2, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight. The line of descent to him from James and Hannah (Wheeler) Bennett, the original settlers, was through the founder's eldest son, Thomas Bennett, and his wife, Elizabeth Thompson; their son, Thomas (2) Bennett, and his wife, Sarah Hubbard; their son, Deliverance Bennett, and his wife, Mary Biggs; their son, William Bennett, and his wife, Abigail Hickock; their son, Thaddeus Bennett, and his wife, Mary Platt; and their son, Platt Bennett, and his wife, Martha Wheeler, parents of Judge Ziba Bennett. All of the above lived and died in Connecticut except Platt Bennett and wife and Judge Ziba Bennett. Platt Bennett and his wife

were buried side by side at Elmira, New York; he died at Horseheads, New York. After having prepared for college in the schools of Wilkes-Barre, George S. Bennett entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and was accorded the honor of delivering the valedictory address for his class. Three years later, in 1867, he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts at the conclusion of additional studies. He engaged in the banking business at Wilkes-Barre upon leaving his *alma mater*, and became associated with the private banking house of his father, Bennett, Phelps & Company, in which institution he was soon made a partner. At practically the same time he was elected a director of the Wyoming Bank; and served as a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank, its successor, and at a meeting of the board held February 13, 1895, was elected president, succeeding Sheldon Reynolds, who died February 8, 1895. He held this office with great credit to himself and his associates until his death. Mr. Bennett's business activities were even more extensive than those of his father: from 1876 to 1909 he served as treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company; from 1891 to 1910 as director of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company; from 1891 to 1899 was a director of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company; from 1893 to 1898 was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company; from 1895 to 1910 was a director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; from 1895 to 1896 was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company; and until 1910 was a director in the Sheldon Axle & Spring Company. In 1871 he was elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the board of managers, serving until 1887. From 1868 to 1870 he was a member of the Borough Council, and from 1870 to 1873 was a member of the school board, again a member from 1879 to 1882, and its president in 1883. From 1873 to 1910 he acted as a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston; he was a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church from 1874 to 1910; was manager of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital from 1876 to 1910; superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday School from 1868-1910; trustee of Wesleyan University, from 1888-1910 and trustee of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, during the same period; served as president of the Board of Trustees of Wyoming Seminary; a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896; vice-president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society in 1905; manager of the Hollenback Cemetery Association from 1878 to 1910, and a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. At his death the Wyoming National Bank directors passed resolutions paying high tribute to his integrity and usefulness to the community. Mr. Bennett married, September 7, 1871, Ellen Woodward Nelson, daughter of Rev. Reuben Nelson and Jane Scott (Eddy) Nelson, and they had three children: 1. Martha Phelps, married Lawrence Bullard Jones, well known Wilkes-Barre lawyer. 2. Reuben Nelson, Bachelor of Arts graduate of Wesleyan University in 1897, Bachelor of Laws graduate, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1900; chosen to succeed his father as a member of the board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank, January 11, 1910; and a leading member of the Luzerne County Bar. 3. Ziba Platt Bennett, of whom further.

Mrs. George S. Bennett's father, Rev. Reuben Nelson, Doctor of Divinity, was born December 16, 1818, at Andes, New York, and died at New York City, February 20, 1879. He taught in New York State until 1844, when he was appointed first principal of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He remained in this position until 1872, with the exception of one year when he was presiding elder of the Wyoming District in the Methodist Episcopal Church organization. He exerted a wide influence as a teacher, and his light has shone ever since through the lives of his pupils. In 1872 he was elected an agent of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern in New York City and treasurer of the Missionary Societies of the church, an office he held creditably until his death. He was a delegate to the General Conference of his church in the years 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872 and 1876, leading the conferences the last three times, in 1876 being chairman of the committee on the Episcopacy. Union College, Schenectady, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his work as a teacher, and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Divinity in appre-



Geo. S. Bennett.

ciation of his work as a preacher. His great work was done at Wyoming Seminary and in 1883 his widow deeded to the school the house built by Dr. Nelson, which was their residence before they left for New York in 1872. In 1887 Nelson Memorial Chapel was erected by friends of the seminary as a memorial to him.

Now we return to Ziba Platt Bennett. He was schooled at Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre; Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, and graduated from his father's *alma mater*, Wesleyan University, in the class of 1903 and with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On February 1, 1905, Mr. Bennett became a member of the firm of Phelps, Lewis & Bennett Company, having acquired the interest of Captain Straw. The firm name later was changed to the Lewis & Bennett Hardware Company. Mr. Bennett has well carried on the work of his grandfather in this line and of his father in several lines to which he felt heir, and to which he has lent his own original talents. He is a director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, the Wyoming National Bank; trustee of the Wyoming Seminary and the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; secretary and treasurer of the Hollenback Cemetery Association; and member of the board of Trustees of Wesleyan University. Although Mr. Bennett has extensive collateral interests, all of his activities center around his hardware business, whose success he has made one of the main objects of his life work. The trade publication "Hardware Age" of August 5, 1926, published the following extract on this remarkable concern:

Closely allied with the history and growth of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is the development of the hardware business operated in that town as the Lewis & Bennett Hardware Company. One hundred years ago Ziba Bennett, then twenty-six, started this business, laying a firm foundation for a business which has been happily carried on by his grandchildren. Today the third generation is in control, and the store is one of the outstanding, attractive and efficient mercantile houses in the hardware business.

Even in those days the successful retailer was his community's purchasing agent, and Ziba Bennett apparently had a real merchandising instinct and a broad conception of his obligations as a merchant. His store was the medium of exchange where the farmer swapped produce for clothes, hardware or equipment, where the lumberman obtained the necessities of life in exchange for his labors in the forest, and the place where the raftsmen found a similar service.

As the Wyoming Valley progressed and the need for tools and other hardware increased, the business developed into a hardware store. In 1860 it became strictly a hardware and supply store, carrying complete stocks of hardware, tools and building equipment, farm implements and housekeeping utensils. Today the business is a general hardware jobbing concern, covering adjoining counties, selling mechanics' tools, paints, arms, ammunitions, sporting goods, window glass; mine, mill and railroad supplies, household furnishings and everything else well adapted to hardware store should carry. About eighty per cent. of the present business is done by the wholesale department.

In 1850 Charles Parrish and Elias Robins were admitted as partners and the firm became Bennett, Parrish & Company. This partnership was dissolved in 1855. Mr. Bennett again assuming full control. In 1868 the firm of Z. Bennett & Company was first organized, composed of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Robins and Philip Abbott. Upon the death of Mr. Bennett in 1878 the firm of Z. Bennett & Company was dissolved and succeeded by Bennett & Company, consisting of Mrs. F. L. Bennett, his widow, Mr. Robins and Mr. Abbott—who conducted the business until 1882, to be succeeded by the Bennett Hardware Company, composed of Francis A. Phelps and Elias Robins. Mr. Robins died in 1886 and Mr. Phelps acquired the entire business which he operated until 1895 as F. A. Phelps & Company. That year a new partnership was organized by him with Captain Cyrus Straw and George W. Lewis.

Z. Platt Bennett, grandson of the founder and one of the present partners, acquired the interest of Captain Straw on February 1, 1905, and the firm became Phelps, Lewis & Bennett Company. Mr. Phelps died in 1911 and the firm changed its name to the present title of Lewis & Bennett Hardware Company, the owners being George W. Lewis, Z. Platt Bennett, A. Leo Lewis, William S. Goode, and James P. Murray. George W. Lewis died in December, 1913, leaving the business in the hands of the remaining four partners, who are to-day in active control. The late Mr. Phelps was also a grandson of the founder, and a first cousin of Z. Platt Bennett.

The present store is an imposing five-story building. Across the top of the three spacious windows is a gold-lettered sign, above which boxes of geraniums are in bloom during the warmer months of the year. The windows are unusually large and well shaded. Each week the displays are changed so that seasonable merchandise is always on display.

The first two floors are sales and display sections, the upper three are for overstock. Offices are on the first floor. The main floor is devoted to paints, cutlery, electrical appliances, kitchen utensils, auto accessories, and shelf and goods. The second floor has refrigerators, the builders' hardware room and the bulkier merchandise. In the basement, pipe fittings, bolts, pulleys, heavy hardware, for mills and mines; and kindred wares are kept. A small truck runs on a track com-

pletely around the basement, enabling the help to handle this heavy stuff with comparative ease. Back of the store are two large warehouses and a garage. The site of the original store is part of the present store site.

The present personnel is thirty-five employees, five men being outside salesmen, covering their territories in small cars.

Mr. Bennett married, October 5, 1910, Jessie D. Thomas, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Isaac M. Thomas and Sally H. (Dunlap) Thomas, and they have a daughter, Rosanne Dunlap Bennett.

IRA BERGER—Builders and contractors of the Wyoming Valley have no more efficient member of their craft than Ira Berger, of Freeland, who, as the head of Ira Berger & Son, has stepped up from carpenter's apprentice to a leading position in the business within a comparatively brief period. He began as a boy, immediately upon leaving the elementary schools, rose step by step and finally established an independent business which has continued to prosper. Essentially a man of sound judgment and natural business ability, he has put into his work such honesty of material and finished labor that his productions have spoken for themselves in meritorious pictures that have taken the attention of all admirers of good work. In this he has lived up to the unwritten business law of fair dealing that wins the approbation of honest men and brings the reward of prosperity. He has taken a deep interest in those affairs of government that appeal to the progressive element of the community and in fraternal affiliations that are the relaxation of sociable characters, thus making many friends and holding them by the strength of an attractive personality.

Mr. Berger was born in Effort, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1870, a son of Reuben and Mary (Kresge) Berger, both members of old families of that section of the State, and was educated in the public schools. When he was sixteen years of age he became a carpenter's apprentice, studied the trade assiduously and with such success that he became a foreman of construction and remained in this position until 1905, when he organized his own business of residential building construction and the sale of lumber and builders' material. His beginning was unpretentious but the business has grown to interesting proportions and the plant enlarged to an area of one hundred and fifty feet square at Walnut and Birkbeck streets in Freeland, with a trade that covers a large local territory. Mr. Berger is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is affiliated with Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons, Lehigh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and other bodies of the Masonic order. He attends St. John's Reformed Church.

Ira Berger married, May 12, 1896, Mary Mochaitus, of Freeland. Their children are: 1. Hilda, married W. E. Troutman, of Reading. 2. Irene, a graduate nurse, now supervisor of Germantown Hospital. 3. Emerson, a business partner of his father and a member of the Rotary Club. 4. Bertha, attending Westchester State Students' College. 5. Audrey, a high school student. 6. Ira, Jr., a student at the Mining and Mechanical Institute. 7. Beatrice. The family residence is at No. 528 Walnut Street, Freeland. Mrs. Berger is active in women's organizations, having membership in the Order of the Eastern Star; Woman's Missionary Society, of which she is treasurer, the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Civic Club.

ALMON C. HAZLETT, M. D.—Among the younger men of those who have accepted the medical profession as their vocation, is Almon C. Hazlett, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Dr. Hazlett is a member of one of the old and established families of this vicinity and has the honor of having for his grandfather, Cyrus A. Hazlett, who was a veteran of the Civil War, having been active in that conflict with the 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers and suffering wounds received at Fort Gregg, during the advance on Petersburg. His grandmother before marriage was a Sutliff, which family came of Revolutionary stock. His father, the late William R. Hazlett, was born at Ashley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1868, he followed the life of a farmer and merchant and died in 1918. His mother, who is still living was, before her marriage, Grace D. Ash, and was born at Fairmount Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1860.

Almon C. Hazlett was born in Fairmount Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of Fairmount Township, Kingston and Wilkes-Barre and finishing his public school work with graduation from the Wilkes-Barre

High School in the class of 1900. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1913. He served his internship at the Germantown Hospital, Germantown, Pennsylvania, for a period of fifteen months. After finishing this work, Dr. Hazlett entered upon the general practice of medicine in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two and one-half years. At the outset of the World War, Dr. Hazlett enlisted in the United States Army Medical Corps and was sent overseas where he was in active service on the front as regimental surgeon, attached to the 307th Supply Train of the 82d Division. He held the rank of captain and was discharged on May 10, 1919, and since that date, he has been in the practice of general medicine in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society; the Lehigh Valley Medical Society; the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also on the staff of the Nesbitt Memorial Hospital and the Pittston Hospital. In his political views, Dr. Hazlett is a Republican. He is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is also a member and an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

On January 6, 1915, Almon C. Hazlett, M. D., married Josephine Heiligman, of Philadelphia, daughter of Henry and Fannie Heiligman. Dr. and Mrs. Hazlett are the parents of four children: 1. Grace, born October 3, 1915. 2. William H., born March 27, 1918. 3. Jane, born September 3, 1923. 4. Madge, born May 5, 1928.

RICHARD A. HARRIS—His care and skill as a pharmacist have established Richard A. Harris as one of the leading men engaged in the drug business in and near Plymouth. Having spent practically all his life in Luzerne County, Mr. Harris has come to be highly esteemed by the local people, who are aware of his genial manner and pleasant treatment that they receive in his store. A son of Richard Harris, Sr., and Fanny (Prynn) Harris, both natives of England, who came to the United States at an early age, Mr. Harris is a member of a family which earned the respect of the community before it was long here. Richard Harris, Sr., who is still living, is a watchman at the mines, and has served in this capacity for a number of years; while the mother died in May, 1925.

Richard A. Harris, the son, who was born October 5, 1886, in Luzerne Borough, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, was educated in the public schools and later went to the high school of that town. Then he proceeded to study pharmacy, became familiar with all phases of the druggist's science, and for three years engaged in the drug business in Luzerne. In 1910 he decided to take a more active interest in the drug trade, and came to Plymouth, where he purchased the store and business of J. B. Rickard and continued it under his own name. In 1918 he removed from the old Rickard site to his present store, which is situated at No. 383 West Main Street. Here he has spared no time nor effort to establish an absolutely up-to-date, store, fitted to meet the needs of its customers in every way; and he handles a general line of drugs.

Always keenly interested, not only in the business, but in the social and fraternal aspects of community relationships, Mr. Harris had identified himself with a number of organizations that stand for well recognized moral and business principles. He supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and at all times is active in political matters. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre lodge; the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Plymouth; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Junior Order United American Mechanics; and the Knights of Pythias.

In 1912, he was married to Alice Sutton, of Trucksville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Wesley and Amanda Sutton.

JOHN J. BECKER, oldest retail and wholesale confectioner in Luzerne County, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) Becker, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1851, and two years later, in 1853, settled at Wilkes-Barre. John Becker was a coal miner for the greater portion of his life. He died in 1906 at Wilkes-Barre in his ninetieth year, beloved by those who knew him well and respected by all. He was the father of four children: 1. Jacob, who resides in Wilkes-Barre. 2. John J., of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, was a Sister in the Christian Charity Convent at Detroit, Michigan, died in 1927, in the convent at Danville, Pennsylvania.

4. Mary, married Jacob Huether, of Wilkes-Barre. John Becker was a staunch Democrat, and in his religious life a devotee of the Catholic Church.

John J. Becker had few educational advantages, for while he was but nine years of age he went to work as a breaker boy in the old Baltimore mines. There he remained for more than six years. At the age of fifteen he accepted employment in a butcher shop at the old Market House, North Hampton Street, Wilkes-Barre. A year later he was apprenticed to the confectionery trade, working thus in the candy shop of Halflick & Metzgar, on the public square, in Wilkes-Barre. There he remained for approximately ten years. When he was twenty-five years old he resigned to form a partnership with George E. Miles, and they began business in the confectionery trade, opening kitchens and salesrooms at No. 31 West Market Street, Wilkes-Barre. This was a successful venture, and the partnership of Becker & Miles lasted from 1881 to 1891, after which Mr. Becker bought his partner's interest and carried on the business alone, under the style of J. J. Becker. His first place of business was at No. 31 West Market Street. Mr. Becker for many years has occupied No. 32 West Market Street as a place of business and is also the owner of No. 34 West Market Street, a valuable business property. He serves as a director of the Deposit & Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and also vice-president of this institution.

Despite his exacting business duties Mr. Becker has found time to take a keen interest in the civic and general welfare of his city. In his political views he is Independent, preferring to see the best man elected to office, irrespective of the nominating party. He also has been prominent in social life and is affiliated with Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus.

John J. Becker married, October 18, 1882, Cassie Weaver, daughter of John and Catharine Weaver, of Wilkes-Barre, and to this union were born nine children: 1. George, died in infancy. 2. Paul, died in infancy. 3. Flora, married Frank J. Schmidt, a well-known contractor of Wilkes-Barre. 4. John G., Jr., a member of the firm of J. J. Becker & Company. 5. Louise, married Fred J. Schmidt, of Wilkes-Barre. 6. Leon J., a member of the firm of J. J. Becker & Company. 7. Catherine, married John Guirrey, of Wilkes-Barre. 8. Marie, now deceased. 9. Eleanor, married Dr. Gerald Flugel, of Wilkes-Barre. John J. and Cassie (Weaver) Becker, parents of the foregoing children, had fourteen grandchildren. Mrs. Becker died March 26, 1925. The family are all members of St. Nicholas Catholic Church, Wilkes-Barre.

ARTHUR L. DYMOND—In the real estate and insurance field of Wyoming, the name of Arthur L. Dymond is recognized as being that of one of the most progressive and forceful men in his line of business. Mr. Dymond has been interested in finance and insurance in Wyoming ever since he first entered the business world, and since 1912 has been operating his own concern, gathering around him an ever-increasing and remunerative clientele.

Mr. Dymond was born in Exeter Township, Luzerne County, September 5, 1889, the son of Abram and Lizzie (Jackson) Dymond, the former a miller of Luzerne County, where he was born in 1860, and died in 1896. The early education of Mr. Dymond was obtained in the public schools of West Wyoming, and he graduated from the high school there in 1906. He then took a commercial course at the Wyoming Seminary, and on March 27, 1907, took his first position in the business world by entering into the employment of the First National Bank of Wyoming as a clerk. He remained there for something like eleven years, in the meantime, when he had been with the bank for five years, starting a small general insurance and real estate business under his own name. On July 15, 1918, he left the First National Bank to take charge of the Industrial Loan Corporation, of Wilkes-Barre, which he managed at the same time as he operated his real estate and insurance project. In 1921 he gave up his other connections and devoted all his time to his own business, with the result that he has made for himself a prominent position in his chosen field of endeavor.

In the social and fraternal circles of Wyoming Valley, Mr. Dymond has become firmly established, and he has also given much of his time to community affairs, having served on the Council of West Wyoming Borough for over two years. He is affiliated with Wyoming Lodge, No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons; with Keystone Consistory, of Scranton, of the thirty-second degree, An-



John F. Becker



Richard Sharpe

cient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; with Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Pittston; with Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with Troy Council, No. 76, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was the first president of the Wyoming Business Men's Club, which was organized in 1914, and is still an active member of that body. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In September, 1910, Mr. Dymond married (first) Bessie English, of West Wyoming, daughter of Samuel J. and Ida J. English. Mr. and Mrs. Dymond were the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Alton P., who was born June 11, 1911. 2. Arthur L., Jr., who was born October 18, 1915. In 1924 Mr. Dymond married (second) Elizabeth M. Thompson, of Kingston, Luzerne County, daughter of Timothy McDonough, of that town.

CHARLES ALBERT STINSON—Since graduation from high school Charles Albert Stinson has been engaged in the retail furniture business, as clerk and later as store manager. For the past nine years he has been associated with the Strauss Furniture Store, of Nanticoke and Plymouth, and since the opening of the Plymouth store at No. 138 East Main Street, he has been located here.

Charles Albert Stinson was born in Stillwater, Minnesota, January 20, 1881, son of Charles A. Mendum, a native of Newfield, New Jersey, who was engaged in business as a retail grocer, but is now retired, and of Mary (Stinson) Mendum. The mother died when he was about two years of age, however, and he was adopted by his maternal grandparents, whose name he bears. As a boy he attended the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated from high school with the class of 1901. When his school training was completed, he became a clerk in a retail furniture concern, and he has always followed this line of business activity. After a time he was made store manager, and in March, 1919, he became associated with Philip Strauss, head of the Strauss Furniture Store, as manager of the Strauss retail furniture store in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. There he remained until the store was opened in Plymouth, when he came here, where he has since continued his association with Mr. Strauss. Mr. Stinson gives his support to the Democratic party. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons, Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Lodge No. 123, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Scranton. As a member of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce he is active in promoting the general business conditions of the place, and he is a member also of the Kiwanis Club.

Charles Albert Stinson was married, in 1904, to Ada E. Briggs, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of William A. and Elizabeth Briggs, and they have three children: William A., whose sketch accompanies this; Marion, and Mildred. They make their home at No. 120 Church Street, in Plymouth.

WILLIAM ALBERT STINSON—When he was nineteen years old William Albert Stinson became associated with the Strauss Furniture Store of Nanticoke and Plymouth, and he has maintained that connection to the present time (1928). He is the able manager of the Plymouth store, located at No. 138 East Main Street, and is well known among the business men of the town. He is vice-president of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, and is well liked by his associates in business and social life.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1905, Mr. Stinson attended the public schools there and then entered the Nanticoke High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1922. He then continued his studies in Temple University, at Philadelphia, class of 1924, and when his course was finished associated himself with the Strauss Furniture Store of Nanticoke and Plymouth, as manager of the Plymouth store, in which capacity he has served efficiently to the present time. As vice-president of the local Chamber of Commerce he is contributing to the general advancement of economic and trade conditions in the community, and he is active in all civic projects which promise betterment, supporting generously all plans which seem to him to be adapted to the furtherance of the general welfare. Fraternally, he is identified with Lodge No. 332, Free and Accepted

Masons; with Keystone Consistory, at Scranton; and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also with the Junior Order United American Mechanics. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stinson is unmarried.

RICHARD SHARPE, 4th, of Langham, Rutlandshire, England, came to the United States with his second wife and two sons, Richard and William, by his first wife, sailing from Liverpool in December, 1826, cabin passengers in the ship "Sarah Ralston," arriving in Philadelphia in January, 1827. Soon after their arrival, the family came to the Wyoming Valley, where they bought a farm and made their home. Articles of personal property and inventories still are in possession of the family which show it to be a family of ancient lineage. Mr. Sharpe, 4th, made a short visit to England for the purpose of selling some lands which he held there in fee and copyhold. He became identified with St. Stephen's Church of Wilkes-Barre of which the Rev. James May was then rector, and in 1834 was chosen a member of the vestry. Other members at this time were Judge David Scott, Judge John N. Conyngham, Judge William S. Ross, Henry F. Lamb, Nathaniel Rutter, William B. Norton, Thomas H. Morgan, Houghton B. Robinson, Hendrick B. Wright, E. W. Sturdevant, Judge George W. Woodward. The son, Richard Sharpe, the fifth, in after years became a vestryman and warden of the same period, and the other son, William, became one of the founders, a vestryman and warden of St. Clement's parish. The latter died in Wilkes-Barre in August, 1872, leaving a widow, a son, William, and four daughters. Richard Sharpe, the fourth, died September 10, 1836, his second wife and five daughters surviving him.

In 1838, the second year after his father's death, the son, Richard Sharpe, fifth, went to Summit Hill, Carbon County, where later, he embarked in an active career as one of the pioneers of the anthracite coal trade. He formed a partnership in 1845 with Ira Courtright, George Belford and John Leisenring, and some time later Francis Weiss was taken into the firm. This firm in 1853 undertook the mining of coal in Foster Township, Luzerne County, on lands leased from the Trench Coxe estate. Their colliery was named "Council Ridge," from a tradition that Indian Tribes had held their councils there, and the village which grew up was called Eckley. The lease under which this firm was operating expired in December, 1874, Mr. Sharpe having then been identified with the coal mining business for twenty-five years. This period of primitive methods in an industry which became later so enormously developed would furnish a story of unusual interest. After closing the business at Eckley in 1874, Mr. Sharpe made his home in Wilkes-Barre, where he continued to live until his death, April 21, 1895. Having had a successful career, he was minded to retire from active business. In 1881, however, Mr. Sharpe and his former partner, Francis Weiss, deemed it advisable to lease certain lands purchased by them in 1863, to the proposed Alden Coal Company. The tract was situated in Newport Township, Luzerne County, and in this operating company, Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Weiss took a large share of the capital stock as well as an active interest in the management of its affairs. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Sharpe's experience in the conduct of matters connected with the development and mining of anthracite coal extended over half a century, from the early beginning to the time of his death. He was the president of the Alden Coal Company and of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, director of the Vulcan Iron Works, vice-president of the City Hospital, trustee of the Home for the Friendless, life member of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society.

His extended experience in methods of coal mining, his ready mind, his impressive personality that gained confidence and held respect, naturally made Mr. Sharpe's counsel much sought and the kindness and readiness with which he responded gained him many a life-long friend. He was a business man of fine attainments and large sagacity. His path was not a royal road to wealth. In his earlier experience the wilderness had to be conquered, and the methods then used in coal mining were necessarily primitive. He possessed, to a remarkable degree, the qualities of patience, industry, perseverance and courage, and these stood him in good stead in times when he, with the business world in general, had reason to feel apprehensive as to results. His business career throughout shows his fine traits of faithfulness and deter-

mination. It also shows a healthy, fair, upright spirit, regardless always of the rights of others, with a resolute purpose never swayed by trick or scheme or flimsy methods or creation of fictitious values. Whatever Richard Sharpe engaged in was undertaken honestly and carried through with an unsullied personal integrity. Though his business career was a successful one, the acquisition of a fortune was never to him a controlling ambition. His horizon was widened by culture and a philanthropic spirit. His generous inclination to befriend needy individuals and to contribute to benevolent enterprises went hand in hand with his increasing ability to exercise the same. Alive to the spiritual and social as well as the material welfare of his employees, he was largely instrumental in the erection of church edifices and buildings for their recreation. So strong was his personal following that after the operation of the Alden Coal Company had begun, in 1881, there were among the employees, the children and even the grandchildren of former Summit Hill and Eckley operatives.

He was baptized in infancy in the ancient church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Langham, England, in shadow of which his forefathers for generations lie buried. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Sharpe and with his liberal assistance that this church, a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture dating from the twelfth century, was restored in 1874-75. A tablet upon its walls bears record to this fact. After taking up his residence at Wilkes-Barre he became actively interested and identified with St. Stephen's parish, Rev. Henry L. Jones, S.T.D., rector, and like his father he became a vestryman, as already noted, afterward a warden, this close relationship continuing until his death. His identification with the Episcopal Church was throughout his life strongly marked. He loved his church and showed this in many ways by taking his share of the burdens of maintenance, by sitting in its councils, by faithful, markedly faithful, attendance at its services. More than this, he was familiar with the church's history and with history and significance of its liturgy and doctrine. As a sequence of this churchmanship, there was revealed one of the finest traits of his character, his giving, which was generous and timely always, and yet utterly without ostentation. Here was exemplified the true spirit of charity. It is to such like examples of honor and industry, of open handed generosity, wide comprehension of the duties of the citizen of the husband and father and churchman, that we must look for the inspiration of generations to follow. At the time of his death his rector, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, who had known him long and intimately, remarked: "Throughout a long life, whose duties have been performed with conscientious, but with unostentatious fidelity, he has been found worthy of love and honor. We celebrate a triumph, not a defeat—a life perfected. In the relations of business marked by strict integrity and kindly interest in those employed by him, in all efforts for the good of the community prompt and generous in response—all these he was."

It would be difficult to imagine one interested in so many of the avenues of religious, charitable and business matters, who could maintain throughout the years a more absolutely unobtrusive spirit. He was endowed with great personal force, and not less remarkable because so quiet, self-contained and perfectly under control. His face, which could shine with rare sweetness, was an index to much of his character—a character eminently noble and dignified. These qualities were recognized by his casual as well as his closest friends, as indicated in their attitude of deference and respect. Possessed of familiar knowledge of the Bible and carefully nurtured love of good books, he gradually stored his library with books of literary value. He delighted in the English classics, was familiar with them and from a well stored mind he could recite many a gem of prose and verse. He had a true sense of humor, and the merry twinkling of his eye and the lighting up of his face revealed his appreciation of pure wholesome merriment, but his quiet dignity never unbent to innuendo or expletive or unseemly jest. He had, moreover, a keen appreciation of the beautiful in nature and found great diversion in the cultivation of trees and flowers, and frequently sought recreation and entertainment in travel.

On September 22, 1847, Richard Sharpe married Sally Patterson, born in Huntingdon Township, Luzerne County, June 27, 1819. She died in Princeton, New Jersey, June 14, 1905. She was the daughter of Thomas Patterson, born near Londonderry, Ireland, July 7, 1775, and died April 24, 1844, he was the son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Smiley) Patterson, and grandson of Archi-

bald and Martha (Colbert) Patterson and also a grandson of Archibald and Alleveah (Montgomery) Smiley. On January 2, 1802, he married Mary Denison, who was born January 2, 1779, and was the daughter of Colonel Nathan Denison and Elizabeth (Sill) Denison. Colonel Nathan Denison commanded the left wing of the patriot forces at Wyoming, July 3, 1778; born September 17, 1740, died January 25, 1800, member of the committee of correspondence, 1775; member Connecticut Assembly, 1776, 1778, 1779 and 1780; member executive council, Philadelphia, 1787; associate judge, 1798; married Elizabeth Sill, of Wyoming Valley who was born November 22, 1759, died April 27, 1812. Mary Denison, eighth in descent from Elder William Brewster, of Cambridge University, England, who drafted in the cabin of the "Mayflower" the first written constitution of the English settlers in America; also eighth in descent from John and Agnes Denison of Stratford, England, through Captain George Denison and Anna Borodale.

There were born to Richard and Sally (Patterson) Sharpe, one son, Richard (of whom further), Ph. B. Yale, 1875; and six daughters: Mary A.; Elizabeth Montgomery; Emily; Sallie; a daughter who died in infancy, October 29, 1857; and Martha. Of these Richard married Margaret W. Johnston; Martha married Henry St. George Tucker, LL. D., son of Hon. John Randolph Tucker, LL. D., of Virginia.

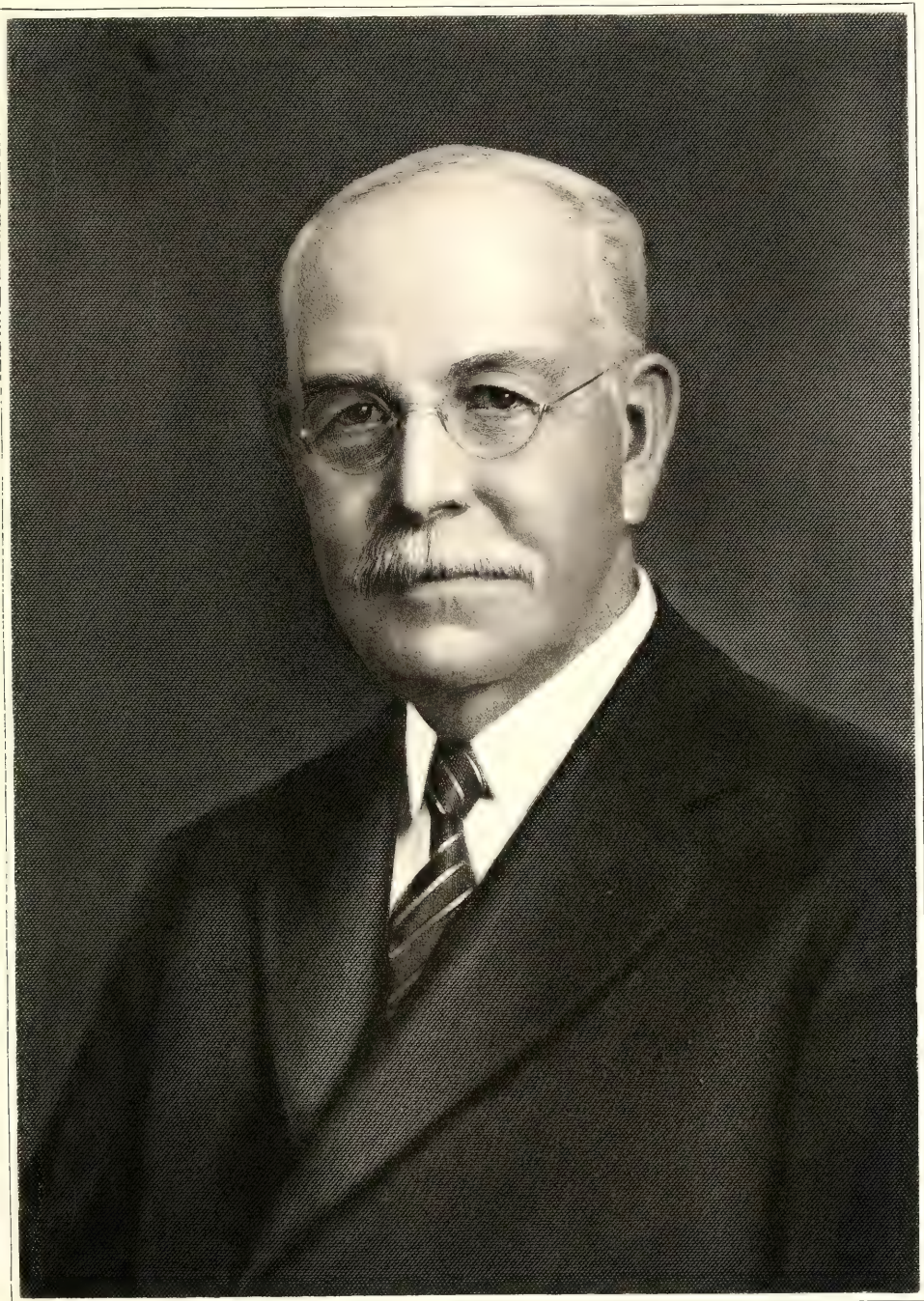
Richard Sharpe, 6th, was born in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1874, and the next year he finished his work at Yale University which graduated him with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He has, to a great degree, followed in the footsteps of his late father in business affairs in this city, and also in his active interest in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a director of the Vulcan Iron Works and a director of the First National Bank, both of Wilkes-Barre. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, a member of the Westmoreland Club and a vestryman of the St. Stephen's Church.

Richard Sharpe married Margaret W. Johnston, of New Orleans, daughter of Colonel William Preston Johnston and his wife, Rosa Duncan; she was a granddaughter of General Albert Sidney Johnston, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have had five children: 1. Rosa D., who married Yale Stevens, of New York City. 2. Elizabeth M., who died when four years old. 3. Caroline J., who married Marion S. Sanders, of Bristol, Virginia. 4. Margaret J. 5. Richard, Jr. Mrs. Sharpe died February 6, 1922. Mr. Sharpe maintains his offices in the Miners' Bank Building at Wilkes-Barre, and resides at No. 80 River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

LEWIS HARLOW TAYLOR, M. D.—For almost half a century one of the outstanding physicians of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Lewis Harlow Taylor, M. D., was widely known throughout this region of the State, and was highly esteemed for his contribution to the medical profession, through his active practice and his studies of the science and his part in the creation of medical literature. In the course of a more than ordinarily busy career, Dr. Taylor acquired numerous friends and acquaintances in Wilkes-Barre and nearby municipalities, and was keenly interested in the promotion of every cause which he considered useful in his community or valuable to his fellowmen. His death was a cause of widespread sorrow and bereavement, not only because the people of the Wyoming Valley knew him and his excellent work, but also as a result of his genial personality and the kindness of his disposition.

Dr. Taylor was descended from an old family, whose lineage went back six generations to Philip Taylor and his wife, Julianna Taylor, both of Oxford Township, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and both members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and settlers on the present site of Tacony in this State. From them, the line of descent is through their son, Benjamin Taylor, born in Oxford Township in 1695, died in Upper Wakefield Township, Bucks County, December 19, 1780, who married, in 1719, Hannah Towne, born in 1697, died December 25, 1780, daughter of John and Deborah (Booth) Towne. For sixty years Benjamin Taylor was a farmer and blacksmith, and was one of a committee which erected a meeting-house for the Society of Friends, a structure which was used as a hospital by the troops of George Washington when they held the Delaware River in December, 1776.

Bernard Taylor, son of Benjamin and Hannah



Lewis H. Taylor.

(Towne) Taylor, was born in Newtown Township, December 21, 1724, died there in November, 1789; he married, at Falls Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1746, Mary Kirkbride, daughter of Mahlon and Mary (Sotcher) Kirkbride, and was a farmer and landowner by occupation.

Benjamin Taylor, son of Bernard and Mary (Kirkbride) Taylor was born October 24, 1751, and died in Newtown Township in August or September, 1832; he married (first), at Falls Meeting, August 22, 1772, Elizabeth Burroughs, born March 27, 1751, died January 14, 1811, and (second) December 17, 1812, Ann Beans, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Paxon) Beans, of Solebury, who died without issue.

Samuel Taylor, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burroughs) Taylor, was born November 5, 1776, at Taylorsville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and died before 1831; he was a large landowner in Bucks County, and he married, in 1799, Eliza Hutchinson.

Samuel Buell Taylor, son of Samuel and Eliza (Hutchinson) Taylor, was born May 7, 1809, died February 25, 1870; he married, March 29, 1833, Margaret Head Baker, born January 19, 1812, died May 23, 1880, daughter of Henry and Mary Brown (Ustick) Baker. Mary Brown (Ustick) Baker was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Ustick, M. A., and his wife, Hannah (Whitear) Ustick, the former of whom was a son of Stephen and Jane (Ruland) Ustick, and grandson of Thomas Ustick, of Cornwall, England, and his wife, Elizabeth (Shackerly) Ustick, of New York. Samuel Buell Taylor and Margaret Head (Baker) Taylor had nine children, one of them Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, of whom further.

Dr. Lewis Harlow Taylor, the youngest of the children of Samuel B. and Margaret H. (Baker) Taylor, was born at Taylorsville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on July 29, 1850, and for nearly fifty years was one of the leaders in the medical profession in Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County. He received his early education in the public schools of Bucks County, and then matriculated at the State Normal School, at Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in July, 1871. In the autumn of that year he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and was elected principal of the Franklin Street Grammar School. After three years he was elected principal of the Third District High School in Wilkes-Barre, and in this position served from 1874 to 1877. In 1877, he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the subject of his thesis for the doctorate having been "The Microscope and the Busy Practitioner." In the summer of 1880 he took a post-graduate course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in diseases of the eye and ear, and returned to Wilkes-Barre to enter the practice of his profession. In 1883 and 1884 he pursued additional studies in the noted schools of Vienna, Austria, and returned home in 1884. In 1885 he was appointed medical inspector of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health. At the same time he continued his private practice, which grew so considerably that, after nine years, in 1894, he was obliged to give up his position with the Board of Health. Part of his duties were taken from his shoulders when he accepted his nephew, Dr. E. U. Buckman, as his assistant. In all of his work Dr. Taylor exercised a skill such as is possessed by few men in his profession, and at all times he was interested in the broad general aspects of medicine and a student of the newest scientific developments.

Although from the beginning of his practice he was a busy man, he found time to devote his pen to scientific papers, which were published in the different medical journals and in the reports of the State Board of Health. In 1891, Dr. Taylor received from Lafayette College, at Easton, the honorary degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his distinguished achievements. Also active in the social life of Luzerne County, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; and the Irem Temple Country Club. Dr. Taylor also was a member of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre, and the Young Men's Christian Association. In his

church he was a trustee, as he also was in the Young Men's Christian Association. He belonged to the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society (in which he was president in 1913), the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the American Otological Society. He also was an honorary member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society and the Philadelphia County Medical Society. He was a member of the staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital and was president of its board of directors for twelve years; a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library and president of its board of directors; a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Pennsylvania; and a member and vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Taylor married, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on June 4, 1884, Emily Beard Hollenback, daughter of John Welles and Anna Elizabeth (Beard) Hollenback, and granddaughter of Charles F. and Eleanor Jones (Hollenback) Welles, Mrs. Welles having been a daughter of Colonel Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of two children: Anna Hollenback Taylor and Margaret Taylor, the latter of whom died in her seventh year.

The death of this important physician of Wyoming Valley, which occurred on November 5, 1928, was a cause of widespread sorrow. The respect with which he was regarded in his city and county was reflected in the tribute paid him and his work in the editorial columns of the "Times-Leader," of Wilkes-Barre.

Again this community, with deep sorrow, is witness to the passing of a beloved citizen, a man of wide and deep human sympathy, a man known throughout the State, and far beyond the State, among his professional brethren, both for his own high standing in the fraternity and for his unusual and splendid endowment of personal quality. Dr. Lewis H. Taylor was a rare man. He had the gifts of mind and heart that made him of inestimable value as a physician, as citizen, and as friend.

The testimony of grief at his death is universal and permeates every nook of the valley where he was best known and sincerely respected and beloved, and it extended as already said to those wider friendships and associations which have known his name and fame these decades.

It was not merely the length of his privilege for work and for human association that had strengthened and made beautiful these earthly ties. It was more than that. It was the quality of the man himself, his outlook on life, his invariable and kindly humor, his capacity for friendship and his wisdom as to affairs of men. He was ever useful and active. A great privilege was his to work, and continue his usefulness through all his days, with faculties practically unimpaired and which failed suddenly and just before the end. Optimistic, a radiation of cheer to those around, one who was himself example of what a man in exalted citizenship, he wrought for good a decade or more beyond the time when most men of engrossing routine have to give over.

It is difficult, indeed, to sum his qualities. His own record of years is his monument. He was steadfast, knowing no variation, loyal to his work, professional obligations, to his opportunities for good, loyal wherever and however he assumed responsibility among men, and loyal to the core in his friendship.

The community mourns with reason, for losses like this are in a manner of speaking irreplaceable.

DANIEL EDWARDS NEWELL—Although his active business career did not begin until he was more than twenty-five years of age, Daniel Edwards Newell, of Kingston, was from boyhood engaged in preparing himself for his life work by a finished education in college and university and by a tour of the world in observing foreign customs. It was this preparation that contributed largely to the success he has achieved in the conduct of his business, giving him a perception of intricate commercial affairs through study of methods in other lands and the application of such as seemed advantageous here. He also had the advantage of careful instruction from his father, for many years one of the leading business and financial operators in this section of Pennsylvania, whose reputation always has been of the highest character and whose skill in his field was conspicuous. Mr. Newell is a citizen who takes a deep interest in all affairs looking to the promotion of the general welfare, has a splendid military record and a personality that commands the esteem of the community through his social nature and the pleasure he derives from mingling fraternally with his business associates. His position in the commercial field is secure and promotive of other enterprises that depend upon cooperation for the best results of commerce. Mr. Newell was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1888, a son of Theodore

Leonard and Mary (Edwards) Newell, his father being a native of New York State, his mother of Danville, this State, where she was born in 1860, and died in 1922. Theodore Leonard Newell was born in 1855 and came to Kingston in 1878, where he became interested in many of the industrial, commercial and civic affairs of Kingston. He was president of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company from 1901 until 1914, when he resigned. He was also a director of the Kingston Coal Company and was interested in many other enterprises, until his retirement.

Daniel Edwards Newell was educated in the local public schools and then attended the Bordentown, New Jersey, Military Institute for three years. He is also a graduate of Stiles Preparatory School at Ithaca, New York, and attended the University of Virginia for two years. He then toured the world with his father, returning here in 1914, when he became a director of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company and a member of the firm of Espy and Newell, real estate operators. This partnership endured until 1917, when Mr. Newell entered the army and was sent to the training camp at Fort Niagara, New York. In August, 1917, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and was sent to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas, where he was badly injured by the explosion of a hand grenade. This incapacitated him until August, 1918, when he returned to active service and was detailed to Camp McArthur, at Waco, Texas, as instructor, where he remained until his discharge, December 18, 1918. Returning to Kingston, he became interested in mining white clay at Saylorburg in association with the Pennsylvania White Clay Company, of which he was president, continuing as such until January, 1925, when he transferred his activities to the department store in Kingston of Edwards & Company, as general manager and acting as such until February, 1928, when he was elevated to the position of president, as well as continuing to administer the other post. This enterprise is the largest of its character on the West Side of the city and was founded in 1874 by Daniel Edwards, his grandfather. It recently removed to its new home at Kingston Corners and is very prosperous, employing upward of thirty persons. In politics Mr. Newell is affiliated with the Republican party. He is a director of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company and of Edwards and Company. He attends the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Pennsylvania Society, the Club Atlantic, of Atlantic City, New Jersey; Shawnee Country, Wyoming Valley Country and Westmoreland clubs, Delta Tau Delta college fraternity and the Delta Club of New York City.

Daniel Edwards Newell married, in June, 1912, Helen Dick, of Kirgston, daughter of Alexander and Mignonne Dick. Their children are: 1. Jane Dick, born July 4, 1913. 2. Mary Edwards, born August 2, 1922.

THEODORE LINCOLN SWEITZER—The death of the late Theodore Lincoln Sweitzer at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine years removed from Plymouth one of its native sons who had spent his life in the place of his birth and who had achieved business success in two lines of activity, the retail furniture business and the real estate business. Moreover, Mr. Sweitzer was one of the very active and progressive citizens of the community, a charter member and one of the organizers of the first fire company organized here, a director of the National Bank of Plymouth, and for forty years one of the trustees of the Christian Church, in which he also held numerous offices and took a very active part in the general work of the church.

Joseph Sweitzer, father of Mr. Sweitzer, was born in Germany, February 20, 1828, and came to this country as a boy of ten years. He located in Huntsville, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of the carpenter, and throughout his long and active life he was an able business man and a progressive citizen. He continued to follow his trade until the beginning of the Civil War, and then, as a young man of thirty-three years, enlisted and served throughout the period of the conflict. When the war was over he came to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and engaged in business as a retail furniture dealer, in which line of business enterprise he continued successfully to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, when he was fifty-nine years old. He married Elizabeth Rittersbaugher, who was born in Germany in 1830 and died in 1920, aged ninety years.

Theodore Lincoln Sweitzer, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rittersbaugher) Sweitzer, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1868, and after attending the public schools here continued study in Wyoming Semi-

nary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. When his course in the seminary was finished, he became associated with his father in the retail furniture business, located on Main Street, in Plymouth, and at the time of the death of his father in 1887 he took over the concern, which he continued to operate for about fifteen years. He then engaged in the real estate business here in Plymouth, and was still making a success in this field of enterprise when death terminated his useful and successful life, at the same age at which his father had passed on to the Larger Life. His death occurred on November 16, 1927, and it will be long before his place can be filled in the hearts of his many friends and in the various organizations with which he was identified. In his political sympathies he was a Democrat. As a citizen he was able and progressive, actively interested in the welfare of the community, and helpful in organizing several of its permanent institutions, such as Fire Company No. 1, which was a hose company, and other generally useful associations. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Plymouth, and in the Christian Church was for forty years one of the dependable and loyal members, serving for those four decades as a member of the board of trustees, and holding numerous other offices on the official board. Known and honored for his integrity and for his sound ability, Theodore L. Sweitzer held for many years a foremost place in the esteem of his fellows and achieved the substantial success which is not confined to business activities, but which extends its beneficent influence to all relationships of life, civic, social, and religious. He was a member of the Kiwanis Club, and was always a welcome addition to any gathering.

Theodore Lincoln Sweitzer was married, September 25, 1894, to Jeannette Davenport, daughter of James H. and Mary (Plewes) Davenport, the first-mentioned of whom was a native of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, born in 1832, a farmer who was active here as a school director and in other helpful community enterprises, and the last-mentioned of whom was a native of Flamborough, England, born in 1840, died in 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Sweitzer became the parents of three children: 1. George D., born in 1895, is a graduate of Conway Hall, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, class of 1915. He served during the World War as a member of the Transport Corps, with which he was in active service for fourteen months overseas, receiving his discharge in September, 1919. He is now (1928) a district agent in the employ of the Federal Hardware Mutual Insurance Company. 2. Burton H., born in 1898, graduated from Plymouth High School in 1916, and served overseas for one year with Battery C, 100th Field Artillery, 28th Division. He received his discharge in May, 1919, and is now traveling for the B. F. Goodrich Company. He is married and has one child, Grace Morris Sweitzer, who was born in September, 1926. 3. Paul R., graduated from Plymouth High School, class of 1920, then entered Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1924, and is now (1928) teaching in Plymouth High School.

OLIN R. MULLISON—Large affairs have engaged Olin R. Mullison, of Kingston, well known citizen of this community, prominent throughout the greater Wilkes-Barre area, and of financial distinction throughout the State. His career has been widely diversified, but has centered itself in the chief courses of commerce and finance. He is today a foremost member of the greater community.

Olin R. Mullison was born in Loyalville, Luzerne County, May 7, 1882, son of Elihu B. and Elizabeth Ann (Paiks) Mullison. His father, native of Luzerne County, was born in 1847, and died in 1918. His mother, native of Columbia County, was born in 1850, and died in 1925.

In the public schools of Loyalville Mr. Mullison secured his earliest academic instruction, which he complemented with secondary instruction in the academy at Sweet Valley. Of manifest intelligence and natural talent as a teacher, he taught thereafter for four years, in rural schools, then became clerk and assistant paymaster for the Wyoming Coal and Land Company, with which he was connected through eighteen months. Later, for five years, he broadened his experience materially as salesman and later still as district manager of the Chicago Portrait Company. On November 30, 1909, he founded his initial retail grocery store. This was destined to hurl him into extensive business; but at first the enterprise was small. However, he improved his trade rapidly, and within a short while had a thriving clientele. In June of 1915 he branched out, founding a chain of



O. R. Lullison

retail grocery stores, under the style of the Mullison Economy Stores. Before long, within a few years, this chain had grown to include sixty-two retail establishments, each with a very satisfactory circle of patronage, all due to his personal aptitude at management, vision as a commercial factor of unusual talent, and integrity as merchant, dealing honestly with all persons. In October of 1924 Mr. Mullison merged his chain holding with the American Stores, Incorporated, and continued as superintendent of this district, and this business continues to expand. Mr. Mullison had entertained other projects of similar magnitude, or of nearly similar magnitude. He was a founder and has always been president of the First National Bank of Kingston. Also, he is secretary and treasurer of the West Side Auto Company, distributors of Ford automobiles, of Kingston, whose business is extensive. Other holdings are comparable.

In the general affairs of Kingston and Wilkes-Barre Mr. Mullison is a leader. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, whose candidates he supports with valued assistance. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Craftsman's Club, the Franklin Club, and for nine years a member of the Rotary International Club. He is a communicant and member of the official board of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre. When the United States went into the World War Mr. Mullison was of great service in the several campaigns of patriotic appeal, for funds and personal activity.

Mr. Mullison married, in 1908, Maude C. Rozelle, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edward and Anna Rozelle. Their children are: Marion Ruth, Anna Elizabeth, Helen May. The family residence is at No. 67 Butler Street, Kingston.

Throughout his residence in Kingston and the Wilkes-Barre area, Mr. Mullison has acted as a constructive factor toward the happiness and economic well being of the persons around him. Personally he is endowed with those qualities which make for friendship, and his circle of friends is wide indeed. Mentally keen, quick to perceive ways of profit, he is at the same time one of the most genial of men, an interesting conversationalist, well read, something of a philosopher, and of kindly, gentlemanly bearing at all times.

HARRY B. DAVENPORT—The life of Harry B. Davenport has been passed in Plymouth, the city of his birth, where he has been the proprietor of a general store since 1894, a period of thirty-four years. He carries a general line of merchandise and is now (1928) located at Nos. 351-353 West Main Street, here in Plymouth.

The Davenport family is one of the old families of the Wyoming Valley, dating back to about 1776 in this region, and for more than two centuries its members have been contributing to the business, social, civic, and religious life of the communities in which they have lived. James H. Davenport, father of Mr. Davenport, was born here in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and died here in 1890. He was a farmer for many years and was active in local affairs serving as a member of the board of school directors at one time, and aiding in most of the projects which were planned for the improvement of the community. He married Mary Plewes, who was born in Flamborough, England, in 1840, and died in 1925.

Harry B. Davenport, son of James H. and Mary (Plewes) Davenport, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1872, and after attending the public schools here became a student in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. In 1894 he established a general store here in Plymouth, under his own name, at No. 127 East Main Street, and as the years passed he built up a permanent trade, which grew and prospered. In 1919, twenty-five years after the founding of his business, he purchased the L. R. Young Store at No. 353 West Main Street, and from that time on until 1925 operated both stores. In 1925 he consolidated the two by making additions to his store at No. 353 West Main Street, so as to include No. 351 on that street, and then moving his stock from No. 127 East Main Street to the enlarged building at his present location. He has for all these years carried a general line of merchandise, and has at the present time (1928) a business which requires the services of six employees. As a business man Mr. Davenport is much trusted and highly regarded, and

he is one of the active and helpful citizens of the community. Politically he classes himself as an Independent, as do many other intelligent and progressive men of these times, preferring to cast his vote on consideration of merit only, rather than because of party affiliations. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, and of Fire Company No. 1, of Plymouth. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as treasurer and as a member of the board of trustees.

Harry B. Davenport was married, in 1898, to Mabel A. Shonk, of Plymouth, daughter of Albert D. and Sarah (Hersberger) Shonk. The Shonk family, like the Davenport family, is a very old and prominent one in this section of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have four children: 1. Harold S., who is associated with his father in the general store business; is married and has two children, Mary Gould and Elizabeth Alice. 2. Ruth R. 3. Sarah, who married Bruce Gordon Trumbower, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Bruce Gordon Trumbower, Jr. 4. Mary E., wife of Bert Husband, of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have their home at No. 53 Church Street, in Plymouth, and they also have a summer home, at Muhlenburg, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Davenport owns a hundred-acre farm, upon which general crops are raised.

WILLIAM B. JETER—To the banking profession as represented by the only financial institution in Dallas, the First National Bank, there has been brought by its cashier, William B. Jeter, the fruit of a rich experience obtained as an official in banks of larger communities. Mr. Jeter is also a friend and promoter of municipal progress along many lines having the welfare and comfort of the people as their objectives.

William B. Jeter was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1890, son of John T. and Mary C. (Burge) Jeter, the former a native of Philadelphia, was a mining engineer, and the latter, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, survives her husband who passed away in October, 1920. The son, William B., received his education in the Wilkes-Barre schools, graduating from the high school in the class of 1908. His first connection in his business career was with the National Biscuit Company, serving in the capacity of cashier in different offices of the concern for four years. This line of work seemed to pave the way to that larger service in the financial world, of which he made choice as his life calling.

In 1917, Mr. Jeter joined the staff of the First National Bank of Dallas, and was assigned to the position of teller. For five years he remained with that institution, helping in no little measure to build up the prosperity and good-will of Dallas' first and only bank. In 1922, he accepted a call to the post of assistant treasurer of the West Side Trust Company of Kingston, Pennsylvania. He spent two years in that connection, and his services there were praiseworthy for their valued quality, while they also added to his measure of banking experience, which all along was fitting him for a more important sphere in an official sense. In 1924, he returned to his *alma mater*—as it were—The First National Bank of Dallas, having been called to the office of cashier, which he has held continuously ever since. Both the bank and its clientele are to be congratulated upon having a man of Mr. Jeter's financial acumen and personal integrity at the fiscal helm of the institution. The First National Bank of Dallas was organized in 1906 to provide the townspeople with banking facilities for which there had been a real need. The bank gave the community a more distinctive tone, and more and more as the years have come and gone has it demonstrated the wisdom of the founders in laying a good foundation and building thereon a superstructure of honesty, equality, service and constructive contribution to the general welfare of the town. The first officers of the bank were: President, George R. Wright; vice-presidents, Philip I. Raub and John J. Ryman; cashier, Franklin Leavenworth.

In politics, Mr. Jeter is of the Republican faith and practice. He is treasurer of the Mount Greenwood Kiwanis Club, and a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 531; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

William B. Jeter married, in June, 1914, at Forty Fort, Florence Heisz, of that village, daughter of Charles and Louella Heisz, one of the oldest and best-esteemed families of that section of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Jeter are the parents of three children: 1. Dorothy, born May 28,

1915. 2. William B., Jr., born January 27, 1919. 3. Harry R., born February 28, 1921. Mr. Jeter has his official headquarters in Dallas, and he and his family have their residence at Forty Fort.

THOMAS HENRY JAMES—One of the many coal operators of this section of the State who have worked in the mines, serving at different times in practically every capacity, is Thomas Henry James, secretary and treasurer of the Fox Hill Mining Company. The mine owned by this company is located at Fox Hill, Plains Township, Pennsylvania, and was purchased by the present owners in 1927. Mr. James is active in local public affairs, has served as treasurer and tax collector of the township, and since 1925 has been president of the local school board. He was one of the organizers of the Plains State Bank and has been its president since its organization. He is interested in various other organizations, including the Wyoming Valley Coke & Cone Company, of Kingston, which he serves as secretary of the board of directors, and he is identified with numerous fraternal orders.

Thomas Henry James was born in Miners Falls, Plains Township, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1884, son of Thomas James, a coal miner who was born in Wales and came to this country, settling in Pennsylvania, and died in 1892, and of Margaret (Thomas) James, also a native of Wales, who died in 1908. Mr. James received his education in the public schools of Plains Township and then went to work in the mines. From one job to another, he worked his way upward, serving at some time or other in practically every capacity and learning the practical side of the mining industry as only those who work in the mines day by day can know it. He was interested, however, in the administrative side of the industry, as well as in its every day work, and soon after he had passed his forty-third year, in 1927, he became one of a group of enterprising men who associated themselves together under the name of the Fox Hill Mining Company and purchased a coal mine at Fox Hill, Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. As secretary and treasurer of this concern Mr. James is contributing his practical knowledge, his administrative ability, and his general business sagacity to the forwarding of the interests of the company. He is well known in this section, having spent his life in the township, and is active in political, social, economic, and religious affairs.

In 1917 he was elected treasurer and tax collector of Plains Township, in which office he served very acceptably for two terms of four years each, his incumbency in that office terminating in 1925. He was then elected to serve as member of the School Board, and since 1925 has been the president of the board. He is one of the organizers of the Plains State Bank, which was founded in 1923 and he has ably served as its president since its organization, a period of five years, and as a member of its board of directors. His well recognized business ability has caused him to be much sought in official capacity by various other business organizations, and he is secretary of the board of directors of the Wyoming Valley Coke and Cone Company, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. As a man of sound judgment and of integrity, he is appreciated in fraternal and other circles, as well as among business men in general. He is a member of Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with Lodge No. 100, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 129, Loyal Order of Moose; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; with the Sporting Club, of Hudson, and the Pen and Pencil Club. Politically, he gives his support to the principles of the Republican party, and his religious affiliation is with the Miners Congregational Church, which he serves as treasurer of the board of trustees. Mr. James finds his chief recreation in out-of-door sports, and was active in baseball in his younger days. He was the first president of the Athletic Association of Plains Township.

Thomas Henry James was married, September 20, 1904, to Margaret Sarah Dixon, of Hudson, Plains Township, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Margaret Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. James have four children: 1. Ruth Dixon, born April 6, 1910. 2. Anna Merle, born April 4, 1915. 3. Thomas Robert, born September 21, 1917. 4. Doris, born April 2, 1919.

HOMER E. GRAHAM—A resident of Ashley, Pennsylvania, for many years, Homer E. Graham is engaged in the undertaking business here. This work, which was begun by his father, has been continued by Mr. Graham since the former's death, in a very successful way, the completeness of his equipment, which is modern in every respect, having contributed in no small degree to this end. Mr. Graham was born in Ashley, on February 26, 1895, a son of John B. Graham, who was born in Ireland in 1848, and who died on December 26, 1918, and of Harriett (O'Neil) Graham, who was born in Gratz, Pennsylvania, and is still living. His father, a strong Republican, was very active in political circles.

Homer E. Graham attended the public schools of his birthplace, and the Wilkes-Barre High School, from which he was graduated in 1914, and later entered Lafayette College, where he continued his studies for two years. At the end of this time, he returned to Ashley and became associated with his father in the undertaking business, in which he has continued since his father's death under his own name. Politically, Mr. Graham is a member of the Republican party, and for the past twelve years has acted as deputy coroner of Hanover Township and Ashley Borough. During the World War he entered the service with the rank of second lieutenant and was stationed at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, until his discharge on December 24, 1918. He is affiliated fraternally with Lodge No. 474, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this organization he is also a member of Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of the Royal Arch Masons, Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, of the Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Graham is also a member of Lodge No. 100, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 683, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 149, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Lodge No. 245, Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is a director of the First National Bank, of Ashley, and a member of the local Presbyterian Church.

On June 23, 1920, Homer E. Graham married Lucy M. Kern, of Wilkes-Barre, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Behler) Kern of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Graham are the parents of two children: 1. Ruth Elizabeth, born February 18, 1921. 2. Homer E., Jr., born December 10, 1925. The family home is at No. 7 North Main Street, Ashley.

AMBROSE WEST—Sixty-four years ago a little lad of eight began a life of arduous toil in a Leicestershire, England, knitting-mill. Shut in from God's sunshine and the chance to romp carefree and happy, his only companions workers as ignorant as himself, that boy's outlook, one would say, was, indeed, hopeless. Could optimism, ambition, a kindly spirit survive such an environment? A year or so later that lad and his labors were transferred to a similar mill in America. Today, and for some years past, Ambrose West, who was that little boy, now having passed the three score years and ten of life allotted by the Psalmist, is a recognized leader among the knit goods manufacturers of this country and a leader as well in the civic betterment of the community where his enterprises are economic factors of great importance. Some jump! Yet this wide stretch was covered neither by a jump nor by a miracle. The story of it is an epic of personal endeavor and accomplishment. The lessons of this life so full of achievement against odds utterly discouraging and apparently insuperable, could be expanded profitably into a useful textbook, whose inspiring pages would impart most valuable instruction to every youth. Using anecdotes, personal experiences and a wide range of observation for illustrations, it would show that concentration of purpose, ambition that could not be quenched, willingness to work longer hours and harder than most people deem necessary, careful study of every detail of one's work, the most rigid honesty in every relation of life, right habits, including proper attention to mental culture as well as to physical—that these are the main factors in winning success; that they are effective in any field of endeavor and for one person as well as another.

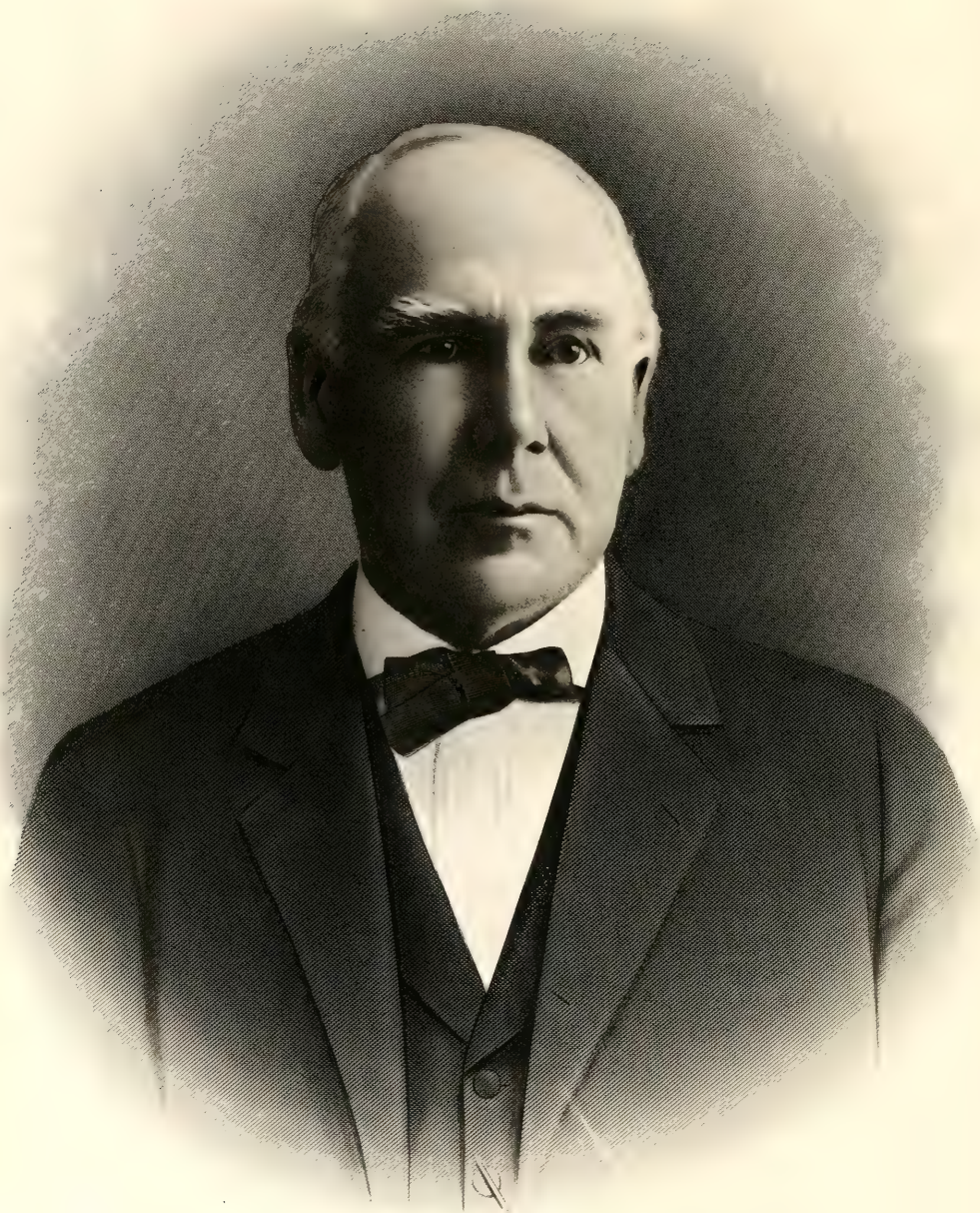
Ambrose West, proprietor of the Pioneer Knitting Mills of Plymouth, was born in Leicestershire, England, November 28, 1856, son of Thomas and Maria (Allen) West. The elder West was a knitter by trade, and after coming to America with his family in 1865, he owned and operated a small plant in Germantown, this State.

Ambrose West as a lad of nine worked in his father's plant in Germantown, mastering every detail of the spinning and weaving trades. Formal schooling he never



Thomas J. James





Eng. by Wm. Williams, N.Y.

W. Blomary

had; but he has proved that education is not to be denied the individual determined to have it. Possessing a keen mind and a retentive memory, young West read much, a habit that has persisted through all the years, he pondered well what he read and observed, he cultivated powers of concentration, analysis and reasoning, and it may be questioned if the advantages of a college training would have done more for him than he has done for himself. He worked at a place near Boston to get broader practical experience and followed his trade as an apprentice until 1874, when he was given a journeyman's rating and continued with the same employer until July, 1876. Then, returning to Germantown, he worked at his trade another two years; but now it was as foreman in the plant of J. and B. Allen, with eight hundred people under his direction. He held that position ten years, resigning to go into business for himself. That was the goal toward which during all these years he had been working, striving, studying, sacrificing and saving. He became a member of the firm of West Brothers, Taylor and Hawthorne. They engaged in the manufacture of knit goods in Germantown from 1886. They also established a plant in Plymouth, and in 1889 Mr. West removed to that town to take charge of that branch of the business. In 1901 he sold his interest in the Germantown plant and purchased the interests of his partners in the one in Plymouth, thus becoming sole owner of it. This is known all over the United States as the Pioneer Knitting Mills, manufacturers of knitted hosiery. In 1906 a similar mill was established in Ashley, and these two plants furnish employment on an average to seven hundred people.

Mr. West and his sons, Albert and William, established the West Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. About 1890 they began supplying the territory within a radius of about fifteen miles from Plymouth with light, heat and power. This business was operated continuously and successfully until 1903. It gave the town of Plymouth its first electric lights, an innovation and public improvement of incalculable social value from many points of view. Mr. West has also found time somehow to take an active part in many other enterprises and movements, including political and fraternal activities, among which may be mentioned a partnership of two years with George Steigmier in the ownership and operation of the "Wilkes-Barre News," a daily paper. At one time he was the proprietor of the Shawnee Supply Company and also West Lumbering Manufacturing Company.

Mr. West has always been keenly interested in political matters. He was delegate to the National Convention of the Republican party in 1908, and served as a county commissioner from 1919 to 1927. He is a member of Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Valley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Horeb Council, Royal and Select Masters; Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Wilkes-Barre, of which he was a charter member. He is also member of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Pen and Pencil Club, Wilkes-Barre, and the Press Club, of Wilkes-Barre.

In 1879 Ambrose West married Elizabeth Large (Boyes), of Germantown. Mrs. West died December 29, 1925. She was the daughter of Boyes and Mary Large. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. West two are now living: A. Albert, born in 1880; Warren S., born in 1886, now deceased; Clarence, born in 1898; Bessie M., deceased; William T., deceased; Ethel, deceased. Mr. West is the proud grandfather of the following children, all bearing the surname West: Ambrose R., Helen E., Elizabeth, Dorothea, Bradley, Frederick, Betty, Phyllis and Patricia. Still an active and most useful citizen of the State; Mr. West can take justifiable pride in what a retrospect of the years shows, and the editors of this work feel that this narrative is one of the most valuable it contains from a historical and educational standpoint.

NATHAN BEACH CRARY—At the age of eighty-one years, Nathan Beach Crary passed from earthly scenes, after a life of exceptional usefulness and honor. Beach Grove, his birthplace, was named, owned and occupied by his family prior to the American Revolution, and a portion of the original estate he owned until a short time before his death. At a very early age he assumed the management of the family farm lands, and also the adjoining lands at Beach Grove, leased from the Beach heirs (of whom he was one) and managed all,

though very young to assume such responsibility. This love of the soil never left him, but he ever retained a lively interest in matters agricultural and during his later years, although immersed in important business affairs, his farms, whether it was the one in Illinois or the two in Pennsylvania, were his pet hobbies.

Of Puritan stock and a descendant of illustrious ancestors, like them, he was always fearless in his convictions of right. He was of a most benevolent nature, ready to aid the suffering and needy and trying always to help others to help themselves. He was staunch in his friendships—in his business relations; what is so rare, they nearly always developed into fast friendships, frequently friendships of generations. One of these, a much younger man than Mr. Crary, in speaking of that quality and of the others possessed by him, said, "He was a prince among men—so good and so noble." He was most unostentatious and unassuming and it was said of him on another occasion, that he would have succeeded in anything he undertook, so sound was his judgment, so wonderful his powers of discernment. His aim in life was to live according to Micah 6:8, "He hath shewed thee, O man, what is good, and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

He was a lineal descendant of Peter Crary, a Scotchman who first settled in Boston, going thence in 1663 to New London, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the patentees.

The arms borne by the Crary family in Scotland:

Arms—Per saltire ermine and azure, in chief and base a crescent gules, in the flanches a mullet argent.
Crest—A beehive sable with bees volant or.
Motto—Industria.

The original spelling of the name was Crierie and M'Crierie. Peter and John, brothers, came to this country together from their home near Glasgow, Scotland, John settling in Boston, Peter going to Connecticut. One dropped the M' from his name and the other brother retained it. Peter Crary settled in the town of Groton, New London County, and on December 31, 1677, married Christobel, daughter of Captain John (2) and Hannah (Lake) Gallup. (See Gallup forward). Peter Crary, the founder, died at Groton, in 1708. Children: 1. Christobel, born February, 1678-79; married Ebenezer Harris. 2. Peter (2), baptized April 30, 1682. 3. Margaret, baptized August 20, 1682; married Ebenezer Pierce, of Groton. 4. John, baptized August 8, 1686. 5. William, baptized November 6, 1687. 6. Robert, baptized May 11, 1690. 7. Hannah, or Ann, baptized July 17, 1692; married Nathan Bushnell, of Norwich.

Peter (2) Crary, baptized at Stonington, Connecticut, April 30, 1682, was living at Groton, Connecticut, June 25, 1751, when he deeded land to his son Nathan. He married, January 11, 1709-10, Ann Culver. Children: 1. Peter (3), born January 6, 1710-11, at Groton. 2. Thomas, February 2, 1711-12. 3. Ann, November 29, 1713; married Daniel Woodward. 4. Lucy, born December 29, 1715. 5. Nathan, of whom further. 6. Eunice, October 26, 1719. 7. Humphrey, September 7, 1721, died November 14, 1748; married Ann, surname unknown, who died May 3, 1739. 8. Temperance, born November 2, 1723, baptized October 26, 1729. 9. Desire, baptized October 26, 1729.

Nathan Crary, son of Peter (2) and Ann (Culver) Crary, was born October 7, 1717, and died at Groton, Connecticut, March 24, 1798. He married (first), November 2, 1742, Dorothy Wheeler (see Wheeler), who died May 5, 1787; he married (second) Ruth Searles. Children by first marriage: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Nathan (2), born March 6, 1746. 3. Anna, born March 7, 1749, married Jonathan Randall. 4. Isaac, born July 17, 1751. 5. Lucy, born in April, 1753, died August 4, 1754. 6. Eunice, born April 28, 1755, died January 18, 1764. 7. Prudence, born April 6, 1757; married Edward Packer. 8. Dorothy, born March 26, 1759; married Timothy Woodbridge. 9. Hannah, born November 1, 1761; married Abner Brownell. Children by second marriage: 10. Captain Jesse, born April 1, 1780, died July 25, 1849, a sea captain of Groton. 11. Sarah, born May 25, 1795; married Samuel Dayton.

Thomas Crary, son of Nathan Crary and his first wife, Dorothy (Wheeler) Crary, was born October 1, 1744, died November 3, 1834, and is buried in Schoharie County, New York. He married, January 9, 1772, Mehitabel Mason (see Mason). Children: 1. Thomas (2), born January 11, 1775; married Polly Holmes. 2. Mary, born March 25, 1777. 3. Mason, of further mention. 4. Eunice, born May 25, 1782. 5. Cynthia, born May 21, 1786; mar-

ried Nathan Chesebrough. 6. Amos, born May 25, 1788. 7. Andrew, born July 7, 1790. 8. Ephraim, born February 3, 1793. 9. Jabez, born April 1, 1796.

Dr. Mason Crary, son of Thomas and Mehitabel (Mason) Crary, was born November 15, 1779, at Stonington, Connecticut, died at Beach Grove, Salem, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1855, and is there buried. He first studied for the Presbyterian ministry, but finally embraced the profession of medicine, and was one of the early physicians of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He first occupied the Perry house, which is still standing on the corner of South Main and Northampton streets, and resided there until July 1, 1814, then moved to the Judge Gibson house on Northampton Street, now occupied by Dr. G. T. Matlack. His practice was very large in town and country, requiring the aid of an assistant. At the time of the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia, Dr. Crary, with other physicians, volunteered his services and fought the dread disease until his services were no longer required. He was exceptionally successful in the treatment of fever patients, performing some cures that were considered almost miraculous. He then returned to his Beach Grove farm, and was in full practice up to five years of his death, in 1855. He married, September 9, 1806, Desire Beach, daughter of Nathan and Susan (Thomas) Beach, of Beach Grove. Susan (Thomas) Beach was of Philadelphia Quaker stock, thus introducing a strain of Quaker ancestry into the otherwise unbroken New England ancestry of their son, Nathan Beach Crary. Nathan Beach was of the Beach family of Wallingford, Connecticut, his mother, Desire (Herrick) Beach, being the first white woman from Connecticut to cross the Blue Mountains into the Wyoming Valley. She was a descendant of John Herrick, of Salem, Massachusetts, the first of the name in America, son of Sir William and Lady Joan Herrick, of Beau Manor, Leicestershire, England. Beau Manor, the old English home, is yet occupied by Herrick descendants. Children of Dr. Mason and Desire (Beach) Crary: 1. Erasmus Darwin, born at Berwick, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1807; married Susan Machette, of Philadelphia. 2. Ellen Hollenback, born at Beach Grove, May 30, 1809, died unmarried. 3. Beach Thomas, born January 18, 1812, died October, 1899; married Eliza St. Clair. 4. Mason (2), born May 28, 1814, died February 4, 1892; married Elspeth Grant. 5. Susan Beach, born in 1816, died October 30, 1891, unmarried. 6. Ann Maria, born June 18, 1820, died May 20, 1821. 7. Caroline, born in 1822. 8. Stephen Beach, born September 6, 1824. 9. Hannah Baird, born in 1825. 10. Nathan Beach, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated.

(The Gallup Line).

John Gallup, the ancestor of most of the name in this country, came to America from the parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, England, in the year 1630. He was the son of John Gallup, who married ——— Crabbe, and the grandson of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gallup, of North Bowood and Strode, whose descendants yet own and occupy the Manors of Strode. John Gallup married Christobel, whose last name does not appear; he sailed, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," arriving at Nantasket, May 30, following. He was a skillful mariner, and for some time resided in Boston, an island in the harbor yet bearing his name. He was always known as Captain John Gallup. He won Colonial, and later, National, fame through his successful fight with the Indians off Block Island, called the first naval battle fought on the Atlantic Coast. Captain John and his wife, Christobel, both died in Boston, he in 1649, she on July 27, 1655. Their wills are among the earliest recorded.

Captain John (2) Gallup, son of Captain John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England, about 1615, and came to America with his mother, two brothers, and sister, in the ship "Griffith," arriving in Boston, September 4, 1633. He moved from Boston to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1640, there remaining until 1651, when he moved to Connecticut. He first settled at New London, but in 1654 at what is now Stonington, on a grant of land given him by that town in 1653, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by himself and his father in the Pequot War. When King Philip's war broke out, although he was sixty years of age, he volunteered his services and fell at the Great Swamp fight with the Narragansetts, December 19, 1676, one of the six captains who that memorable day gave up their lives, winning a complete victory but at a fearful sacrifice of life on both sides. He represented the town at the General Court

in 1665 and 1667, and was also an Indian interpreter. He married, in 1643, Hannah Lake, born in England, who came to America with her mother, Mrs. Margaret Lake, in the ship "Abigail," October 6, 1635. Mrs. Margaret Lake was a sister of the wife of Governor Winthrop. Children of Captain John (2) and Hannah (Lake) Gallup: 1. Hannah, born at Boston, September 14, 1644. 2. John, born in 1646, died April 14, 1735; married Elizabeth Harris, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. 3. Esther, born at New London, March 24, 1653. 4. Benadam, a soldier of the Colonial wars, born at Stonington, in 1655; married Esther Prentice. 5. William. 6. Samuel. 7. Christobel, married, December 31, 1677, Peter Crary, the American ancestor of Nathan Beach Crary (see Crary). 8. Elizabeth, married Henry Stevens, of Stonington. 9. Mary, married John Cole, of Boston. 10. Margaret, married Joseph Culver, of Groton.

Hannah (Lake) Gallup, the mother of these children, was a daughter of John and Margaret (Read) Lake, and granddaughter of Edward Read, Esq., of Wickford, in Essex, England. Margaret (Read) Lake's sister, Elizabeth Read, was the wife of John Winthrop, Jr., Governor of Connecticut. Their mother, according to good evidence, is believed to have married a second husband, Hugh Peters.

The Gallup arms are as follows:

Arms—Gules, on a bend or a lion passant guardant sable.

Crest—A demi-lion barry or and sable, holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow gules.

Motto—Be bold, be wyse.

Nathan Beach Crary derived descent from other illustrious men of Colonial days through Dorothy (Wheeler) Crary, wife of Nathan Crary, of the third American generation, and through Mehitabel (Mason) Crary, wife of Thomas Crary, of the fourth generation.

Dorothy Wheeler was the granddaughter of Isaac Wheeler and his wife, Martha (Park) Wheeler, and daughter of William Wheeler, baptized December 18, 1681. William Wheeler married, May 30, 1710, Hannah Gallup, born at Stonington, May 22, 1683, and died in 1754, daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup. Children of William and Hannah (Gallup) Wheeler: 1. Hannah, born January 12, 1712; married Simcon Miner. 2. Isaac, born January 24, 1714. 3. Anna, born December 23, 1715. 4. Martha, born April 23, 1717. 5. Dorothy, born in March, 1721; married November 2, 1742, Nathan Crary (see Crary). 6. Esther, born February, 1723. 7. Eunice, born July 3, 1727.

Benadam Gallup, grandfather of Dorothy (Wheeler) Crary, was born at Stonington in 1655; he married Esther Prentice, born July 20, 1660, died May 18, 1751. He was a soldier of the Colonial wars, and a landowner of Stonington. His eldest child, Hannah, born May 22, 1683, died in 1754; married, May 30, 1710, William Wheeler, as above mentioned. His other children were: 1. Esther, born in 1685. 2. Mercy, born in 1690. 3. Benadam, born in 1693. 4. Joseph, born in 1695. 5. Margaret, born in 1698. 6. Lucy, born in 1701.

(The Mason Line).

Mehitabel (Mason) Crary was a descendant of Captain John Mason, conqueror of the Pequots, 1637, founder of Norwich, Connecticut, deputy, 1637-42; assistant, 1642-59; deputy to Colonial Congress, 1654-55-57-1661; deputy governor of Connecticut, 1660-69; and major of Colonial forces, 1637. He was a signer of the Royal Charter granted by Charles II to the Connecticut colony. He was born in England about 1600, died January 30, 1672; married, in July, 1640, Anne Peck, daughter of Rev. Robert Peck, of Hingham, England.

Their son, Daniel Mason, born at Saybrook, Connecticut, in April, 1652, died January 28, 1737; married in July, 1679, Rebecca, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, M. A., Cambridge University, 1629, afterwards of Hingham, Massachusetts, he being one of the founders of Hingham, and Congregational minister there for forty-three years.

Their son, Nehemiah Mason, born at Stonington, November 24, 1693, died May 13, 1768; married, January 9, 1728, Zerviah Stanton, of Stonington, daughter of Joseph Stanton, born in January, 1668; married, July 18, 1696, Margaret Chesebrough, a daughter of Nathaniel Chesebrough and his wife, Hannah (Denison) Chesebrough, the latter a daughter of Captain George Denison. We learn from the records of Massachusetts and Connecticut that Captain George Denison, of Cromwell's army, was not only distinguished as a civilian, but became the most distinguished soldier of Connecticut in her

early settlement, except Major John Mason. Zerviah (Stanton) Mason was a granddaughter of Captain John Stanton and his wife, Hannah (Thompson) Stanton, a daughter of the Rev. William Thompson. Captain John Stanton was a son of Thomas Stanton, born in England, whose mother, Katherine Washington, was a lineal descendant of Sir Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave Manor, England, the ancestor of George Washington. Thomas Stanton first located in Virginia, later settling in Connecticut, where he founded the town of Stonington. He married, in 1637, Anna, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord. Dr. Thomas Lord, born in England, in 1585, came to America with his wife, Dorothy (whom he married in 1610), in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," arriving April 28, 1635. Dr. Lord was given the first medical license issued in New England colonies at Hartford, Connecticut, June 30, 1652. His wife died in 1676, aged eighty-seven years. She sealed her will with the arms of the Lord family: "Argent, on a fess gules between three cinquefoils azure a hind passant between two pheons or."

From such illustrious ancestors came Nathan Beach Crary, born at Beach Grove, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1830, died at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1911. Beach Grove was a part of the estate of Nathan Beach, grandfather of Mr. Crary, who was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming Valley and a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting when but fifteen years of age. A full account of his career is given in Charles Miner's "History of the Wyoming Valley," wherein Mr. Miner states that Mr. Beach's account of the surrender of Cornwallis is more graphic than any historian. Mr. Beach and Mr. Miner were colleagues in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives which met at Lancaster in the year 1807. It was during the Revolution that General Washington advised the youthful Nathan Beach to acquire all the lands possible in the Wyoming Valley, that some day they would be valuable. This advice was followed by Nathan Beach, who later became one of the largest land owners of Luzerne County. He was one of the number who witnessed the burning of the first anthracite coal in the Jesse Fell hickory grate at the tavern on Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre, in 1808, which burning meant so much to the early owners of the Wyoming Valley, and on which event the Wyoming Historical Society was organized to commemorate. Nathan Beach was for many years with Tench Cox, who owning and opening coal lands in the Hazleton and Beaver Meadow District. At this period of coal development, the coal was loaded in wagons and hauled by oxen to arks and shipped by canal to the cities. A number of years prior to Mr. Beach's death he sold his interests in the partnership to Mr. Cox. Mr. Arlo Pardee was employed by Mr. Beach as engineer to survey and locate his lands in that region. In 1838-41, Mr. Beach sold to Mr. Newbold, of Philadelphia, the tract of coal land formed into the Sugar Loaf Coal Company, which afterward became known as the Diamond Coal Company. Mr. Beach owned and opened the Mocanqua and Shickshinny coal lands, selling the former to Carey and Hart, of Philadelphia, and retaining the Shickshinny mines, which his grandson, Nathan Beach Crary, after completing his years of school work, etc., leased from the other heirs and successfully mined, becoming a prominent merchant and coal operator of his section. A point of interest in connection with the Shickshinny mines, operated by Mr. Crary, is that Mr. Crary's brother, Dr. Darwin Crary, in 1844, is said to have invented the first inclined plane for the purpose of shooting coal from the mountain to the valley, making shipment much easier than the plan in use. These mines Mr. Crary finally sold to the Salem Coal Company.

Mr. Crary was very charitable and public-spirited. A short time prior to his death, he presented to the borough of Shickshinny a park, to be known as Crary Park, to be used as a recreation ground by all, but to be governed by the strictest rules regarding temperance and sobriety. He was not a member of any church, but was a "Friend" in his religious convictions. In 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Crary founded the first Sunday school in Shickshinny, Mr. Crary being superintendent, and Mrs. Crary the first and only teacher for a time. The circumstances attending the founding of this school are well remembered by many now living. In politics he was a Republican. He was a life-member of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Crary promoted the building of the Union turnpike in 1875, and was president of the company owning it; was vice-president of the Shickshinny Tube Works; filled the

different offices of burgess, school director, etc., and engaged in everything that promoted the interests of the town, or its welfare, giving freely of his substance, his wisdom and of his sound business ability. In 1857, he, with three others, plotted and laid out the town of Shickshinny. The site of the town was originally the Cist farm, owned by the Cist family of Wilkes-Barre. In 1861 the town was incorporated a borough, and at that time Mr. Crary established a mercantile business there, which he continued until 1906, when he sold to the Shickshinny Store Company. He was a man of strict integrity, upright and honorable in all things.

Mr. Crary married, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1860, Miranda Lee Overton, born in Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1841, died August 6, 1907. She was a woman of rare intellect and character, and interested in every good work. It was said of her, "her life was one of perpetual uplift." The mantle of life which enveloped her is a coveted garment for any and everyone. She was a daughter of Henry Overton, born in Southold, Long Island, and his wife, Sarah Jane (Wood) Overton, born in Goshen, New York. Mrs. Crary was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, and at the Presbyterian Institute at Wilkes-Barre, the latter now being known as the Wilkes-Barre Institute.

Children of Nathan Beach and Miranda Lee (Overton) Crary: 1. John Willard, died in 1884. 2. Anne Overton, married H. W. Glover, of Detroit, Michigan, June 28, 1894, and they have children as follows: Nathan Beach Crary Glover, Henry Willis Glover, Paul Overton Glover, Natalie Beach Glover. 3. Martha Lenna. 4. Minnie, died aged nine. 5. Sarah Wood. 6. Natalie Beach.

(The Overton Line).

Mrs. Crary also had a most illustrious ancestry of whom the following are a few:

The crest of the English family of Overton is: "A martlet on chapeau," and the motto, *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*. ("Gentle in manner, brave in action"). The first Isaac Overton, born in England, married Hannah Elton, and with her settled at Southold, Long Island. Their son, Isaac (2) Overton, born in 1658, died at Southold in 1688. John Elton bequeathed his property at Southold, Long Island, to Isaac Overton, son of Isaac and Hannah (Elton) Overton. Isaac (2) Overton had by his wife Sarah, a son Isaac (3) Overton, born at Southold in 1683, died there November 4, 1723. He married Abigail Moore, and had a son, John Overton, who died September 5, 1779; he married, January 1, 1733, Jemima Hulse, who died October 25, 1783. Their son, Major Isaac (4) Overton, born in 1735, died at Southold, September 22, 1786; he married, September 9, 1760, Phoebe Burnet, who died June 19, 1783. This Isaac Overton served in Colonel William Floyd's and Colonel Josiah Overton's "minute-men" from Southold. He was major in the 3d Regiment under Colonel William Floyd, of St. George's Manor. Isaac Burnet Overton, son of Major Isaac (4) Overton, was born December 26, 1772, died at Libertyville, New Jersey, in 1857. He married Sarah Witter, and they had a son, Henry Overton, born April 3, 1807, died at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1875. He married, July 22, 1829, Sarah Jane Wood, born in 1812, died at Wilkes-Barre in 1880. Henry Overton moved from Sussex County, New Jersey, to Dallas or Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1835, thence to Wilkes-Barre. He was a private in the 148th Regiment New York State Militia at Minisink, Orange County, in 1832. He was elected captain of the Mountaineer Light Infantry, attached to the Lagrange Volunteer Battalion of the militia of Pennsylvania attached to the Second Brigade of the 8th Division. His commission, dated May 6, 1844, is signed by Governor David R. Porter.

Sarah Jane (Wood) Overton, wife of Henry Overton, was a daughter of Timothy (4) Wood, born in 1763, died near Goshen, New York, in 1835. His farm lands originally included the present site of Goshen. He married, in 1786, Sarah Canfield (see Canfield). He was a great-grandson of Timothy (1) Wood, grandson of Timothy (2) Wood, and son of Timothy (3) Wood who was born in 1740, and served in the Revolutionary Army, a private in Colonel John Hathorn's regiment. Timothy Wood, the patriot, married Pietra Nella Van Dyck, about 1761-62. Timothy Wood, Jr., son of Timothy, the patriot, and Pietra Nella (Van Dyck) Wood, although but thirteen at the time of the Revolution, served his country by performing many duties entrusted to him.

(The Canfield Line).

The Canfields came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The American ancestor, Matthew Canfield, born in England, died in June, 1673, and is buried at Newark, New Jersey. He was one of the first to own property in New Haven, Connecticut, where he is on record as early as 1639. He and his brother, Thomas, signed the oath of fidelity in 1644, and in 1652 moved to Norwalk. He held many positions of honor and trust; was a member of the General Court, 1654-66; magistrate, surrogate, collector of customs, inspector of troopers, and was one of the petitioners for and a signer of the charter granted by Charles the Second to the colony of Connecticut. Later he moved to Newark, New Jersey, and became one of the founders of the Oranges, adjoining Newark. Matthew Canfield married, before 1643, Sarah Treat, daughter of Richard Treat, and sister of Governor Treat, who engaged Andros in conversation when the lights were extinguished and the Royal Charter hidden in the famous Oak Tree. Richard Treat, her father, baptized August 28, 1584, in Pitsminster Church, was a man of high social standing and influence; married, in England, 1615, Alice, daughter of Hugh Gaylord. The first mention of Richard Treat in Connecticut is as a juror in 1643. In 1644 he was chosen deputy and annually elected for fourteen years up to 1657-58; was elected magistrate, or assistant, eight times, etc.; and held many other offices of trust. In 1662, when Charles II granted the colony a charter, he was named in that document as one of the patentees. He was also, in 1663 and 1664, a member of Governor Winthrop's Council. He was an extensive landowner. (From Wethersfield, Connecticut, "Ancient History").

Their son, Samuel Canfield, baptized at New Haven, October 19, 1645, died at Norwalk, Connecticut, in October, 1690. He married Elizabeth Willoughby, daughter of Deputy Governor Francis Willoughby, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, who entered so zealously into the affairs of the colonies. He was deputy, 1642-46-49; assistant, 1650-51-64; deputy governor, 1665-71. He died April 3, 1671. Their son, Jedediah Canfield, born August, 1681, at Norwalk, Connecticut, died at Bedford, New York, in 1770. He married, about 1719, Lydia Kellum, and had a son, Jedediah (2) Canfield, born about 1721, at Norwalk, died after 1805, at Minisink, New York. Jedediah (2) married about 1756, Rose Ketchum, born September 5, 1736. Their daughter, Sarah Canfield, married, in 1786, Timothy (4) Wood, who died near Binghamton, New York. Their daughter, Sarah Jane Wood, married Henry Overton, and their daughter, Miranda Lee Overton, married Nathan Beach Cray (see Cray). Mrs. Cray was a member of Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WILLIAMS—Though perhaps the majority of men in Wilkes-Barre who now head the city's financial enterprises were born outside the Wilkes-Barre area proper, still, native sons occupy high positions in the municipal structure, and one of them, being among those most prominent, is Benjamin Franklin Williams. Leader in affairs of business and general finance, he is no less a leader in citizenship, supporting all those movements which are designed for the city's advancement, and for the happiness of the people herein. He has witnessed great changes in the municipal appearance since childhood; and to many of these changes has contributed in a measure far from small. His record is one of attainment.

Mr. Williams is the son of Morgan B. and Catherine (Jones) Williams. His father was born in Wales, in 1830, and came to the United States in early life, settling in Wilkes-Barre. Here he carried on his work as coal operator, gained a considerable fortune and influence, served as State Senator in 1884, and was a member of the National Congress during President McKinley's administration. His death occurred in 1903. Catherine (Jones) Williams was also born in Wales, in 1835. She died in Wilkes-Barre in 1875.

Son of Morgan B. and Catherine (Jones) Williams, Mr. Williams was born June 19, 1872, and was but three years old at the time of his mother's death. He attended the local schools, took his diploma from Harry Hillman Academy, matriculated in the State College, and from it took the degree in mining engineering, with the class of 1895. With no lost time he began his active career, first with the Williams Coal Company, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and remained with that concern three years. Afterward he was engineer for the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, of Wilkes-Barre, for twenty-two years. In 1918 he became cashier of the Wilkes-

Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, having been a director of the bank since 1912; and has continued as cashier during the years that have followed down to the present (1929). He is a member of the firm and a director of Percy A. Brown and Company, a director of the Royer Foundry and Machine Company of Kingston, of the National Register Publishing Company of the City of New York, and has identity with other comparable institutions of financial operation.

Mr. Williams interests himself widely. A Republican, he supports the principles and candidates of the party with consistent influence; fraternally is affiliated with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Caldwell Consistory of Bloomsburg, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; belongs to the Westmoreland Club and other similar organizations, and is a communicant of the Puritan Congregational Church, being a member of the church's official board.

On August 30, 1898, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Mary Davies, of Plymouth, daughter of James B. and Ann (Smyth) Davies, and their children are: 1. Elizabeth Davies, wife of Peter D. Clark, of Dallas, Pennsylvania; and they have a child, Peter Douglas, who was born May 26, 1928. Mrs. Clark is a graduate of Bryn Mawr. 2. Donald Davies, now of Denver, Colorado. 3. Catherine Davies, graduate of Goucher College.

SAMUEL FRENCH, M. D.—In the many years in which Samuel French has been practicing medicine, he has won for himself a deserved reputation for care and skill in his profession, as well as for a willingness to devote his time and energies untiringly to the welfare of his fellow-citizens. Those who have come to know him well—and Dr. French's acquaintance is wide in the region of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania—have long recognized in him an ability that goes toward making him one of the foremost physicians and one of the most accomplished men in the neighborhood of Plymouth, where he has practiced steadily since 1919. And especially among his patients is he known, not only for his medical skill, but for the kind and helpful manner that he displays in treating those who may need his attention.

Descended from an old and prominent family, which long has made its home in this part of Pennsylvania, he is a son of Samuel Livingston and Harriett Seville (Turner) French, the father having been born September 8, 1839, in Plymouth, and died January 22, 1923, and the mother born June 2, 1844, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and having died December 26, 1925. The father, a retail lumber dealer, for years conducted a planing mill in Plymouth under the name of the Plymouth Planing Mill Company, which he organized in 1880, was one of the most highly respected and esteemed citizens. Although Samuel Livingston French originally was engaged with other people in this business, he became its principal owner and manager, which positions he held when he sold out his interests in March, 1902. But Samuel Livingston French's work extended far beyond the field of business activity; for in 1914, after he had done much to make history in Luzerne County, there was published the book which he had written, "A History of Plymouth." A young man at the time of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. French enlisted in September, 1861, in the 52d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served under General McClellan in Virginia; was present at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill; and, after having performed distinguished service to the Union forces, returned home in 1862. In 1872 he was elected to the office of register of wills, and served for a term in this position in Luzerne County. In 1874 he was first clerk of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne County. On the Republican ticket, which he always supported, he was elected in 1875 to the office of chief Burgess of Plymouth Borough, which thereafter he held for several terms. He also served for several years as secretary of the town council and the school board, and as president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Plymouth. He was instrumental in organizing the first Board of Trade in the town, and for many years was its president. In December, 1888, he organized Company I of the 9th Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and served as its captain until 1895. He continued his lumber business until 1902, when he retired; but even after that time, he was active in the public life of Plymouth. By his marriage to Harriett Seville Turner, which took place on October 10, 1865, there were thirteen children, of whom five are now living.

Of these children, Dr. Samuel French was born in



B. D. Williams

Plymouth, August 1, 1869. As a boy he attended the public schools here, and later became a student at the Wilkes-Barre Academy. He took his professional work at the University of Pennsylvania, which awarded him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. Thereupon, Dr. French served as an interne at the city hospital of Wilkes-Barre, and later at the Philadelphia General Hospital, in Philadelphia. For twenty-five years he practiced his profession at Meeker, Colorado, maintaining always a general practice. In 1919, he came to Plymouth, where he has remained since that time, conducting his practice at No. 259 East Main Street.

Dr. French always has taken a leading part in the social and fraternal life of Plymouth. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with Lodge No. 109 of that order; and belongs to the Shawnee Club. Like his father, he has always taken considerable interest in political matters in Pennsylvania, although he has never held office here. In Meeker, Colorado, however, he was coroner for two terms. At all times he keeps in touch with the newest developments and discoveries that are taking place in his profession; and is an active member of the American Medical Association, the Luzerne County Medical Association and the Pennsylvania Medical Association. Dr. French is unmarried.

HARRY U. NYHART—Seldom does one encounter in one person the president of a prosperous banking house and a superintendent of schools, banker and educator. Harry U. Nyhart, of Glenlyon, Luzerne County, is both. Since 1902 he has been superintendent of the schools of Newport Township, save for four years, 1914-1918; and president of Glenlyon National Bank. More than this, Mr. Nyhart is outstanding as a citizen of his community for public work accomplished, through his active and intelligent support of various civic enterprises. Seldom has his support been refused any such movement of worth, and then only because of the crush of work and responsibility ever pursuing a busy man.

Mr. Nyhart was born at Askam, Hanover Township, October 9, 1871, son of Levi L. and Julia (Kramer) Nyhart. The family was founded in its Wyoming Valley branch early in the decade of 1840, and Levi L. Nyhart spent most of his life here. He was a merchant, proprietor of a general store, and for thirty-five years a justice of the peace in Hanover Township. He died at the age of sixty-five years, in 1891. Both he and his good wife early inculcated in their son those high principles of conduct and thought that assisted materially in building his character, and have remained with him through manhood.

In the public schools of Hanover Township Mr. Nyhart received his first school training, then continued it in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and matriculated in Bloomsburg State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1892, at the age of twenty-one years. Thus prepared for the career of teaching, he came in that year to Newport Township, and for ten years thereafter taught classes in the public schools. In 1902, as noted, he was made superintendent of the township's schools, and from the first has given his major attention to the progress of education. He is a member of the National Education Association, and of the superintendent's department of the National Education Association. Also, he is a member of the State's educational organization, and prominent in its ranks, highly esteemed for his mind and methods by confreres in the profession. In 1912, Mr. Nyhart, in association with several business men, founded the bank of which he is head, president since the year of foundation. Glenlyon State Bank had an original capitalization of \$25,000, which has meanwhile been increased to \$75,000. Its growth is considered in local financial circles to have been phenomenal, and the surplus now (1928) is reported at \$100,000, with deposits of \$1,500,000. In 1927-28 a new home was erected for this institution, at a cost of \$70,000, with the finest of facades and most modern of banking equipment. Correspondents in New York and Philadelphia are the Irving National and Tradesmen's banks, respectively. Officers in addition to Mr. Nyhart are: Vice-president, Sandar Engel; cashier, B. C. Rydzewski. Directors: H. U. Nyhart, Joseph Kacala, John Rogowicz, Isadore Gross, Andrew Selecky, Anthony Frank, Jr., Dr. A. M. Thomas, Bruno Terkoski, Joseph Stark, Nathan Gottlieb and Sandar Engel. Among these officers and directors are names of personalities well known and powerful in the affairs of Glenlyon and nearby centers, and as president of the bank Mr. Nyhart has

made for himself a name in power comparable with any of them. Fraternally he is affiliated with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is devout and effective in its service, and has been church treasurer for a number of years past. For twenty-nine years, moreover, he has been a trustee of the church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, in which latter position he is placed well for employment of his undoubted influence for good on the lives of those about him. In political matters Mr. Nyhart maintains some prestige, and this he uses discreetly, quietly, to the benefit of the people at large, rather than to the exaltation of one political party. Toward charity he is of large heart and generously disposed.

On December 30, 1896, Mr. Nyhart was united in marriage with Luella Romich, of Koonsville, Pennsylvania; and they have had children: 1. Geraldine, who was educated in the public schools and Bloomsburg State Normal, from which she graduated in 1917, and is now a teacher in Newport Township schools. 2. Robert U., graduate of Bloomsburg Normal, class of 1919; principal of Wyoming High School, Luzerne County; married Mary Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Mitchell, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania; and father of one child, a son, Robert M. Luella (Romich) Nyhart is active in church organizations, and is a member of Order of Eastern Star, Nanticoke. The family residence is at No. 37 East Main Street, Glenlyon.

WILSON E. MYERS, D. D. S.—Immediately after his graduation from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Dr. Wilson E. Myers located in Nanticoke, and here he is still (1928) successfully ministering to the needs of a large patronage drawn from all parts of the community and from the surrounding rural areas. His offices are at No. 4 East Main Street, and he has for many years been known to the profession and to his many patrons as a skilled dental surgeon, who can always be depended upon to give expert attention and a square business deal. He is prominent in the Masonic Order, and is one of the able and progressive citizens of the place.

The founder of this branch of the family in this county (Luzerne) was Philip Myers, grandfather of Dr. Myers. John Myers, son of Philip, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1844, and spent his life here as a progressive farmer and an active citizen, who filled various town offices, served as school director, and was generous in his support of all projects planned for the advancement of the general good of the township and county in which he lived. His interest in local affairs remained vital and helpful to the time of his death, which occurred in 1915, at the age of seventy-one years. He married Lydia Spade, and they made their home in Dorrance Township.

Dr. Wilson E. Myers, son of John and Lydia (Spade) Myers, was born in Stairville, Dorrance Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1878. After attending the local public schools he continued his studies in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he prepared for college. In 1905 he was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and he at once located in Nanticoke, where he has since been engaged in dental practice. He is a member of the Luzerne County Dental Association, the Pennsylvania State Dental Association, and the American Dental Society, and is also a member of the Washington State Dental Association. He is very well known in Nanticoke, in professional capacity and in fraternal and other connections. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; also of Caldwell Consistory; and is identified with the Craftsmen's Club. His religious interest is with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a communicant.

Dr. Wilson E. Myers was married (second) in 1916, to Bess Connell, of Nanticoke. To the first marriage four children were born: 1. Viola M., who is teaching in the public schools of Burlington, Washington. 2. Edith A., who is her father's assistant in his dental office. 3. Mildred A., who is student in Eastman Dental Dispensary, at Rochester, New York. 4. Betty L., a student in high school, class of 1928. Mrs. Myers is active in several women's organizations and especially helpful and active in the Presbyterian Church. The family home is on Tilsbury Terrace, West Nanticoke.

JUDGE GAUS LEONARD HALSEY—The span of life of Judge Gaus Leonard Halsey covered one of the most interesting and significant periods in the history of the United States; and he spent the greater part of it in Pennsylvania, his native State, as lawyer and judge in Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County. He filled for many years the important post of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, and served with such fairness and distinction that his rulings were seldom reversed by either the Superior or the Supreme Court of his State. Although his experience extended into the political field, he was apart from politics, having been elected to the judgeship after his nomination by both parties. His early training in Washington, District of Columbia, and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and his legal work in this county fitted him extraordinarily well for the bench, and provided him that opportunity for studying men and their motives, knowledge of which is so necessary to one in charge of a great system of justice. Many were Judge Halsey's friends, not only in Luzerne County, but throughout the State and Nation; and deep was their sorrow upon the sad occasion of his passing, which deprived his fellowmen of one of their most useful public servants and a member of an old and most respected family.

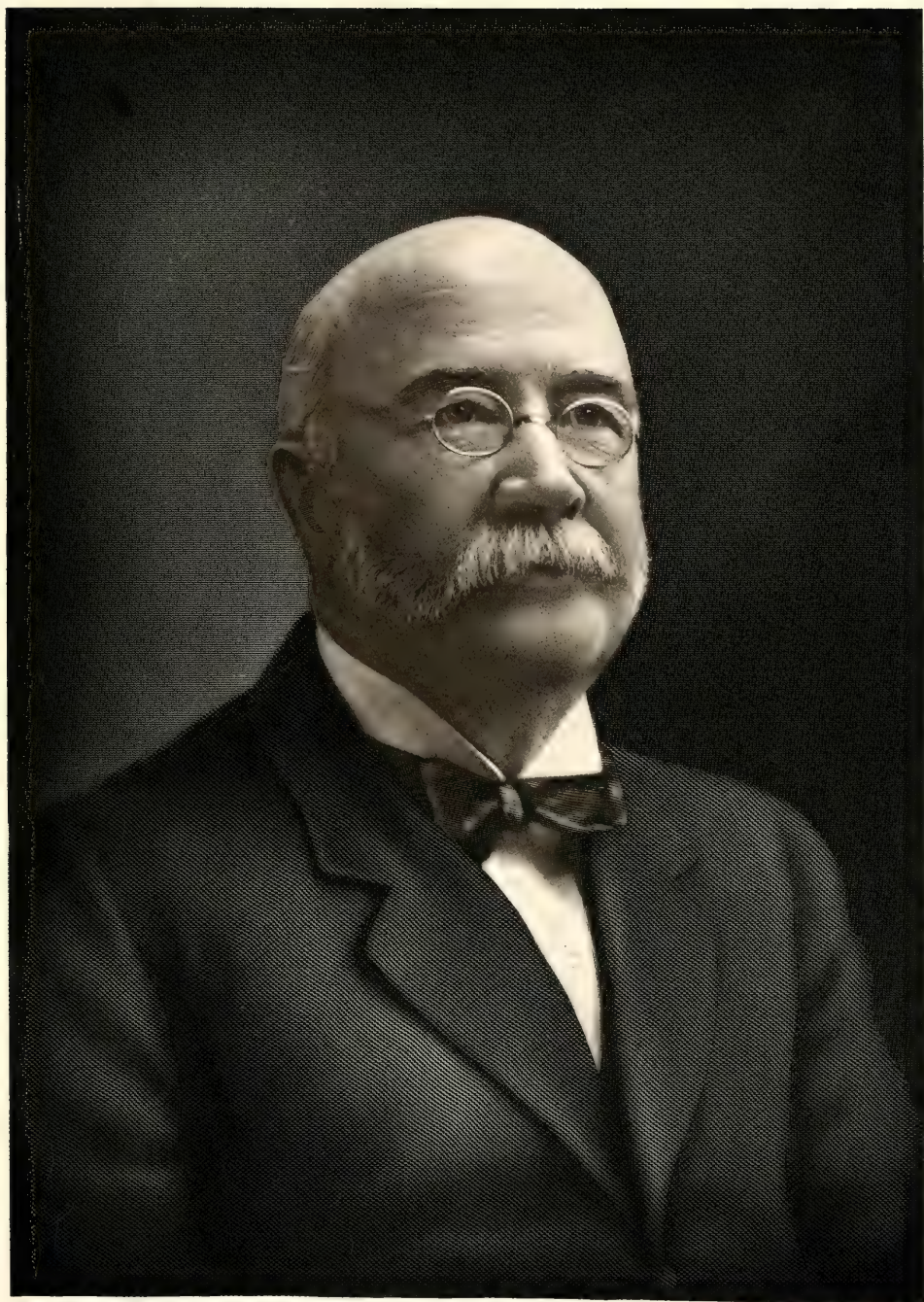
Perhaps it would be well, before going into the life of Judge Halsey himself, to give an account of this family, which is of English origin and has been settled in America for almost three hundred years. The family in England is of considerable antiquity, and it has been conjectured that the Alsis mentioned in the "Domesday Book" are the original members of it. In the time of William the Conqueror (1066 to 1087) the Alsis possessed land in half the counties of his realm, and had representatives in each of the three great classes into which landed proprietors were divided by the compilers of the "Domesday Book." But it was several centuries after the Conqueror's time that the first indisputably genuine member of the family is known to have lived in England. This was John Hals, a man of considerable wealth and repute, who lived in the reign of Edward III (1327 to 1377). He belonged originally in Cornwall, and built in the adjoining County of Devon the ancient mansion of Kenedon, mentioned by Burke in his "Landed Gentry." Kenedon is contemporary with the great hall of William Rufus, otherwise known as Westminster Hall, of London, and with Windsor Castle. The reign of Edward is noted as having been a time of luxury and extravagant living. Many of the present architectural monuments of England belong to that reign. The passing of sumptuary laws became necessary. John Hals was one of the English judges of Common Pleas; and his second son, Robert or John by name, who added "e" to the spelling, making it "Halse," was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and became successively provost of Oriel, proctor of Oriel, prebendary of St. Paul's, and Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. This Robert or John Halse was present at the battle of Bloreheath in the War of the Roses, and escorted from that field to Ecclesham, Margaret of Anjou, the queen of the imbecile Henry VI. Bishop Halse was eminent for promoting none but the best of his clergy; he died in 1490 and was buried in Lichfield Cathedral, and his consecration took place in St. Clement's Church, Coventry. One of the direct descendants of John Hals returned to Cornwall in 1600, and purchased the estate of Fentongillon. In more recent years, in England, Hertfordshire contains, probably, the best-known representatives of the family; there Gaddesdon Place, near Hemel Hempstead, was granted to William Halsey (or Hawse) by Henry VIII, and William's great-grandson became Sir John Halsey. Thomas Halsey, in 1738, was high sheriff of Hertfordshire, as was also Charles Halsey at a later period. Frederick Halsey, who died in 1763, took part in England's continental wars in the middle of the eighteenth century; was commissary general of the allied army in Germany, and afterward aide-de-camp to the hereditary Prince of Wolfenbuttle, and died at Hesse Darmstadt. His arms were: Argent on a pile sable, three griffins' heads erased of the first. His crest was a dexter hand proper sleeved gules cuffed argent, holding small griffin's paw erased, or. His motto: *Nescit vox missa reverti*. The crest of John Hals was a griffin sejant wings, endorsed or.

The first Halsey to arrive in America from England, and the progenitor of Gaus Leonard Halsey, was Thomas Halsey, who settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, as early as 1637, and who came from Hertfordshire; he was a farmer, had one hundred acres of land at Lynn, where he lived during a period of intense religious agitation;

he was one of eight young Englishmen who in 1640 bought a ship and, with Governor Winthrop's permission, set sail for Long Island with a view to settling there, landed in Cow Bay, what is now North Hempstead, and bought from James Forrett, Lord Sterling's agent, a tract of land eight miles square, for the English claim to which they paid four bushels of Indian corn while to the Indians they gave clothing and other articles of civilized life; but soon afterward they were driven from their newly acquired land by the Dutch, who laid claim forcibly to it as a part of their New Amsterdam, whereupon Thomas Halsey and his companions sailed for a harbor eighty miles to the east, which, in memory of the English town from which they had sailed to America, they called Southampton; and from the agreement that they drew up it might be fancied that these settlers believed they were founding an independent commonwealth. Thomas Halsey, who spent the rest of his days at Southampton, was also noted in Connecticut history, having done much toward establishing the system of jurisprudence in that State. His first wife was murdered by two Indians, who were promptly captured and executed; this was the only Indian murder committed in the Southampton colony. A man of strong will and forcefulness of character, he was censured in 1646 for "hindering the quiet proceedings of the court, and causing them to lose their time by his wilful obstinacy." Thomas Halsey's will was probated in New York City in 1679. He left three sons and one daughter. Most of the Halseys now living in the United States are descended from this stock, many of them never having left Southampton; New York and Brooklyn have seen a few, while others have settled in New Jersey, and Tompkins County, New York State, has a village named Halseyville. One of the Southampton daughters was married to a Conkling, from whom is descended Roscoe Conkling.

From Thomas the line of Gaus Leonard Halsey is descended through his son, Thomas, Thomas's son, Jeremiah, Jeremiah's son, Jeremiah, the second Jeremiah's son Matthew, Matthew's son Matthew, the second Matthew's son Gaus, Gaus's son Richard Church, and Richard Church's son Gaus Leonard. The Thomases ended their days at Southampton; Jeremiah, the second Thomas's son, removed to Bridgehampton; and the second Matthew probably settled at Easthampton. It is recorded of the second Matthew that in a very severe winter he skated across New York Bay and the Kill von Kull, thence up Newark Bay to Newark City, where he visited the woman who became his wife. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and while serving in Connecticut captured thirteen Hessians. For this exploit he was rewarded by the government with a vast amount of depreciated Continental currency, the worthlessness of which embittered his later days. After the war and after the birth of his children, he emigrated to Springfield, Otsego County, New York, and thence to Howard, Steuben County, where he lived to be more than ninety years old. Matthew Halsey's wife's maiden name was Leonard, and she became the mother of three children who reached maturity. Matthew's third child was Gaus, born May 4, 1793, who studied medicine, drifted away from Howard, settled at Bainbridge and then at Kortright Centre, Delaware County, where he spent the rest of his life, reared his family, and is buried; Gaus's middle name, which he never used, was Leonard, and the name Gaus Leonard he gave to one of his sons. When Gaus Halsey died, however, all his children left Kortright, never to return. His opinion of his first wife, Mary Church, is indicated by the reverent epitaph that he placed on her tombstone in Kortright Centre: "Beneath this stone rests all that was mortal of Mrs. Mary Halsey, wife of Dr. Gaus Halsey, who departed this life July 26, 1830, aged 35 years. May her infant children, arrived at more mature years, on visiting this spot, pledge their vows to Heaven to honor her memory by imitating her virtues." To Gaus Halsey four children were born: Richard Church, of whom further; Gaus Leonard, born in 1819, Nelson Gaylord, and Lavantia.

Richard Church Halsey, father of the subject of this sketch, born in Bainbridge, New York, in 1817, studied medicine with his father and was graduated from a medical college in New York City. He was a surgeon in the Union Army in the Civil War, lived first at White Haven, but later went to Nesquehoning for four or five years before returning to White Haven to stay; he died in February, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years; he married Anna Sprowl, a member of the Society of Friends and a native of Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania, who lived for the greater part of her life in White Haven, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where she died



Ed. Steegs



Moritz von Lennep,

in 1806. Richard Church and Anna (Sprowl) Halsey had two children, Gaius Leonard, of further mention, and Lavantia Harriet.

Gaius Leonard Halsey, of whom this is a record, was born July 12, 1845, at Nesquehoning, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, son of Richard Church and Anna (Sprowl) Halsey, but the family soon went to White Haven, Luzerne County, to live; and it was in this region of the State that Mr. Halsey won an outstanding place in community life as judge. He studied at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, the Clinton (New York) Liberal Institute, and Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1867. He chose Tufts College because Professor Dearborn, who had been instructor and personal friend to him at the Clinton Liberal Institute, had been called to a professorship at Tufts. In a part of the year 1866, prior to his graduation from Tufts, he taught school at Canton, Massachusetts, and after graduation continued this work for one year at White Haven, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where, during the winter of 1868-69 he was a reporter on the Washington "Post," although he subsequently left this position to become a stenographer for Senator Oliver P. Morton and General John A. Logan. In 1870 he was a stenographer for the "Legislative Record" at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and in 1871 and 1872 was a transcribing clerk in the House. In the meantime, he had been reading law at Wilkes-Barre, with Lyman Hakes and Charles E. Rice, ex-President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar on September 9, 1872. In the course of his life at Wilkes-Barre he practiced in this city, where he was one of the leaders of the bar, and served many mining companies and corporations, having been attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company up to the time when he retired from active practice. During the period of his practice, he was a member of the Luzerne Law and Library Association, as well as one of a committee of three known as the board of censors, while he was also for many years chairman of the board of examiners for admission to the several courts of his county.

His judgeship began in 1808, when the death of the Hon. Lyman H. Bennett, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County, created a vacancy in that court. To fill this position, Governor Daniel Hastings chose Mr. Halsey. A contemporary newspaper said:

Mr. Halsey's appointment to the important and honorable position is a choice than which no better could have been made from the Luzerne bar, which the newly made Judge has graced and honored for a quarter of a century. The selection is a wise one inasmuch as Judge Halsey is eminently fitted for the judiciary, possessing in a high degree the qualities that will make an impartial, upright and learned judge. In the profession of the law he took a prominent position while yet young at the bar, and his splendid powers as a counsellor and advocate soon brought him to the very forefront of his profession. Personally Judge Halsey is genial and good-natured, his nature liberal, sincere and open. In every way his appointment will prove thoroughly satisfactory to the legal profession and to the public.

Judge Halsey's handling of his official duties, to be sure, measured up to the opinion of this newspaper writer; and in the fall of 1898 he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was unanimously elected by the citizens of Luzerne County at a general election for a period of ten years. Throughout his judgeship he then served with distinction and a most commendable sense of fairness and justice.

In addition to his work as judge, Mr. Halsey was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442. He was a founder of the White Haven Savings Bank, one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, and in the White Haven institution was a director for thirty-nine years and its president for fourteen years. In the Nanticoke bank he was a director from the time of its incorporation until his death. So great was his contribution to these financial institutions that, when he died, they both passed resolutions commending his activities in their behalf and paying high tribute to Judge Halsey's qualities as a man and public-spirited citizen.

Judge Halsey married, April 7, 1882, Sarah Elizabeth LeVan, of White Haven, Pennsylvania, daughter of John W. LeVan. By this marriage there were five children:

Anna Catherine, of Wilkes-Barre; John Richard, died in 1918; Ruth Alice; Joseph Gaius; and Mrs. W. H. Wurts, of Paterson, New Jersey. Of these, Ruth Alice is the wife of A. R. Freeman, and lives in Evanston, Illinois; and Joseph Gaius Halsey resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Judge Halsey also has, at the time of writing (1929), six grandchildren: Children of Mrs. W. H. Wurts, John Halsey and Louise; children of Joseph G. Halsey, Jacqueline, and Frances Melanie, and John Richardson, child of Mrs. A. R. Freeman, John Collins. Judge Halsey was also survived by a sister, Harriet L. Halsey, of Wilkes-Barre.

The death of Judge Gaius Leonard Halsey, which came on February 16, 1911, at his Wilkes-Barre home, brought forth numerous expressions of sorrow and of the loss that befell the community in his passing. Many were the printed eulogies that praised his work as lawyer and judge, while the private messages that were sent to his family were too great in number to mention. Court was adjourned for the remainder of the week, and the flag on the Court House was at half-mast; members of the bench and bar held a special meeting for the purpose of taking fitting action. Perhaps the best tribute for purposes of quotation was that paid by the Hon. George S. Ferris, President Judge of Luzerne County, who said in part:

Accustomed as we have grown to be of recent years to the inroads of death, it will, nevertheless, be hard for us to think of the bench and bar of this county without the commanding figure of Judge Halsey. He was admitted as an attorney of our courts in the same year as I was, and thus belonged to the same group of lawyers—the men of the seventies.

As a judge, his high personal character, his inherent, natural love of justice, his abhorrence of shams and of everything that smacked of dishonesty, his unbending devotion to duty, freedom from bias and capacity for hard work, invited, and when necessary compelled the respect of all with whom he had to do.

As a citizen, lawyer, as judge, Gaius L. Halsey was one whose place in this community will be difficult indeed to fill, and one whose name should be written with the names of those to whose character and life work fathers direct the attention of their sons.

WOODWARD LEAVENWORTH—The family of Leavenworth of which Woodward Leavenworth, banker, financier and outstandingly substantial citizen of Wilkes-Barre, was a member, was founded in its American branch from England between 1664 and 1680. In England prior to that period members of the family had attained to rank as personages of consequence, for they held a coat of arms, and this coat of arms was preserved by their descendants. The progenitor of the American line was Thomas Leavenworth, of Woodbury, in the Connecticut colony, who was born in England and died in Woodbury, August 3, 1683. His wife, Grace, survived him, and it is supposed that she died in 1715; his brother, John, also born in England and an immigrant to this country, lived for a time in Woodbury, then removed to Stratford, Connecticut, where he died, in 1702. Thomas and Grace Leavenworth had three children: Thomas, John, and a daughter whose name has been lost. This son, Thomas, may have been born in England, or he may have been born in Woodbury. He was a physician, a man of property, and a deacon. He married, in Stratford, in 1698 or thereabouts, Mary Jenkins, daughter of David Jenkins and his wife, Grace. They resided for several years in Ripton, and had children; and of these eleven children was one who like his father and grandfather bore the name Thomas. Now this Thomas was born in Stratford, he lived for a time in Ripton, engaged in trade as a tanner, and was the first of the family ever to locate in Pennsylvania; he came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, set up in tanning in the valley, and in 1778 was routed from business and home by Indians, who applied the torch to his possessions. Therefore he had failed as tanner in Connecticut, but he returned, nevertheless, with his family, subsisting on the long march on berries and other wild foods, and died in Oxford, Connecticut, after 1795. He married (first) Betty Davis, and (second), in 1758, Rhoda Olds. There were born in all to both marriages ten children, and of these was Gideon, third child by the first marriage, who lived in Watertown, later in Hampden, and while young removed to the Susquehanna Valley, Pennsylvania, but returned to his native State in after years, and died in Watertown, June 7, 1833. Gideon was a millwright and gifted as a business man; moreover, it was he who wrote the "Leavenworth Genealogy," published in 1873, or rather the work published half a century after his demise was a revision of his original draft. He married Mary Cole, daughter of Thomas Cole, of Watertown, and

had three children. Of them was Jared, second son and child, born March 8, 1780, and died in Albany, New York, May 30, 1829. Jared was a contractor in public works, was prominently identified with the construction of the Erie Canal in New York State, and with the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, the latter a Pennsylvania project. Until the time of his death he was a resident in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was there well known as contractor. He married (first), in 1800, Mary Osborn, who died in 1812, and (second) Jane Strobe, daughter of Sebastian and Lydia (Van Valkenburg) Strobe. Children of these unions were seven, and of them was Franklin Jared, youngest child of the second marriage, born January 24, 1827.

Franklin Jared Leavenworth was educated in the old Towanda Academy, and in 1843 came to Wilkes-Barre. He read the law and was admitted to the bar in 1848, and thereafter practiced three years in Wilkes-Barre; but commerce beckoned him with promise of greater material reward, and he became variously interested in coal, real estate and merchandise, devoting his direction to these allied pursuits so long as he engaged in active operations. In 1853 he removed to Scranton, was for several years connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, and in 1859 went to New York City, where he was in the office of the comptroller and city chamberlain until 1863, when he engaged in banking. Soon afterward he returned to Pennsylvania, first to Philadelphia, and thence to Wilkes-Barre, and here he died, August 31, 1909. For about thirty-five years he was vestryman and treasurer of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and long a director and vice-president of the Peoples' Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Franklin Jared Leavenworth married (first), June 1, 1848, Harriet C. Steele, born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1827, died without issue July 25, 1849; and married (second), November 6, 1852, Annie Woodward, born in Washington County, Kentucky, August 5, 1829, daughter of the Rev. Enos Woodward and his wife, Sarah (Murphy) Woodward. To the second marriage were born children: Woodward, of whom further; Jane, Enos, Franklin, and Annie.

Woodward Leavenworth, eldest son of Franklin Jared and Annie (Woodward) Leavenworth, and of the sixth generation from the first Thomas Leavenworth, progenitor of the family in America, was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1853, and died in Wilkes-Barre, May 26, 1913. He received his academic education in the private schools of Scranton, and in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre. At the age of fourteen years he entered the First National Bank of Scranton, to learn the banking business; then, after two years during which he held various positions, entered the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre as assistant cashier, and two years thereafter became engaged with his father in the business of coal and real estate. This connection endured one year, after which he was employed as confidential clerk with Conyngham & Company, shippers of coal, remaining as such two years. When the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company was formed by Charles Parrish, Mr. Leavenworth became his private secretary and took charge of the real estate department; and at the same time he acted as secretary and treasurer of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, which latter connection continued sixteen years. In company with William H. and John N. Conyngham, sons of William L. Conyngham, he founded the Pennsylvania Supply Company, with himself as senior partner; and this association maintained until February 29, 1904. Mr. Leavenworth assisted in formation of the Red Ash Coal Company, in 1881, served as director, secretary, later as secretary and treasurer, and upon the death of George H. Parrish, in 1898, was elected vice-president. Later, in 1903, upon the death of M. B. Williams, he was named president of the company, and retained that office until his death. He was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank from 1887 until his last year of life, in 1903 was elected its vice-president, and in 1909 its president. At one time he was a director of the Anthracite Savings Bank, and in addition to his other large interests managed a number of estates, as trustee, much to the benefit of the trusts, for they increased considerably under his direction. Fraternally Mr. Leavenworth held strong affiliations. As a member of the Free and Accepted Masons he took a deep interest in all workings of the order, and was on the committee appointed to devise plans for the building of Irem Temple for the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He held thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and was selected to

receive the thirty-third and highest American degree; but the selection came too late. He was treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and member of the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley country clubs.

Woodward Leavenworth was united in marriage, March 13, 1878, with Ida Cornelia Miller, daughter of Garrick Mallery and Jane Wilcox (Starck) Miller, of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. She was ever kindly, sympathetic and helpful to Mr. Leavenworth during his lifetime, and is a woman of great charm and refinement, in every sense a lady, a devoted wife and mother. She is today (1929) a great-grandmother. Of this union between Woodward Leavenworth and Ida Cornelia Miller were born three children: 1. Alice, who became the wife of Frederick Perry Boynton, of Highland Park, Illinois, and they are the parents of five children: Elizabeth Watson, Helen Leavenworth, Woodward Leavenworth, Frederick Perry, and Mallery Miller. Of these five children the first-born, Elizabeth Watson, became the wife of George H. Thornton, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania and they have two children: Emilie Hillyard, and Frederick Perry Boynton Thornton, great-grandchildren of Woodward Leavenworth and Ida Cornelia (Miller) Leavenworth; and the second-born, Helen Leavenworth, married Mortimer Jerome Adler, of New York City. 2. Helen Leavenworth, graduate of Vassar College, in Poughkeepsie, class of 1905, and wife of Benjamin C. Sloat, of New York City. 3. Woodward, Jr., born February 1, 1890, and died February 7, 1905.

The sympathies of Woodward Leavenworth were wide and deep, and the call of the needy appealed to him with force. As one instance in point: The annual dinner which for years he gave to the newsboys of Wilkes-Barre, so quietly in his office as benefactor that it was not known at the time by the boys who was responsible. He was a devoted worker in the causes of the Young Men's Christian Association. In memoriam to his only son, Woodward, Jr., whose untimely death occurred at the age of fifteen years, he donated the swimming pool in the association's building in Wilkes-Barre; and in 1913 the association had this to say of Mr. Leavenworth, from its board of directors:

... Engrossed as he was with many interests and responsibilities, he never forgot his obligation to his association, filled with deep religious conviction. He was a man of high ideals, wise and sympathetic. ... He took especial interest in boys' work. ... As a friend and counsellor we will miss him greatly. ... He left a name that is synonymous with honor and integrity in our community.

And so too was a tribute to his memory inscribed in the minutes of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank. In part:

Correct in his standard of commercial honor, firm of purpose and courteous in method, his personality was an efficient force. On official contact with him gave frequent opportunity to learn and appreciate his exalted character in the private relations of life, as husband, father, citizen and friend. We are impelled by a sense of personal loss, by sympathy in the grief of those who were closest and dearest to him, by sincere affection and unqualified respect, to express and record this brief tribute to the memory of Mr. Leavenworth.

ISAIAH C. MORGAN, M. D.—Having filled several important posts in the civic and health departments of his town and State and taking an active interest in the progress and welfare of his community at all times, Dr. Isaiah C. Morgan of Nanticoke is one of the most prominent young men in the medical profession, having a large and substantial practice in this vicinity. Since 1919, he has served as a member of the staff of the Nanticoke State Hospital, in charge of obstetrics; for two years held the office of deputy coroner, for five years was school examiner, administering the duties of these positions with the greatest efficiency and care. Dr. Morgan, as one of the town's own sons, holds the goodwill and esteem of all his fellow-citizens, and from the beginning of his career, has completely won the confidence and acclaim of all by his keen and analytical diagnoses and his consummate skill.

Dr. Morgan was born in Nanticoke, July 8, 1892, son of Thomas M. and Sarah E. (Cortwright) Morgan. Thomas M. Morgan was born in England and came to the United States at the age of seventeen. Having an aptitude for mechanics, he became an engineer, and in this capacity has been connected for forty years with the Susquehanna Coal Company, Nanticoke, being a valued and important member of that organization. He



John V. Kosek.

takes an active interest in the town affairs and is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have two children: 1. Emily, married Dr. E. W. Clawwater, of Tyler, Texas. 2. Isaiah C., of whom further.

Isaiah C. Morgan was educated in the public schools of Nanticoke, graduating from high school with the class of 1911. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1915. He spent his internship at the West Side Hospital, and then remained for two years as a member of the staff of that institution. Returning to Nanticoke, he engaged in general medical practice, specializing in obstetrics, and his records show that he has attended upwards of 2,500 maternity cases. He has established a reputation as a skillful and expert surgeon and he acts as surgeon-in-call for the General Cigar Company, the Liberty Silk Throwing Company, the Nanticoke Silk Throwing Company, and the Wilkes-Barre Traction Company, all of which are large and important industries of Nanticoke. His ability being recognized at home and abroad, he is engaged as chief examiner in the Nanticoke District for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Dr. Morgan is a leading member of the County and State Medical associations and of the American Medical Association. In fraternal circles, he is a popular member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, of Scranton, and the American Legion. He finds great recreation in athletics and outdoor sports and is an enthusiastic member of the Fox Hill Country Club, of Pittston. His religious adherence is given to the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the World War, Dr. Morgan was of great assistance to his country, enlisting in the service, January, 1918, receiving the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio, in charge of the Post Hospital. Here his tireless energy and brilliant ability won the admiration of both soldiers and officers, and he was a popular figure in the camp until he was mustered out of service, in April, 1919.

Dr. Isaiah C. Morgan married, July 15, 1917, Florine Melba Williams, of Wilkes-Barre.

HENRY ROBERT KITTLE—Born and raised in the mining region of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kittle is an outstanding example of what hard work, close application and unwavering ambition can accomplish. Having first begun to work in the mines at the tender age of eight years, he gradually advanced himself to positions of steadily increasing importance, until in 1926 he was promoted to his present position of superintendent of the Bliss Colliery at Nanticoke. In this position of great importance and responsibility he has shown so much ability and efficiency that today he is considered one of the leading mining executives in Luzerne County.

Henry Robert Kittle was born on Franklin Street, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1876, a son of Franklin Alonzo and Louisa (Stuart) Kittle. What little formal education he received, he gained in the public schools of Plymouth, which he attended only for two years until he was eight years old. Then he entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company as a breaker boy. Six years later, when he was fourteen years old, he went to work as a door boy in the mines of the Haddock & Shunk Coal Company. Later, having in the meantime acquired practical knowledge of almost every type of mining work, he became a full-fledged miner. With this work he continued until he was twenty-five years of age, when, becoming discouraged with his progress, he enrolled as a student with the International Correspondence School, taking a course in mining engineering. Without giving up his daily work, he applied himself to his studies to such good purpose that before long he graduated and soon afterwards passed the State examination for assistant mine foreman and for mine foreman. That he took up the theoretical study of mining, is typical of his firm belief in the advantages of study, a belief the more to his credit considering the fact that practically all educational advantages had been denied to him in his early youth. In 1908 he was appointed fire boss, from which position he gradually rose by his own efforts to the position of superintendent at Avondale, to which he was appointed April 15, 1925, and to his present position, October 16, 1926. As superintendent of the Bliss Colliery he has the supervision over one thousand and twenty-five men, whose work he directs with great ability and whose respect and confidence he has gained to an unusual degree. Though naturally the

exact duties of his position require the major share of his time and attention, he has always taken an active part in the fraternal and religious life of the community. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Irem Temple, of Wilkes-Barre, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Patriotic Sons of America; and Junior Order United American Mechanics. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Kittle was married, April 1, 1904, to Elizabeth Jane Thomas, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Louisa, Hugh David and Henry Alonzo. Mrs. Kittle, like her husband, is prominently active in religious and fraternal affairs and is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as of several other women's organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Kittle make their home on Middle Road, Nanticoke.

JUDGE JOHN V. KOSEK—Although his death occurred in his forty-seventh year, the late Judge John V. Kossek already had to his credit so many achievements, covering a period of somewhat less than a quarter of a century, that it seems reasonable to assume he would have gone on to even greater heights had more time been allotted him. While still a schoolboy, and again, a few years later, at college, he showed his capacity for leadership, not only by distinguished conduct in the classroom and on the athletic field, but also by winning election to several offices by the vote of his fellow-students. This characteristic remained with him throughout his career, and won for him success and honors, while at the same time it enabled him to render valuable services to his native city, Wilkes-Barre. As a lawyer he proved himself able and conscientious, and when the confidence of his fellow-citizens elevated him to the bench, he served with fairness, courage and utter impartiality. Before the period of his judgeship he had served his city as councilman and for two terms as its mayor. Wilkes-Barre may consider itself fortunate that it had a man of his calibre in the mayor's chair in the war period, which coincided with his second administration. In all of these public positions, as well as in his private life, Judge Kossek constantly displayed so many fine qualities of mind and heart that it is easily understood why he should have been one of the city's most popular native sons and why he should have enjoyed honors which usually come to most men much later in their lives.

Judge Kossek was a son of John Kossek, a native of Bohemia who came to the United States as a young man, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where for many years he was engaged as a successful merchant. He was a highly educated man, and prior to his coming to America had been a lawyer in his native land. One of the promoters of the movement for the building of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston bridge across the Susquehanna River, known as the North Street Bridge, he was also prominent in the development of the city's industrial life and was one of the promoters, stockholders, and directors of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Railway Company; also a director and stockholder in the Sheldon Axle Works. These activities, combined with his naturally brilliant qualities of mind and personality, made him one of the representative citizens of Wilkes-Barre in his day, and placed him high in the regard of his fellow-townsmen. He married Elizabeth Warnicke, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Henry Warnicke, for many years one of the leading physicians of Wilkes-Barre, and of Mary (Dohm) Warnicke. They became the parents of five children, two daughters and three sons: 1. Mary, deceased. 2. Josephine, also deceased. 3. Dr. Frank J. Kossek, who is a physician in Wilkes-Barre. 4. John V., now also deceased, of whom this is a record. 5. Carl W., deceased.

John V. Kossek, son of John and Elizabeth (Warnicke) Kossek, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1882, at the family homestead, No. 256 North River Street, only a short distance from the courthouse, where later he was destined to win many triumphs as a member of the Luzerne County Bar and Bench. He received his early education in the St. Nicholas Parochial School, of his native city, and later was graduated from Wilkes-Barre High School with the class of 1900. He then took up the study of law at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903. Both at high school and law school he distinguished himself as scholar and athlete, and in both institutions had the honor to be a member of his school's football team, having been captain of his high school

team and having played guard on the 'varsity eleven. After the completion of his legal studies he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and, having been admitted in July, 1903, to the Luzerne County Bar, commenced the practice of his profession in the law offices of E. V. Jackson, William S. McCartney and George H. Butler in the Bennett Building. Later he established himself in practice under his own name. Ability, close application and a habit of preparing his cases most thoroughly were qualities that quickly won for him a high reputation and built up a large and important clientele. In this practice he continued until his elevation to the bench on January 1, 1928, which followed his election in November, 1927, as one of the Luzerne County judges. His election was the more an expression of the great confidence and liking that he enjoyed, in that it was gained by a substantial majority after both the Democratic and Republican nominations had been accorded him. Nor was this by any means the first public office that had been entrusted to him. As soon as he reached his majority, he began to take an active part in politics and public affairs, and, when he was only twenty-one years old, he served as a member of the old select council. He belonged to that body during the administrations of Mayors Fred C. Kirkendall and Lewis P. Kniffen, and under the Kniffen régime was chairman of the police committee and in direct charge of the police department.

It was in November, 1911, that Judge Kosek was elected mayor, defeating Edwin B. Morgan. In 1913, when the Clark Third Class City Act became effective, the composition of the city council was changed, but he was continued as mayor. In 1915 he was reelected for a second term, and during this term was called upon to solve many difficult problems. No record of Judge Kosek's life would be complete without a thorough account of his years as mayor. Immediately after his election to this high office, Mayor Kosek dignified the office by declining to act as a committing magistrate, believing that such duties ordinarily took up too much official time and that they were not in keeping with the dignity of the mayoralty. He was the first mayor not to conduct police court during his whole administration, having requested that the different aldermen of the city take turns and preside at police court. Then, believing that the building laws up to 1911 were antiquated for use in the city, he asked council at a meeting to appoint a committee to revise the laws and make them thoroughly modern. This committee was composed of a building inspector, three prominent architects and five contractors of the city. Mayor Kosek was the first man to appoint a board composed of the building inspector, one master plumber and one journeyman plumber to examine all men who became plumbers. He also enforced the law compelling plumbers to be licensed. He was the first man to appoint a board of censors to view motion picture films before they were shown in the city. This board was composed of clergymen, civic and local workers and newspaper representatives. He also asked for a law preventing the sale of deadly weapons.

On March 25, 1912, county-wide interest was focussed upon Mayor Kosek, who at that time sought to prevent a coal strike. He decided to call the executive heads of the cities and boroughs together in conference to endeavor to bring the miners and operators together. The letter which he wrote to city executives in his attempt to prevent strife follows:

Dear Sir:

Knowing the terrible suffering and privations which follow a strike in the anthracite regions, I thought it would be a good plan to have the chief executives of the cities and boroughs of this district of the anthracite coal fields meet and discuss some plan of action which might be used to effect a settlement between the coal operators and the miners and avoid both a strike and a suspension.

I, therefore, take this means of communicating with you, and request that you appear in the office of the mayor of Wilkes-Barre on Thursday, March 28, at two o'clock p. m. in order to formulate some plans whereby a strike and suspension of April 1, 1912, may be avoided, and the differences between the miners and the coal operators settled amicably.

At this meeting the mayors decided to appeal to President Taft to lend them his assistance. The meeting was the magnet which drew miners and operators together and Mayor Kosek was the big man of the hour and unquestionably the one who brought the two sides together for another large conference. His convention of the mayors and burgesses, held in Wilkes-Barre, was the force that had the desired effect and opened the way to peace.

Among his other achievements, Mayor Kosek was the

first occupant of his office to insist upon open council meetings; for he saw no reason for keeping taxpayers in the dark. He wanted to rid the city forever of "star chamber" sessions of committees, which had been the cause of so much extravagance in municipal life in Wilkes-Barre. Also, in January, 1913, he initiated a municipal employment bureau at which men and boys out of work might fill in application cards with the assurance that every effort would be made to find employment for them. It was on December 1, 1913 that the Wilkes-Barre government changed to the commission form. Mayor Kosek then urged increased salaries for all city employees. He was the first mayor to call a meeting discussing the feasibility of establishing the Central Board of Charities. On May 12, 1914, he issued a proclamation declaring for a moral crusade, and so cleaned the city forever of side-rooms and the red light district. He did his best to prevent immoral places from springing up in decent neighborhoods, and by consistent and courageous raiding was as successful as possible in this direction. When he aspired to a second term, he said, "I should rather be defeated for having put the red lights out, and preventing the denizens of such resorts making the streets their chief promenade, than be elected mayor and permit such conditions to exist. I put morality above immorality, and if I can't be mayor because I have cleaned out the dens of iniquity and offered virtue protection in the law, then I do not want the office." In November, 1915, Mayor Kosek was re-elected, and in that election received fifty-one per cent. of the total vote cast, thereby having been nominated and elected at the same time. In this new administration he led in the movement for regulation of traffic, establishing one-way traffic about the Square; and, although as mayor he never claimed credit for the idea, he did put it into force, and his interest in the matter was the means of forming a traffic squad and bringing order out of chaos. It was during his term as mayor that the trolley strike was on. After long weary weeks of strife, the situation reached a stage at which it was necessary for the city administration to show real courage. Mayor Kosek met the issue, took a determined stand, and enforced his orders. When, during American participation in the late World War, the Selective Service Act was passed, Mayor Kosek was appointed by President Wilson as chairman of Draft Board No. 1 of Luzerne County, on which he served along with F. G. Darte, attorney, and the late Dr. J. I. Roe. As mayor under the present councilmanic system of city government Judge Kosek proved himself a very able public official. Though always willing and eager to collaborate with others, and at all times a loyal supporter of the Republican party, he was a firm advocate of clean and effective municipal government, and, once convinced that a given matter deserved his support, he would fight for it vigorously and, if necessary, forcibly.

When his second term as mayor expired, on January 1, 1920, he returned to his law practice, in which he continued until January 1, 1928, becoming especially well known for his success in criminal cases. He was elected to the bench of Luzerne County in November, 1927, and on the second day of the following January was sworn in as Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the county. With him went into office for a ten-year term Judge Clarence D. Coughlin and Judge John S. Fine. Judge Kosek quickly fitted into the judicial atmosphere, and one of his first duties was the imposition of a sentence on a young man he had known for years and with whose family he was intimately acquainted. He read a lecture to certain business interests at the time, imposed the sentence, and went on with his work. Soon a highly important matter came before his tribunal—the coal case arising out of the injunction proceedings brought by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company to restrain a tax collector from selling company property for the non-payment of taxes. Judge Kosek rendered an important decision which attracted State-wide attention. The act of 1905 was held constitutional, it being declared that the tax collector had a right to seize coal company property for taxes as well as any individual's property. In the eleven months in which Judge Kosek was on the bench he presided over many important cases. He was fair, impartial, painstaking, ever striving to mete out justice with fairness to all and favoritism to none. He had the very highest regard for his office, for the integrity of the bench, and on one occasion he said from the bench that the Luzerne County judges were proud of their history and their names. He stated then that it was his life resolve to so acquit himself as a jurist, that when his course was run the name of Judge Kosek

would be as outstanding as any in the list for fulfilling the full obligation of his oath and upholding the honor of the bench and that people everywhere would have the highest regard for law and its agents.

In addition to his many labors, both public and private, Judge Kosek took an active part in social and fraternal affairs. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he belonged to Lodge No. 109; the Knights of Columbus, in which he was affiliated with Council No. 302; and the Order of Alhambra, in which he was identified with Alhambra Caravan No. 4. He also was a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association and the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, the Tatra Club, the Monarch Club, the Polish Alliance and the Fox Hill Country Club. He was also a director of the Liberty State Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church, his parish having been the St. Nicholas German Catholic Church of Wilkes-Barre, in whose work he took an active part.

Judge Kosek married, June 20, 1909, Marguerite Scheid, daughter of Joseph J. and Anna Marie Scheid, of Wilkes-Barre. He and Mrs. Kosek were the parents of five children: John V., Jr.; Lawrence Sheridan, who died November 18, 1926; Reynold; Malcolm; and Marguerite Mary.

The death of Judge Kosek, which occurred suddenly at his home, No. 28 Academy Street, Wilkes-Barre, as a result of heart failure, on December 3, 1928, was a cause of widespread sorrow throughout Wilkes-Barre. Although his health had been a cause of considerable worry for some time, ever since he had been taken seriously ill during the summer of 1928 while living at his summer home at Harvey's Lake, he seemed to have somewhat improved, and his sudden passing was a shock to family, friends and community. Funeral services, attended by representatives of different organizations of which he was a member, as well as by public officials, were held at his home, and were followed by the celebration of a solemn high mass of requiem at St. Nicholas Church. An Address was delivered by the Right Rev. J. J. O'Reilly, of the Scranton Diocese. Judge Kosek was laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery, Hanover.

In speaking of Judge Kosek's life and achievements, one of the local newspapers said in part:

The death of Judge Kosek brought to an end an active and successful public career. . . . As a judge he was regarded as fair and impartial and as a man who would see that justice triumphed. In politics he made his mark quickly and decisively. . . . As a lawyer he served his clients in a manner that brought forth from his friends, associates and acquaintances nothing but words of the highest praise. . . . His devotion to duty was commented upon by all who knew him and went so far that he refused to take a vacation, even though his health indicated the need of one, a fact which undoubtedly contributed to his untimely death. . . . His passing was a serious loss to his native city, which he had served so well and unselfishly at all times.

GILBERT S. MCCLINTOCK—Among the leading and prominent attorneys of the city of Wilkes-Barre, is Gilbert Stuart McClintock who is a member of a family which has been distinguished in this country for several generations. The earliest American ancestor of Mr. McClintock was Samuel, son of James McClintock, who came to America in 1795 and settled in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. The family history, traced back to James McClintock and his wife, Jean Payne, of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, tells of the ancestors of this James who lived originally in Argyleshire, Scotland, whence three sons of Gilbert McClintock settled near Londonderry, Ireland, and from one of them James and his son Samuel descended. After Samuel McClintock came to this country, he was followed by his father, James, who settled in Lycoming County. Samuel McClintock died at the age of thirty-six years, in 1812.

Samuel McClintock married, July 15, 1806, Hannah Todd, daughter of Colonel Andrew Todd, born in 1752, died in Providence, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1833, and his wife Hannah (Boyer) Todd, born in 1750, died at Providence, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1836. She was the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Edwards) Boyer. Stephen Boyer was a farmer near Providence Church. His wife died December 17, 1794. Colonel Andrew Todd was born in 1749, died in 1833, and was an extensive land owner in Trappe, Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was a man of superior mechanical skill. He was a member of old Providence Presbyterian Church, a soldier in the Revolutionary army, a justice of the peace, from May 22, 1800

to 1833. Robert Todd, father of Andrew Todd, was born in Ireland, in 1697, died in Providence Township, 1790, married in the County of Down, Ireland, Isabella Bodley, born in 1700. They had nine children of whom Andrew was the youngest. Robert Todd and his wife, Isabella, and their six children and Andrew Todd, his single half-brother, came from the County of Down, Ireland, to New York, thence to Trappe, Pennsylvania, in 1737. Three of these children were born in Pennsylvania and when Andrew was born, his mother was fifty-two years old. Robert Todd was the son of John Todd, whose father also was named John Todd. Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock had Andrew Todd McClintock.

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., son of Samuel and Hannah (Todd) McClintock, was born February 2, 1810, died at Wilkes-Barre, January 14, 1891. He married, May 11, 1841, Augusta Cist, born in 1816, died September 24, 1895, aged seventy-nine, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hollenback) Cist. Andrew Todd McClintock was only two years old when his mother died. His early education was acquired in the common schools and also in Kenyon College, Ohio, where among his fellow-students were the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, who was Secretary of War under President Lincoln; Judge Frank Hurd, who within the last quarter of a century became a conspicuous figure in Ohio politics, on the Democratic side, and Rufus King, who was dean of the Law School of Cincinnati.

After three years of study in college, Mr. McClintock returned to Northumberland, and soon afterward began the study of law in the office of James Hepburn, but at the end of about a year removed to Wilkes-Barre, and finished his preliminary studies with the elder Judge Woodward, whose law partner he became immediately upon his admission to practice, August 8, 1836. The firm style was Woodward and McClintock, and the partnership was maintained until 1839, when Mr. McClintock was appointed district attorney for Luzerne County. He discharged the duties of the office with entire satisfaction, but at the end of one year he resigned, and returned to his regular practice. This was the only political office Mr. McClintock ever held. Other and higher honors of a political character were offered him and were easily within his reach, but he declined them all courteously and firmly, for there was that in the character of the man that made the allurements of politics distasteful to him; he even declined the candidacy for the judgeship of Luzerne Common Pleas, and that notwithstanding the united efforts of his warmest friends of the bar and others who knew his quality and especial fitness for the position. He did, however, accept Governor Hartranft's appointment to a membership of the commission charged with the revision of the constitution of 1873, and in the deliberations of that body of eminent jurists and legislators he found himself associated with Chief Justice Agnew, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney General Samuel E. Dimmick, United States Senator Wallace, Senator Playford, Henry W. Williams, and the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and in the proceedings and councils of the commission the opinions of Andrew T. McClintock were as great as those of his colleagues.

Mr. McClintock was a corporation lawyer, which mere statement implies that he was thoroughly versed in the laws relating to corporations, and that his clientage was largely drawn from the associations generally known as corporations. Still he enjoyed an extensive general practice, for his understanding of the law was by no means limited in any respect. He chose that branch of the practice which was most congenial to his tastes, and which fortunately happened to be the most profitable; hence the natural corollary, a substantial fortune was the result of his earnest endeavors.

From the beginning of his professional career to the time of his death he always manifested an earnest interest in the welfare of the city, its people and its institutions, and identified himself with many important measures and enterprises, which would advance prosperity. He was a director of the Wyoming National Bank, of the City Hospital and of the Home for Friendless Children, president of the Hollenback Cemetery Association and of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association; and elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and was several times a delegate from the Luzerne Presbytery to the general assembly of that church; a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was vice-president in 1860, 1864, 1865, 1869 to 1875, and president in 1876, 1889 to 1891. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Princeton College

in 1870. "His life work and the commanding position he attained at the bar and in the community where he lived, signify more plainly than words the measure of his ability and the nobleness of his character. In stature he was tall, of massive frame and endowed with great strength and endurance, dignified in bearing, yet gentle, genial and sincere in temperament; the grace of his presence and the charm of his manner impressed every one who came within the range of their influence." Mr. and Mrs. McClintock had four children: 1. Helen Grinnan, born in Wilkes-Barre, January 19, 1846, died January 14, 1894. 2. Alice Mary, born January 31, 1848, died October 12, 1900; married, October 9, 1872, John Vaughan Darling, born July 24, 1844. 3. Andrew Hamilton, of whom further. 4. Jean Hamilton, born February 22, 1855, died April 15, 1891.

Andrew Hamilton McClintock, only son of Andrew Todd and Augusta (Cist) McClintock, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1852; graduated from Princeton College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1873. He read law with his father, Andrew Todd McClintock, and also with Edward P. and J. Vaughan Darling, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to practice in Luzerne County, January 20, 1876. He began his professional career in Wilkes-Barre in association with his father. As the latter gradually withdrew from the arduous work of the office the son succeeded him and when Andrew Todd McClintock died, Andrew Hamilton McClintock succeeded him and continued the business alone, retaining the old clientage, representing and protecting the interests which in former years had been entrusted to his distinguished father in the capacity of attorney and counsellor at law. Like his father, Mr. McClintock is a Democrat, but without ambition for political preferment. He is vice-president of the Wyoming National Bank, a director of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, director of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Scranton, a trustee of the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barre, member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of which he was librarian from 1883 to 1885, and treasurer from 1886 to 1895.

Mr. McClintock married, December 1, 1880, Eleanor Welles, daughter of Charles F., Jr., and Elizabeth (La Porte) Welles. Mrs. McClintock is a descendant on her paternal side from Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, first treasurer of the colony, and on the maternal side from Bartholomew La Porte, who was a member of the French refugee colony at Asylum, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Andrew Todd, born January 21, 1885. Gilbert Stuart, of whom further. Andrew H. McClintock died October 7, 1919.

Gilbert Stuart McClintock was born December 27, 1886. He completed his education with graduation from Princeton University in 1908 and from there he went to the University of Pennsylvania where he attended the Law School and after completing his work in that subject was admitted to the practice of law in March, 1912. Coming as he does from a family of eminent and brilliant lawyers, Mr. McClintock naturally falls into the high ideals set by his forebears and with his own initiative and talent is carrying on the expression of those ideals in his profession. Not only in the practice of law, but in taking part in the institutions of the community where he exemplifies the qualities of citizenship as set by precedent of his grandfather and his father, he is identified with commercial, financial, cultural and philanthropic organizations in the capacity of director, trustee or official, thus giving his time and talents to the maintaining of those institutions which are of such value to every city.

He is a director of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre; vice-president of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; Fellow of the American Museum of Natural History; director of the Osterhout Free Library; president of the Wyoming Valley Society of Arts and Sciences; director of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; president (in 1927) of the Community Welfare Association; member of the Council of Wyoming Valley of the Boy Scouts of America; trustee for the Home for Friendless Children; trustee and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and he is also a member of the Westmoreland Club; the Wilkes-Barre Club; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the University Club of New York; and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. McClintock is a member of the American Bar

Association; the Pennsylvania State Bar Association and the Bar Association of New York. In his political affiliations, he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

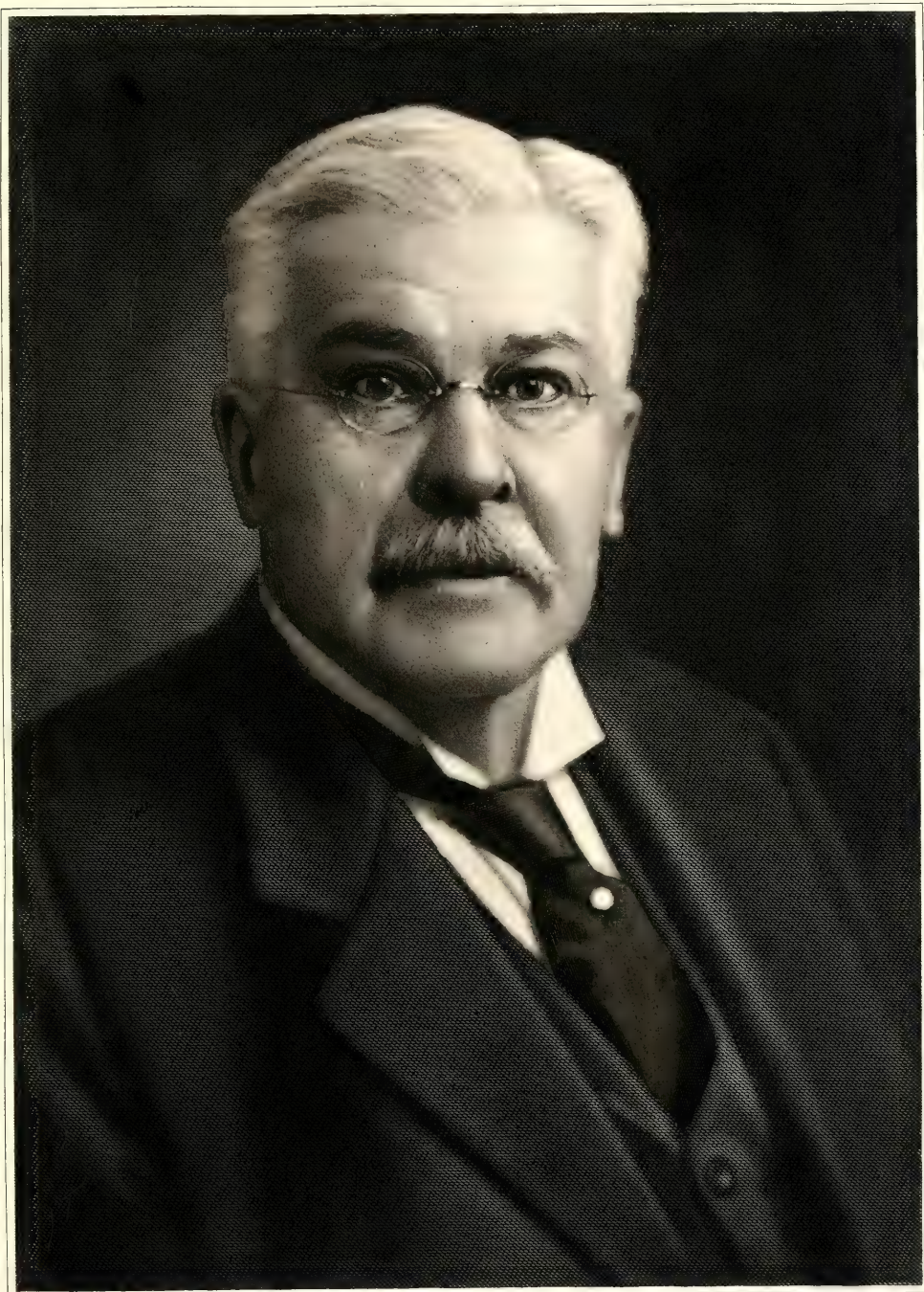
WILLIAM H. JONES—"The children of today are the men and women of tomorrow," is an old expression which is fully realized among the members of the teaching profession and in educational circles in general, for upon the proper training and development of the youth depends the future progress and prosperity of this great land. One of the foremost educators in Pennsylvania, William H. Jones is principal of the Kosciusko Junior High School in Nanticoke, having held this responsible position since 1924, while in addition he takes a prominent part in all public and political affairs of this community, being tax collector since 1926 for county and poor taxes, and also collector of State taxes for the term 1926-27. Mr. Jones is deeply concerned with every movement which tends to improve or aid the progress of his town and State, while his interest in the proper instruction of the young takes a concrete form in his zealous and untiring activity to give to the school children under his care the very finest intellectual advantages which will fit them for their places in the future affairs of State and Nation.

Mr. Jones was born in Nanticoke, July 29, 1886, son of Henry R. and Margaret (Evans) Jones, both of whom are deceased. Henry R. Jones was a native of Wales and came to the United States when a young man, settling in Nanticoke, where he became associated with the Susquehanna Coal Company and continued with this concern until his tragic death, which occurred in a mine explosion, November 8, 1891. During his residence in this town, he took an active and constructive interest in everything pertaining to civic welfare and served as secretary of the borough council, having held this position at the time of his death. He was also a borough councilman and worked with great zeal to give his fellow-citizens all that was best in town management. He was actively connected with the Nebo Baptist Church. Henry R. Jones and Margaret (Evans) Jones were the parents of two sons: David, assistant cashier of the Nanticoke National Bank, and William H., of whom further. Margaret (Evans) Jones, who is now deceased, married (second) Samuel Powell, and they became the parents of two daughters: Leah and Esther.

William H. Jones was educated in the public schools of Nanticoke, graduating from Nanticoke High School with the class of 1904, after which he attended the East Stroudsburg Normal School, graduating from that institution with the class of 1905. He began his educational career in the fall of 1905, as principal of the Honey Pot School, where he remained for two years, after which he was elected principal of the Hanover School, occupying that office for two more years. Mr. Jones then came to the Washington School, Nanticoke, and served two years, after which he was engaged at the Lincoln School for four years, upon the conclusion of which he accepted the position of principal of the grade schools and filled this office with great success for ten years, until 1924, when he was chosen to fill his present responsible position. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party in which he takes an active part, being district chairman of the Fourth Legislative District of Pennsylvania, having been prominent in politics ever since attaining his majority and devoting his attention particularly to local and county political affairs. His popularity in local activities is attested by the fact that he is a trustee of the Stickney Hose Company, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. His professional connections are with the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association and the National Education Association. His religious adherence is given to the Nebo Baptist Church.

William H. Jones married Laura Kunkle, of Nanticoke, daughter of John and Minnie Kunkle, and to this union have been born two sons: William and Marvin. Mrs. Jones is prominent in all town activities and is a leader in the affairs of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family residence is located at No. 225 East Church Street, Nanticoke.

VINCENT BAYARD SHEEDER—In the business and commercial development of Wilkes-Barre and its vicinity, Vincent Bayard Sheeder, of Wanamie, has taken a prominent part, being proprietor of Sheeder's General Store in Wanamie, and also active as a director or member of several important banking institutions and industrial concerns throughout northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Sheeder is well known throughout this locality as a busi-



Edw. E. Camp, N. Y.

Andrew H. W. Bennett.



John C. Maddock

ness man of the highest principles, having risen to his present successful position in the world of commerce by his strict adherence to the rules of quality and service which he early in life formulated for himself, and has never deviated from them in the slightest degree. In the life of his community he is always to be depended upon for his aid and support in every campaign or movement for the betterment of conditions or the improvement of the civic welfare of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Sheeder was born in Hamburg, Berks County, November 26, 1857, son of Benjamin Franklin and Catharine (Wagner) Sheeder. Benjamin Franklin Sheeder was a native of Chester County and his wife was born in Hamburg, Berks County. He was occupied for many years in the mercantile business.

Vincent Bayard Sheeder was educated in the public schools of Minersville, and after the completion of his formal education, entered upon his business career, having imbibed the finest ideals and principles from assisting in his father's organization, and with a thorough knowledge of commercial conditions he opened an independent business in Minersville in 1879 for the sale of flour, feed and groceries, gradually expanding his enterprise until it reached the proportions of a first-class general store, selling most of the articles and products to be found in a department store today. In 1886, Mr. Sheeder disposed of his trade and became a traveling salesman for Godfrey Keebler & Company, of Philadelphia, and traveled extensively selling bakery products for two years. Accepting a position in Mahanoy City in 1888, he assumed charge of a large mercantile establishment for W. W. Scott until 1889, when he came to Alden and took over the management of a store which occupied his time until he purchased his present business at Wanamie, consolidating this with the Alden store. It was in 1900 that Mr. Sheeder came to Wanamie as owner and manager of his present successful organization, which had been founded many years before as an adjunct to the coal industry by the Parish Coal Company, changing hands at various times until it came into Mr. Sheeder's possession. He still continues to conduct the affairs of the business along the lines of the old-fashioned general store, where customers can depend upon him to carry in stock almost any necessary or useful article or commodity. His policy has always been to satisfy customers by products of superior quality at reasonable prices, while at the same time giving courteous and prompt attention to his entire patronage. In the financial life of the vicinity, he is a prominent factor being a director in the Nanticoke National Bank of Nanticoke, the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company and the Industrial Loan Company, both of Wilkes-Barre, the Susquehanna Lumber Company, of Nanticoke, and the Nanticoke Construction Company. In fraternal circles, he is a popular and well-liked member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons and a Past Master; Nanticoke Chapter, No. 287, Royal Arch Masons; Keystone Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. In social activities, he is a member of the Franklin Club and the Craftsmen's Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Wanamie, in which he also acts as trustee.

Vincent Bayard Sheeder married in 1886, Lena Gertrude Bauer, of Minersville, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born three children: 1. Mary Irene, married Lou S. Wilson, and they have one son, Robert Sheeder. 2. George V., of Wilkes-Barre, a teacher of the violin in the musical department of Wyoming Seminary, married Ruth Johnson. 3. Vincent Bayard, Jr., associated with his father in the latter's business.

JOHN C. HADDOCK, whose courageous personality and business instincts make him long to be remembered in the industry to which he devoted his life, passed away on December 20, 1914. He was born slightly over sixty-four years earlier on November 26, 1850, in the town of Moy, County Armagh, in Northern Ireland. His father had studied the profession of landscape architecture and gardening for many years in Dublin and after his marriage felt that the future of his calling lay in Canada, where there was great talk of public buildings, parks and the like. He and his wife, together with their already considerable family, crossed the Atlantic in an old sailing ship when the youngest John was but nine months old and arrived in Ontario to find that the optimism with regard to it was vastly exaggerated insofar as a livelihood for the elder Haddock was concerned. After several changes of residence, they settled in Newport,

Rhode Island, where John C. Haddock entered the retail coal business long before he became of age.

The firm of Meeker and Dean were then prominent wholesale coal merchants in New York City and favorably impressing the senior partner, Mr. Haddock eventually became sales manager for them. This pleasant association continued for several years when the possibility of purchasing the old Dodson mine by means of financial aid supplied through a banking institution in New York appealed to the young man. At the age of thirty he embarked on a career of independent anthracite operation which continued until his death. Four years prior to his resignation from Meeker and Dean, he met and married Jennie Sharpe DeWolfe, whose parents were at that time living in Brooklyn. They had three children: Courtney, who died as a comparatively young boy; Mabel and John. The two latter, as well as his widow, are now alive and residents of this section of Pennsylvania.

A man of great imagination and business foresight, his belief in the future of the Anthracite industry was so tremendous that he invested up to the limit of his means in proving the efficiency of many functions which today are taken as a matter of course. His development with regard to culm flushing, his attitude towards the rate making situation of the then railroad coal companies, his feeling on behalf of collective bargaining and many other less important but equally fundamental economic features of present day life are all remembered by his business associates and acquaintances. Long before there was any real need for the product obtained, he was identified with a plant for the recovery of coal from the Susquehanna River and made several attempts to make a satisfactory Anthracite coal briquette. During a life which by reason of his temperament in a business way was necessarily marked by brief reversals of prosperity and aggressive and fearless controversy, he never lost the wholesale broad-mindedness which characterized his private relationships and the sincere affection and generosity which he maintained towards his family and friends. Upon his death, a widespread regret in a formal and informal manner was expressed by the organizations and clubs of which he was a member, and the business which he founded is still continued along the lines that originally characterized it.

GRANVILLE T. MATLACK, M. D.—Although Dr. Matlack conducted a general medicine and surgical practice in Wilkes-Barre, he devoted, throughout his life, special study to the activities and ailments of the thyroid gland, and became noted for the success with which he handled goitre cases. He was asked numerous times to accept professorships in different medical schools; but, electing to stay in Wilkes-Barre, he performed more than one thousand successful goitre operations, received a number of commendations for his skill, including those of the famous Mayo brothers, and won world-wide recognition for his contribution to medical science and to popular health. In the course of his extremely useful career, he gave freely of his time and efforts to study of the problems of his profession; and, for the results that he achieved, attracted the admiration and the praises of many men. His death, needless to say, was a severe loss to the profession for whose advancement he had labored so long and so faithfully and to which he had dedicated his life.

Born on February 5, 1862, in Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Dr. Matlack was a son of Thomas and Thamon Kerlin (Dowlin) Matlack, both now deceased. The father was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McFarlan) Matlack and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Chester County. Thomas Matlack, Sr., the grandfather, was the father of seven children, six of whom were sons and one a daughter. Four of the sons were doctors of medicine. These seven children were: 1. Thomas, the father of Granville T., a farmer all his life. 2. George, also a farmer. 3. William H., M. D. 4. Richard, M. D. 5. James, M. D. 6. Frank, M. D. 7. Jane Ann, who became the wife of Jacob McFarlan. Of these, Thomas Matlack, the father of Dr. Granville T., had nine children, seven sons and two daughters: 1. James, died in childhood. 2. John D., now deceased. 3. Ida F., who died unwed. 4. Harry, now deceased. 5. Granville T., of whom this is a record. 6. George, died in childhood. 7. William L., now the superintendent of a large agricultural estate near Philadelphia. 8. Walter, of Oakland, California. 9. Jennie, now the wife of J. Emmert Olmsted, of Petaluma, California.

Granville T. Matlack, the fourth son and fifth child

of Thomas Matlack, Jr., obtained his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born. When he was twelve years of age, he entered the Chester Valley Academy, at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated when he was sixteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to the printers' trade on the Downingtown "Archive," a weekly news publication of that community. He remained with this paper for about three years, at the end of which time he resigned to enroll as a student at the Jefferson Medical College in the City of Philadelphia. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College with the class of 1884, when he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then spent one year as interne at the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and in 1886 removed to Miners Mills, in Luzerne County, where he began the practice of his profession as a physician and surgeon. This proved to be successful, and Dr. Matlack remained in Miners Mills until 1891, when he returned to the larger field of Wilkes-Barre. There his abilities at once made themselves manifest, and in the following year he was elected a member of the medical staff of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, in which he had served his internship. From that time onward he rapidly grew in his profession, devoting more and more study and performing more important work in that branch of medical science dealing with the thyroid gland, until at length he attained to a position of actual leadership in his special field.

He served steadily, in addition to his own unusually active practice, as a member of the staff of the City Hospital, having rounded out more than thirty-five years in this capacity. Holding an outstanding place in the ranks of his fellow professional men, he was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, as well as a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Luzerne County Medical Society. In his political views, he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and as such stood firmly behind any movement designed to advance the welfare of Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Matlack's work and the part that he took in the life of Wilkes-Barre and this part of Pennsylvania were at all times outstanding in this community; a fact that was perhaps to be expected, in consideration of the prominence of the Matlack family in America for generations. One of the oldest Quaker families in the United States, it was founded in this country by William Matlack, who came to America from his home in England, voyaging across the Atlantic in the good ship "Kent," arriving in Manhattan, New Amsterdam, now New York, in 1677. This William Matlack was at the time a lad of but sixteen or seventeen years of age, and it was in the Dutch settlement that he married Mary Hancock. Their son, Joseph Matlack, received a grant of land from William Penn during 1722, and this grant was situated on the east side of the present town of West Chester, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. This grant, the original document, is still in the possession of the Matlack family. It is from this stock that the present family is descended—one of the oldest and most substantial in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Dr. Granville T. Matlack, on April 5, 1888, married Clara R. Courtright, a daughter of Frank and Anna Courtright, of Clark Summit, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of four children: 1. Anne Louise, who became the wife of J. L. Miner, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and they had three children, Joshua L., Jr., Granville T., 2d, and Frank C. 2. Dorothy Tamson, who became the wife of John C. Haddock, of Wilkes-Barre, and they had one child, Clara Matlack Haddock. 3. Frank C., who died in childhood. 4. Clara C., who married Robert A. Steell, of Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Clara R. (Courtright) Matlack, the mother of these children, died December 4, 1925.

The death of Dr. Granville T. Matlack occurred July 26, 1928, and came as a profound shock to Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County, in which he had lived and worked for so many years, as well as to the medical authorities the world over, who were familiar with his work and his skill in the treatment of goitre. Even while physically incapacitated, he had served as president of his county's medical society and had lectured at the Jefferson Medical College, thus demonstrating his loyalty and devotion to his profession and his own splendid character. He was, indeed, a valuable citizen and the scion of a noble family.

BRUCE M. HICKS—Ten years of successful business as a pharmacist have made Bruce M. Hicks one of the well known men of his line in Hazleton, Pennsylv-

vania. His establishment is located at The Altomont Building in Hazleton, where he conducts a thoroughly reliable and up-to-date pharmacy, specializing in prescriptions. Mr. Hicks is a graduate of the pharmaceutical department of the Medico-Chi, in Philadelphia, and has been located here in Hazleton since his graduation in 1911. In 1918 he established his own pharmacy, and has since developed a large and important patronage. Bruce M. Hicks was born in Wapwallopen, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1889, son of M. E. and Sarah Meixell Hicks, both of whom are now deceased (1928). The father was, during the early years of his active business life engaged in mercantile pursuits, but later he entered the insurance business, which he continued to the time of his death.

Bruce M. Hicks, the son, attended the public schools and then continued his studies in Bloomsburgh Normal School, and later entered Medico-Chi Pharmacy, class of 1909. After graduation he came to Hazleton and entered the employ of Eble & Haines, pharmacists, as manager, and after four years of practical experience in that connection he associated himself with the Hazleton Drug Company, with whom he remained for three years. A total of seven years spent in practical management placed Mr. Hicks in a position where he felt that he might safely venture upon the hazardous seas of independent business enterprise, and his success during the years which have passed since the opening of his present establishment, in 1918, has fully justified his course. He has his pharmacy in the Altomont Hotel Building, and he has made his place a modern one in all its equipment and appointments, as well as in its various departments and in its service. He is a member of the Luzerne County, Pennsylvania State, and American Pharmaceutical associations, and of the American Druggists' Association, and among his fellow pharmacists he is generally known as a thoroughly equipped and well informed man of the pharmaceutical profession. Along with the successful management of his business Mr. Hicks takes an active interest in civic affairs. He is a member of the Hazleton Chamber of Commerce, and a generous supporter of all movements for the advancement of the general welfare of the city. Fraternally, he is identified with Lodge No. 200, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and holds membership in numerous local clubs and other organizations, including the Rotary Club, Valley Country Club, Hazleton Motor Club, and the City Club, also the Young Men's Christian Association; and his religious membership is with the Trinity Lutheran Church of Hazleton.

Bruce M. Hicks was married, February 3, 1914, to Jennie McNeal, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: Robert Bruce and Ruth Louise. Mrs. Hicks, like her husband, is active in numerous organizations, including the Young Women's Christian Association, the Civic Club, the Country Club, and others. The family residence is located at No. 702 North Church Street, in Hazleton.

Z. L. SMITH, M. D.—A member of an old Luzerne County family and himself a native and life-long resident of that section of Pennsylvania, Dr. Smith has been successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine at West Nanticoke for more than two decades. During this period he has not only built up a very large and lucrative practice, but has also been prominently active in the civic, fraternal and religious life of the community, in which he enjoys to an unusual extent the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The founder in Luzerne County of that branch of the Smith family, of which Dr. Smith is a member, was his great-grandfather, Charles Smith, who came to Luzerne County from Monroe County and who settled at Dallas, where he was engaged for many years as a blacksmith. Later he gave his attention to farming, in which undertaking he met with much success, becoming the owner of much land, including all of the land now occupied by Luzerne Borough. He was one of the founders of the People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Ziba Smith, the son of Charles Smith and the grandfather of Dr. Smith, was extensively engaged, like his father, in farming. He was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he enlisted three times.

Clarence E. Smith, the father of Dr. Smith and the son of Ziba Smith, was born in Luzerne County and was educated at Wyoming Seminary. Throughout his life he was engaged in teaching, all of his work being done in his native county. For many years he was a principal of graded schools and at the time of his death, August-



H. R. Mallows

19, 1920, he was principal of the Dana Street Public School at Wilkes-Barre. He married Charlotte Stackhouse.

Dr. Z. L. Smith, son of the late Clarence E. and Charlotte (Stackhouse) Smith, was born in Lehman Township, Luzerne County, March 29, 1881. Like his father he was educated at Wyoming Seminary, after which he took up the subject of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1906. For the next eighteen months he practiced his profession at Alderson, from where he came to West Nanticoke in November, 1907. Since then he has been one of the leading physicians and surgeons of that community, carrying on his general practice with great success from offices located at No. 60 East Poplar Street. He is a member of the medical staff of the West Side Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Though naturally his professional activities receive the major share of his time and attention, Dr. Smith has always played a leading part in the various activities of the community. He was one of the founders and is a director of the Peoples Savings & Trust Company of Nanticoke and he is also a member of the West Nanticoke School Board. A man of pleasing personality and of genial nature, he is a member of numerous fraternal organizations, including Arcana Lodge, No. 116, Free and Accepted Masons, of Baltimore, Maryland; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre; Nanticoke Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; John Knox Commandery, Knights of Malta; and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Smith married, October 19, 1901, Lavina Reese, of Parsons, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Smith is active in various women's organizations and in religious work.

HOMER R. MALLOW—Veteran of the World War and possessor of a distinguished record in salesmanship, sales management and organization, H. R. Mallow came to Wilkes-Barre in 1920, and is president and treasurer of the Mallow Hotel Corporation, president of the Wilkes-Barre Hotel Corporation, president of the Griner Hotel Corporation, and Mallow Rapid Transit and Consolidated Hotels Corporation. Through his operations here, in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and Columbia, South Carolina, he has become widely and favorably known as a business man, and in Wilkes-Barre maintains a foremost position among the commercial and fraternal figures of the community.

Homer R. Mallow was born on a farm near Athens, Calhoun County, Michigan, May 31, 1880, the son of Henry and Hannah (Foote) Mallow, and took his early courses of education in the Athens public schools and the high school at Union City, then matriculated in the University of Michigan, entered the law department and graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon afterwards he was admitted to practice before all courts in the State of Michigan; but, having engaged in such practice for a year he turned his attention to other fields, as he had taken the law course as the best business training the university had to offer. Mr. Mallow had been a seriously minded student in college and had contrived through various positions in business to send himself through his full course; it followed then that his interest in business affairs, born in those earlier occupations to secure an education, now came into full play, and in the realization that business would thence onward be of more interest to him than the law (though he continues a student of legal matters), he gave to it an all absorbing effort. In 1907 he took a position as special representative of the De Luxe Motor Car Company of Detroit, Michigan, and after five months of selling on the road had so distinguished himself that he was made director of the auto sales department of the De Luxe Company in Chicago, Illinois. Here also his talent was manifest, and shortly after he had assumed direction of the Chicago department he was made manager of the selling unit in New York City, at the same time retaining charge of the Chicago office, until 1909, when the De Luxe Motor Car Company was disposed of. Mr. Mallow continued with the new company for one year while automobiles remaining in stock were sold, and in 1910 became assistant to N. M. Kaufman, president of the Congress Hotel Company and corporations concerned in other lines. This occupation held him for a year, and

then he went to Columbia, South Carolina, to take charge of the Granite Brick Company, which he directed for nineteen months. Then he resumed his duties of hotel methods and management, within a short time engaging himself as steward at the Hotel Cadillac, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, New York City, continuing in that capacity six months, advancing to the office of assistant manager for three months, then filling the post of manager, and in that capacity he stayed with the hotel five years. In 1917 Mr. Mallow was commissioned first lieutenant in the Hospital Division of the United States Army. He served at Debarkation Hospital, No. 5, as mess officer, and after three months was made commanding officer of the Mess Department. Debarkation Hospital No. 5 was the largest in the country, with a capacity of 5,200 beds, and equipment for mess department, of which Mr. Mallow was assigned to lay out and install, at a cost of \$87,000. It was large enough to feed one hundred men per minute for six consecutive hours. After being mustered out of the service, Mr. Mallow, in 1920, organized the Mallow Hotel Corporation of New York, with offices in the Times Building, Forty-second Street and Broadway, New York City; and while organizing the corporation he took an option on the Cumberland Hotel, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, of which house he was manager during the period of option. Meanwhile his attention was attracted to Wilkes-Barre. He investigated. He was interested; and in March, 1920, became associated with the Sterling Hotel, establishing his address in the city that year, and retaining the direction of both the Sterling Hotel and the Hotel Cumberland, New York City. The year following he took a lease on the Hotel Ferguson, at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. In 1927 the corporation purchased the Plaza Hotel property adjoining the Sterling Hotel, together with other valuable holdings, for the purpose of constructing a new one million dollar addition.

Mr. Mallow is president of the Pennsylvania State Hotel Association, for the second term, and member of the American Hotel Association. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, holding membership in the Shrine and Commandery at Wilkes-Barre, and the Scranton Consistory. His clubs are the Lions, of which he is president for the second term and regional director; Reciprocity, of which he is president; Wyoming Valley Motor, first vice-president; Wyoming Valley Country, Fox Hill Country, Irem Temple Country, Fountain Spring Country, and Westchester-Biltmore Country. He is also international president of the High Sea Division of the Order of Orloles. Mr. Mallow is a Republican and a Protestant. He has never married.

LELAND C. RUMMAGE, M. D.—One of Luzerne County's distinguished sons, Dr. Leland C. Rummage is a prominent member of the medical profession, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat cases, with offices located in the Challenger Building, Nanticoke. A member of the staff of the Nanticoke State Hospital, Dr. Rummage renders invaluable service to this institution, where he is esteemed and admired by all, particularly, the fellow members of his profession. During the World War he saw active service, both in this country and in France, and for eighteen months was engaged in this noble and patriotic work.

Dr. Rummage was born in Sweet Valley, February 11, 1887, son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Rummage. He was educated in the local public schools and Bloomsburg Normal School, from which he graduated with the class of 1906. He next attended Wyoming Seminary, graduating in 1909, after which he matriculated at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1913. He served his internship at Scranton State Hospital and the Philadelphia General Hospital and was later chief resident physician at the Philadelphia Lying-In and Charity Hospital. Dr. Rummage then returned to this section of the State, and located at Sweet Valley. Here he practiced his profession for a year, winning the confidence and approbation of the entire vicinity by reason of his consummate skill and keen and analytical knowledge, together with his pleasant and affable manner to all his patients. He then moved to Ramsey, Michigan, where he gained splendid experience in the work of an industrial surgeon, remaining there for two years, until July 18, 1917, when he enlisted in the Medical Corps, United States Army, and was first stationed at the Base Hospital at Camp Dix, New Jersey. With his outfit, he went overseas on October 22, 1918, being connected with Base Hospital No. 3, Brest, France, with the rank of first lieutenant. He re-

mained in France until May 24, 1919, performing the duties of his rank and position with the greatest efficiency and care, acting not only as physician but as a friend to the many wounded soldiers who received his attention. Returning to the United States, he studied at the Post-Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree with the class of 1921, as a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat affections. For one year, he served as staff assistant at the Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and in 1921, opened his present office in Nanticoke, where he has continued to hold a high place in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. Dr. Rummage is a prominent member of the Luzerne County and Pennsylvania Medical associations, the American Medical Association and the American Legion. He is actively identified with a number of fraternal organizations, including Shickshinny Lodge, No. 354, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Knights of Pythias, of Nanticoke; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109. He is a member of the Craftsmen's Club and of the Slickney Hose Company.

Dr. Rummage married, December 5, 1927, Marjorie Kingsbury of Nanticoke.

JENKIN L. ROWE, TALMAGE B. ROWE—

What is now Jenkin L. Rowe Company, Inc., dealers in men's clothing, furnishings and footwear, Nanticoke, was founded by Jenkin L. Rowe on modest capital, September 11, 1914, at No. 150 South Market Street. At this address Mr. Rowe continued in business eleven months, then removed it to a more favorable location across the street, where he remained in the store's affairs until March, 1918. At that time the organization had outgrown its confines, so to speak, to such an extent that larger and still more advantageous quarters were a necessity for continued growth. Therefore, the company was removed once more, to No. 20 East Main Street, where it has been established since. When Mr. Rowe started in business he had only \$165, and courage, together with initiative, imagination and what is called common sense, but which might better be termed sound judgment. With this capital he installed a small stock of goods, and never once faltered in the determination to increase it. When he came to the present location the store was contained behind some twenty feet of the frontal measure, and was sufficient for his stock in trade. But as business grew, more space was added, and today the company operates in a space of twenty-four by eighty feet. The best of goods are carried. On March 1, 1920, the company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, with a capital of \$25,000, with Jenkin L. Rowe named in the articles as treasurer and manager, and Talmage B. Rowe as president.

Jenkin L. and Talmage B. Rowe are sons of Rev. Alfred Lewis and Jane (Davis) Rowe. Rev. Mr. Rowe was a minister in the Congregational Church, retired in 1911, resident in Nanticoke since 1903. His denomination particular was the Moriah Welsh Congregational Church, Nanticoke. Born in Cardiff, Wales, he was left an orphan at the age of seven years, and was put in a home. From the institution he was taken by Isaac and Mrs. Thomas, of Wales, when he was nine years of age. He worked in the mines as a youth, and at fourteen began to preach, and was called the "boy preacher." When he was twenty-five he came to the United States, first locating in Sherman, Ohio. Thence he removed to Barneveld, Wisconsin; thence to Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, and to Dover, Ohio, where he was located until strike conditions arose. Next he moved to Elwood, Indiana, and, in 1903, came to Nanticoke. Rev. Mr. Rowe was recognized as a speaker of singular force, and was much sought after to fill pulpits. He was a man of temperate manner, gentleness, a good husband and father. He had five children: 1. Jenkin L., of whom further. 2. Milton S. (q. v.). 3. Lottie B., wife of Charles Millington, fire boss in the employ of the Aldin Coal Company. 4. Talmage B., of whom further. 5. Margaret, wife of Willis Hinchcliff, farmer.

Jenkin L. Rowe, eldest child and son of Rev. Alfred Lewis and Jane (Davis) Rowe, was born in Sherman, Ohio, February 23, 1885. He received his academic instruction in the public schools, entered the business world as store proprietor in Nanticoke at the age of twenty-two years, as recounted, and is today one of those best and most favorably known in the business circles of this community and centers nearby. He has constantly been active in civic affairs, and was one of the organizers of the Kiwanis Club of Nanticoke. In this club he is song

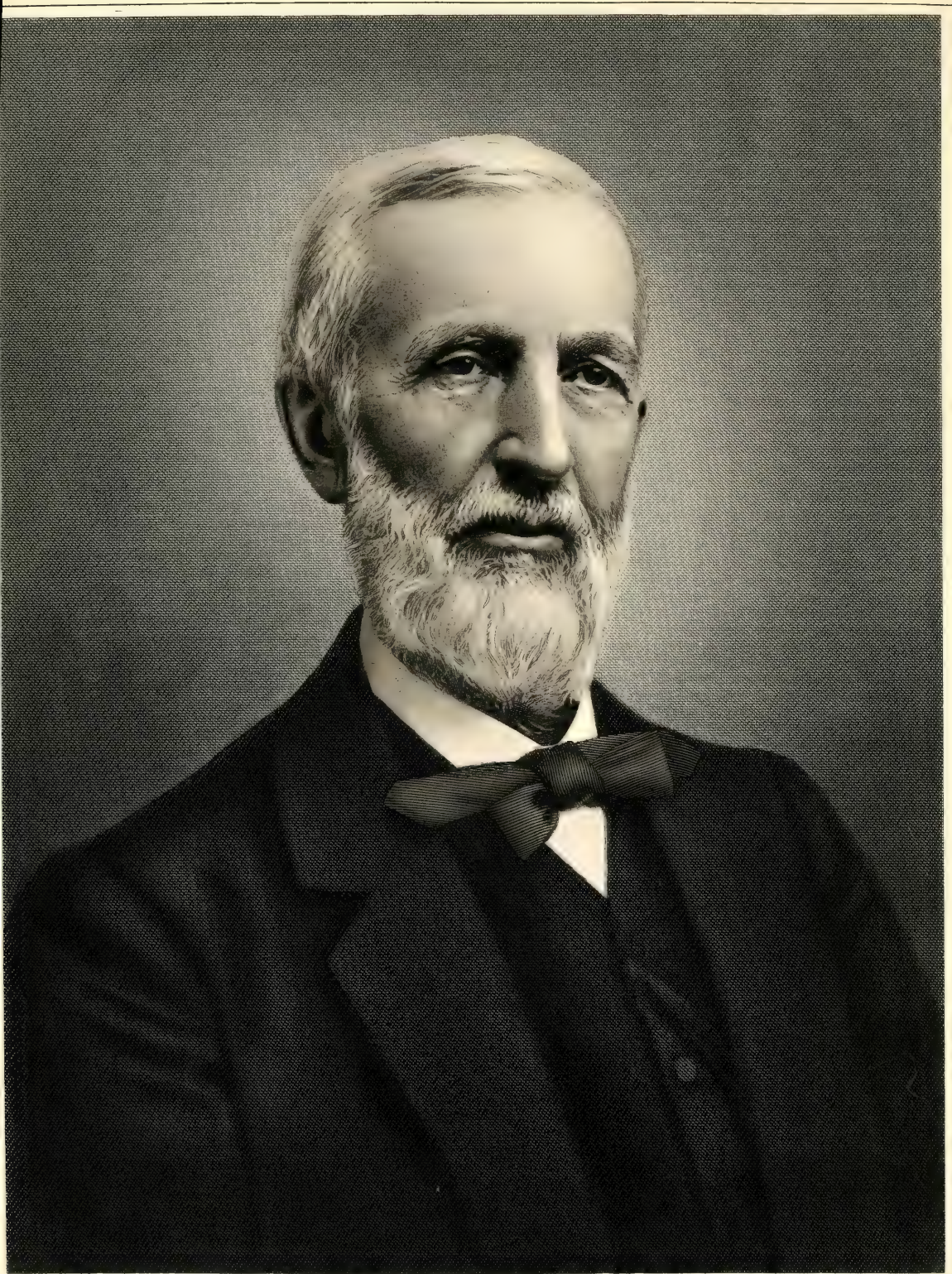
leader at the weekly luncheons. He is on the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is active in the church's Sabbath School, and an influence for good among young and old alike. Mr. Rowe is a member of the Craftsmen's Club, and fraternally is affiliated with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He married Catharine Arnott, formerly secretary to the Hon. T. D. Nichols, of Scranton, prominent in miners' union matters. They have three children, Phyllis, Thelma and Jack; and reside on Tilbury Terrace, Nanticoke.

Talmage B. Rowe, fourth child and third son of Rev. Alfred Lewis and Jane (Davis) Rowe, was born at Barneveld, Wisconsin, May 27, 1893. He received his education in the public schools, and had his first commercial experience as a newsboy. Next he worked as a clerk in the shoe and furnishings store run by A. S. Burnaford, Nanticoke, and it was at this that he was employed when, on August 2, 1917, he enlisted in his country's service for duty in the World War, in the Aviation Corps. He was sent to Fort Slocum, New York; then to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where he was stationed from August 11, 1917, to October 28 of that year. Next he was sent to Mineola, Long Island, and on November 22, 1917, embarked for Europe. Mr. Rowe debarked at Le Havre, France, December 8, where he was stationed until December 12, 1918. He was mustered out of the service January 31, 1919, with the rank of first sergeant, and returned to the United States to resume the course of his commercial career where he had dropped it. When Jenkin L. Rowe Company was incorporated, as noted, in 1920, Mr. Rowe took office in it, and as president has continued, contributing liberally of mind and effort to the firm's success. He is a participant in the general affairs of the city, and regarded highly for his standing as a citizen and merchant. He is a member of Post No. 350, American Legion, Nanticoke, and fraternally is affiliated with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Nanticoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is on the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 5, 1921, Talmage B. Rowe was united in marriage with Helen L. Smawley, and they have one child, Talmage B., Jr. They live at No. 360 East Green Street, Nanticoke.

MILTON S. ROWE—A native of Wisconsin, but for most of the last quarter of a century a resident of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Mr. Rowe has been engaged there since 1924 as owner of the Rowe Ice Company. In connection with this enterprise he also carries on an extensive trucking and coal business and he is considered one of the most progressive and most active of Nanticoke's business men. He is also very active in religious work and in every respect represents the best type of upright and useful citizenship.

Milton S. Rowe was born in Randolph, Dodge County, Wisconsin, May 30, 1887, a son of Rev. Alfred Lewis (q. v.) and Jane Davis Rowe. He was educated in the public schools of Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, and in his early youth was employed in the Rolling Mills at Canal Dover, Ohio, and at Elwood, Indiana. In 1902 he came East with his family and located at Nanticoke. There he worked for nine years with the Nanticoke Ice Company, acquiring a very thorough knowledge of all branches of this business. In 1916 he gave up this work in order to enter the government service in connection with the manufacture of munitions at Barberton, Ohio. There, having received a very thorough training, he was placed in charge of a large number of men to take care of raw materials. He continued in this work until 1922, when he returned to Nanticoke. For the next two years he was connected with the mechanical department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In May, 1924, with a capital of only \$200, he founded the Rowe Ice Company at Nanticoke, of which he has been the owner and head since and which he has brought to a very high degree of prosperity. He is engaged in the wholesale and retail ice business and in the retail coal business and also operates a fleet of motor trucks, doing extensive local and long distance moving and trucking. His constantly growing business requires the employment of a considerable number of helpers. For many years he has been very effectively active in the work of the Christian and Missionary Alliance Church, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that the Alliance Gospel Chapel was established at Nanticoke. He is one of its elders and trustees, a teacher in its



Abram Nesbitt

Sunday School and assistant superintendent of the latter.

Mr. Rowe was married (first), May 29, 1907, to Maude Davis of Nanticoke, who died March 26, 1911. By this marriage he was the father of one daughter, Minnie Rowe. He was married (second), June 28, 1916, to Maude A. Morgan of Nanticoke, a daughter of William A. and Mary Morgan. By this marriage he is the father of two daughters, Ruth A. and Gladys Rowe. The family residence is located at No. 808 East Main Street, Nanticoke.

ABRAM NESBITT, whose name is interwoven with the commercial, eleemosynary, and educational institutions of Wyoming Valley during the period of most striking growth in population and resources, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1831, and died in Kingston, September 26, 1920. His parents were James Nesbitt (born in Plymouth, 1790, died in Wilkes-Barre, in 1840) and Mary Shupp (1791-1864). They were married in Plymouth, November 12, 1818. The children were: Abram, of present record; and Mary Ann (1825-1857), who married Samuel Hoyt, September 9, 1845. Mr. Hoyt was descended from New England stock that came to these shores from England in Colonial days. Samuel Hoyt of this line was one of the founders of Windsor, Connecticut, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

James Nesbitt acquired business interests that necessitated his removal from Plymouth to Wilkes-Barre. He built a home on East Market Street and removed his family when Abram was but a year old. Eight years later James Nesbitt died, and in 1840 the remaining family moved to Kingston, where Abram made his home until his death.

Much that was characteristic of Abram Nesbitt seems in the light of his ancestry, to have been naturally acquired therefrom. The Nesbitt family settled on these shores in early days, and seems through the following generations to have had a liberal share in important matters. James Nesbitt, the father of Abram Nesbitt, was a member of the first directorate of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkes-Barre. From 1836 to 1840, he was in partnership with James B. Drake, and had farming and coal interests besides. He was in turn tax collector, township assessor and county sheriff, elected in 1832 on the Anti-Masonic ticket. Later he was elected a member of the State Legislature. Following an ancestral bent he was active in military affairs, and was for some time captain of a company in the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. His wife, Sarah Shupp, was a daughter of Colonel Philip and Catherine (Everitt) Shupp. Colonel Shupp was of German ancestry, born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and came to the Wyoming Valley in 1806. His gristmill in Plymouth served for many years a large area of the valley population.

Thus as to the immediate ancestors of Abram Nesbitt. The family line further back had its striking personalities and had part in stirring pioneer experiences. The name was originally Nisbit. No less than five of that name fell in Scotland in the religious wars incident to the Tudor and the Stuart reigns. James Nisbit sailed from Leith, Scotland, and landed at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, December 10, 1685, the year that James II came to the troubled throne of England and Scotland, and when a Scottish rebellion was draining the country of its manhood, and exhausting its resources otherwise. James Nisbit married, in 1690, at Perth Amboy, and died in 1720, in Newark, New Jersey. His son, Samuel, who began to write the name Nesbitt, was born in 1697, and married, in 1717, Abigail Harrison, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ward Harrison. He died in Newark in 1735.

James, eldest son of Samuel and Abigail (Harrison) Nesbitt, was born in Newark, in 1718, died in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1792. He was the first of the name to settle in the Wyoming Valley, in 1769. He was one of the one hundred and ninety-six settlers who entered upon ground afterward severely disputed, and their purpose in thus entering in force was to "man their rights" under the Susquehanna Company of Connecticut. He married Sarah Phoebe Harrison (1728-1802). At the time these Yankee settlers appeared, the Wyoming Valley was the scene of frequent Indian raids, and just before that the savages had attacked and destroyed the Mill Creek settlement, and had taken many lives. James Nesbitt did not remain in the valley at that time, but in 1773 his name appears in local records. In 1778 he was listed among the five hundred and sixty-five taxables. He became conspicuous among the Yankee defenders of the soil against the Pennamites, in the first bitter struggle

between them, and he also saw service in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the first justices of the peace appointed for Westmoreland County of Connecticut (which included the Wyoming Valley), and he also became one of the first judges of the Common Pleas under Connecticut jurisdiction.

James and Sarah Phoebe (Harrison) Nesbitt had twelve children. Abram, the eighth child, was ten years of age when his parents came to the valley. As a boy of fourteen he was one of the garrison at Plymouth at the time of the Battle of Wyoming. Immediately following that disaster, Indian marauders swept over the valley, and Abram with his mother and others made their escape down the river. He returned here the following year, and in 1780 enrolled in Captain John F. Jenkin's Company, Connecticut Militia, and served a year. As his father had done, so Abram championed the cause of the Yankees against the Pennamites, and he endured in that second Pennamite War his share of the suffering that came upon the opposers of Pennsylvania. He lived to be eighty-four, and died in Plymouth, January 2, 1847. He had married May 25, 1787, Bethiah Wheeler, born in Plymouth, 1770. She lived until January, 1851. The Wheeler family had been Connecticut people before coming to the valley. Their son James, father of Abram Nesbitt, has been referred to heretofore.

Thus the line is brought to the subject of this writing. Abram Nesbitt went to school at Deacon Dana's Academy in Wilkes-Barre and also attended Wyoming Seminary in the first decade of its establishment. He studied surveying with his brother-in-law, Samuel Hoyt, and after three years of this association, he set up for himself, in 1852, as surveyor, and was thus engaged for twelve years. Meantime he had assumed other business interests. He was among the coterie that in 1803 organized the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. After eight years as director he became vice-president, and from 1877 until his death he was president. In this epoch coal and other industrial development offered large opportunities for men of vision. In 1884 Mr. Nesbitt helped organize, became director, and afterward vice-president of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company. In 1887 came the organization of the Spring Brook Water Company, of which he was director and treasurer until 1896, when the concern was merged with the Wilkes-Barre Water Company and the Spring Brook Water Company. The product of this merger took the name of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and Mr. Nesbitt remained a director therein until his death. When the Gas Company of Luzerne was formed in 1898, by the combination of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, and the Consumers Gas Company, and with Charter privileges extending widely through the county area, Mr. Nesbitt was chosen president. Later came the Wilkes-Barre Electric Company, of which he also became president, and the Wilkes-Barre Theatre Company which he also headed. Among other interests were the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the Wilkes-Barre Cutlery Company, in both of which he was director, and he was president of the People's Telephone Company.

In 1909, when the various traction systems of the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley were leased to the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company, Mr. Nesbitt, who was a large stockholder of the latter, became its president and served in that capacity as long as he lived. In 1914-15 came dark days and a prolonged strike. This proved one of the greatest disasters ever experienced by the business of the valley. At the outset of the struggle, and after failure to agree on a wage scale the difficulty was referred to five arbitrators, variously chosen to protect all interests involved. The first award of that body was refused by the operatives and in the months that followed Mr. Nesbitt and F. M. Kirby considering that in the refusal to accept arbitration a crucial principle of business and ethics was put in hazard, themselves advanced a total of a million and a half dollars to defend that principle. Then came burdens connected with altruistic endeavor. Mr. Nesbitt was for more than twenty-five years either director, treasurer or president of the Central Poor District. During that time the huge plant at Retreat, capable of caring for many hundreds of unfortunates, was practically completed.

From 1863 to the close of his days Mr. Nesbitt was a trustee of Wyoming Seminary, and for a time president of the board. He gave to the seminary the building which has long housed the science and fine arts departments. For many years he was trustee of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, and he gave of his time and of his means to promote its interests. The borough of Kingston also claimed his attention and he was for years following its incorporation in 1887, member of the

council. He was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

At this period a problem presented itself, that of a hospital for the rapidly growing west side. Wilkes-Barre hospitals were far removed for efficient emergency aid, and were themselves embarrassed for accommodation. A group headed by Dr. D. H. Lake laid the matter before him, completely presenting through maps and otherwise, the needs of the section involved. Mr. Nesbitt responded immediately by purchase of the Jacob Sharps property located on Wyoming Avenue, Kingston, and soon added a greater avenue frontage. With gifts aggregating many thousands the large residence was adapted, and the hospital started functioning. Further purchases of adjoining land provided ample room for a heating plant and nurses' training school. Later, as will be seen, came the modern and new plant.

The revelation here is that Abram Nesbitt was a product of ancestors of active life, progressive instinct, people alive to duty, not fearing responsibility, inured through earlier privation and struggle. It would be difficult to find a name which connotes more the fortunate combination of progress, with safe conservatism and skill in management, than that of Abram Nesbitt. Building so much toward the future, he was careful to insure firm foundations.

Only those close to him ever knew his many thoughtful deeds and timely gifts that gave courage to the unfortunate, though the public generally recognized the scope and the intelligent purposes of his larger benefactions. A large number of the concerns he helped to shape have grown into dimensional importance. Mr. Nesbitt had a strong community loyalty, and he earnestly desired the future weal of the valley into which his ancestors had fared. This was shown at the time that foreign concerns were endeavoring to secure control of the Adder Machine Company. Here he found himself arrayed against a class that sought immediate personal profit at the expense of the locality. He disapproved in his manner of life the idea that men of large affairs must be ruthless. He could be firm, but he was gentle, conciliatory and winning. He was capable of searching analysis that cut through to the truth, and in him there was both a will and a conscience. And that quality that rests more largely on instinct than on analysis, and which develops into business acumen of high type, he himself possessed.

He married September 2, 1862, in Kingston, Sarah Myers Goodwin (1832-1894). She was the third and youngest daughter of Abram and Sarah (Myers) Goodwin. Her father was descended from Abraham Goodwin, the first to bring the family name into the Wyoming Valley. He married, 1783, Catherine King, and they settled in Kingston Township in 1784. After ten years they moved to Exeter Township, where Abraham Goodwin died July 18, 1822. The son, Abram, as he wrote his name, father of Mrs. Nesbitt, was a merchant and farmer in Kingston. He moved to Bradford County, where he served as associate judge from 1841 to 1844. In the latter year he returned to Kingston, and died there in May, 1880. He married Sarah Myers (1792-1887), daughter of Philip and Martha (Bennett) Myers. Philip Myers came to America with his parents, from Germany in 1759, and settled at Frederick, Maryland. He served as private in the Maryland line, Continental Army, and together with his brother Lawrence, an officer, participated in the Battle of Germantown. Philip Myers settled in the Wyoming Valley and married a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Jackson) Bennett, a family represented in the valley from early days.

Abram and Sarah Myers (Goodwin) Nesbitt were parents of the following named children: 1. Walter J., who died in infancy. 2. George Francis, of whom further mention is made. 3. Abram G., of whom further. 4. Ralph, born January 9, 1869, died February 8, 1875. 5. Sara, of whom further. 6. Frederick, of whom further.

George Francis Nesbitt, the second child, was born in Kingston, January 24, 1865. He was graduated from Wyoming Seminary in 1883, and from Yale University in 1887; studied law with E. P. and J. Vaughn Darling, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in 1890. He was director of the Second National Bank, of the Spring Brook Water Company, and was a member of the Westmoreland Club. Mr. Nesbitt presented to Wyoming Seminary a large athletic field, corner of Chestnut and Pringle streets, Kingston, and this was formally opened in May, 1884. He also established a fund from the interest of which cash prizes are annually awarded at the seminary for excellence in oratory. He

was a great lover of nature, and spent much of his leisure in the open places. His death which shocked and deeply grieved the community, and which cut off one destined in all probability to take a responsible place among men, was the result of a hunting accident in the South, November 12, 1900. Here was a man of delightful personality and of winning graces and who had already shown much of the best in ancestral traits.

Abram G. Nesbitt, the third and second son of his parents to survive infancy, was born November 18, 1866. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and in preference for a business career he followed his father's example. He also seemed to share his father's poise in business and community concerns. Even before death had reduced the family to only his father and himself, he had begun to share coordinate responsibility in several important corporations. As his business acumen and high sense of honor revealed themselves, he became a man of large value in collaboration. When the father was called from life's concerns, the son naturally carried on, and took up the additional burdens. He succeeded to the presidency of the Second National Bank. He showed a disposition to further humanitarian projects. He gave with a generous hand to education. He assisted in raising the endowments of several institutions, and added gifts to welfare and general charities. He made the Wyoming Seminary athletic field to which his brother George had initially given, a finished and well equipped enterprise, comparing well in equipment with such resources in the best preparatory schools. Though his last years were marked by ill health, matters of wide concern absorbed his interest. Through a gift of very large proportion he made possible an entire new set of buildings for Nesbitt Memorial Hospital, and saw to it that an endowment fund was created. Before that he had, refusing State aid, made up a substantial deficit in current hospital expenses. He also contrived land purchases adjoining, and for the heating plants and nurses' training school.

During the life of his father, and when both father and son had espoused the cause, financial and sentimental, of the Wales Adder Machine Company, he assisted materially in keeping that concern independent of outside control. To further secure the future he together with other interests bought control of the Powers Accounting and Tabulating Corporation, and merged the two as the Wales-Powers Corporation. After his death this concern was purchased by the Remington-Rand people, and its operation thereafter was made part of the output of the larger concern, and operating from the original plant in Kingston. The crux of all this was the retention of an important industrial concern in the valley.

Abram G. Nesbitt never married. He died May 3, 1926. Though the regret at his passing was widespread, yet the community realized that the results of his vision and wisdom would accrue for years, and promote the happiness of the people among whom he had lived.

Sara Nesbitt, fifth child of Abram and Sarah Myers (Goodwin) Nesbitt, was born in Kingston, September 12, 1872, and died there, January 4, 1919, of influenza. She married March 8, 1904, Hugh Clayton Smythe, member of the Luzerne County Bar. They had two sons: Abram Nesbitt Smythe, born March 3, 1905, and Samuel Nesbitt Smythe. In May 1919, the sons were legally adopted by their maternal grandfather, and their names changed to Abram Nesbitt, Jr., and Samuel Nesbitt, born April 8, 1908. Mrs. Smythe's humanitarian interests were wide, but chiefest among them was the Nesbitt Hospital, the establishment and maintenance of which had been so largely furthered by her father and brother. Resolutions of the hospital directors at her death bore testimony to her continual and unselfish ministrations, her unflinching courtesy and amiability, naturally emanating from one who was kindness personified; to her quality as a devoted daughter and sister, and as a kind and loving mother.

Frederick Nesbitt, youngest of the children of Abram and Sarah Myers (Goodwin) Nesbitt, was born January 23, 1875, in Kingston, and died June 24, 1911, in Easton, Pennsylvania, aged thirty-six. He entered Lafayette College, class of 1896, but left in his senior year to assume the trusteeship of the Easton Foundry and Machine Company. His health had never been rugged and death came as a result of heart trouble. He married, November 20, 1900, Margaret Lachenour (1876-1917), daughter of Dr. Henry Daniel and Margaret Stewart Lachenour, both of Easton. One daughter Fredrika, born July 1, 1908 survived. Frederick Nesbitt was prominent in college affairs both as undergraduate and as an alumnus. He



Abram G. Nesbit



H. B. Chowder -

was among the men who laid the foundations for Lafayette's unusual athletic prowess, and was in his senior year manager of the football association. His fraternity was Zeta Psi. He was attached to the Republican party, and was elected on that ticket to the Select Council of Easton, and was in 1902 nominated for Congress. He was a charter member of Easton Lodge of Elks, and became Past Exalted Ruler of the lodge. He and his wife were prominently associated with Trinity Episcopal Church, of Easton.

HARRY BARNUM SCHOOLEY, born at Wyoming, Luzerne County, October 5, 1809, represents in himself descent from ancestors of intimate connections with stirring events of American history, colonial and later periods. On both sides the line is clearly traced to England and early New England. The father, Joseph J. Schooley, was born at Wyoming, May 17, 1846, one of eight children of Jesse Barber and Eliza J. (Brees) Schooley. He received his early education in the public schools and was afterward graduated from the commercial school of Wyoming Seminary. For many years he was engaged in the insurance business at Pittston, Pennsylvania. In 1900, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he died April 24, 1918. He was a member of St. Stephen's Church, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Westmoreland Club.

Mr. Schooley's ancestry was English. The first of the name to come to these shores was John Schooley, who settled in New Jersey about 1680. In the years immediately following, his descendants had peopled the region around Burlington and Northern New Jersey. Schooley's Mountain once a famous summer resort, has in later years been known among motor tourists as a landmark of Sussex County, and it was named after the family which had extensive holdings in the vicinity.

Joseph Park Schooley was the great-grandson of John, born in 1785, in Greenwich, Warren County, New Jersey. He married in 1809, Margaret Barber, daughter of Jesse and Joanna (Shipman) Barber. They came to Exeter Township, now Wyoming Borough, lived on their own farm and died there. Mr. Schooley survived until the age of ninety. They had these children: 1. Jesse Barber. 2. Jedediah. 3. Mary Ann. 4. William. 5. Elizabeth. 6. Mehitabel. 7. Johanna. 8. Joseph. 9. Margaret.

The eldest son, Jesse Barber Schooley, was born in Warren County, New Jersey, April 1, 1811, and came with the family to the Wyoming Valley. He had a sound public school education. While in his early twenties he was in the business of shipping coal and general merchandise by the Morris and Essex Canal. Later, he was in business in Wyoming, a part of the time with Thomas F. Atherton who became first president of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Among his successes not realized until years later was the purchase among other coal tracts of the land on which the Mount Lookout breaker stood for many years. While in the coal business Mr. Schooley conducted a general store. He was appointed postmaster at Wyoming, and was interested in multiplied business matters, among them a directorship in the Second National Bank at Wilkes-Barre. He died at Wyoming, December 15, 1884. Jesse Barber Schooley married at Wyoming, February 20, 1838, Eliza Jane Brees, daughter of John and Jerusha (Johnston) Brees.

The Brees family line is traced from John Brees, born in Holland, who in 1713 came to Somerset County, New Jersey. He married Dorothy Riggs (1713-1803); served as minute-man in the Revolution, and died in Somerset County. His son Samuel, born in Somerset County in 1758, was a captain in the Continental Army; he married in 1780, Hannan Pierson (1760-1817). Samuel Brees moved from Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and settled in the Wyoming Valley, arriving here June 11, 1789. They lived for a time in Kingston and thence bought and removed to a farm in New Troy. Captain Brees was for some years an inn keeper. He died at New Troy, July 21, 1837.

The children of Jesse Barber and Eliza Jane (Brees) Schooley were: 1. Fannie. 2. Margaret. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Joseph J. 5. Jennie E. 6. Kate. 7. Jesse. 8. James M.

Joseph J. Schooley, the fourth child and mentioned heretofore, married November 29, 1866, Evelyn M. Jenkins, born in Pittston, May 26, 1849, died Wilkes-Barre, April 28, 1913, fourth child of Jabez Hyde and Mary (Larned) Jenkins (q. v.).

The Jenkins' line had close association with the strenuous pioneer life of the Wyoming Valley as noted from the earliest land operations of the Susquehanna Company,

through the Revolution, and the storied Battle of Wyoming; and it has had connection also with the courts and the legislative bodies of both Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

John Jenkins, the first of this family line definitely located was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, February 6, 1728. In 1750 he taught school in Colchester, New London County, Connecticut. He was one of the original members of the Susquehanna Company of Connecticut, which sponsored the extensive emigration of Connecticut families to the Wyoming Valley. He was of a group that came here in 1762-63, and planted a small colony at the mouth of Mill Creek, adjoining the northern boundary of Wilkes-Barre. He was among those who escaped the Indian attack of October 15, 1763, and who made their toilsome and dangerous way back to Connecticut. In 1769 he came to the valley again. To him the Susquehanna Company awarded a portion of what is now the township of Kingston. The same group of Connecticut people had laid out the township of Exeter in 1762, and there John Jenkins settled with his family. This ancient tract is now within the borough limits of West Pittston. He was the type of man to lead. Evidently large responsibilities were laid upon him and were borne in a manner unexceptionable. He was sent as representative from Westmoreland town, meaning the Wyoming region, to the General Assembly of Connecticut, in 1776, and again the following year. Connecticut made him chief judge of the Westmoreland courts, 1777-78. During 1778 and 1779 he was probate clerk of Westmoreland. Then came the second and more determined Pennamite assertion, and the cruel ruthlessness of Patterson and Armstrong. Among Yankee settlers dispossessed was John Jenkins, who went north to Goshen, Orange County, New York. This was in 1784. He died there the following year at the age of fifty-seven, after a life filled with privation and yet with usefulness, and during which suffering and foreboding were never entirely absent. He had married, August 1, 1750, Lydia Gardner, daughter of Stephen and Frances (Congdon) Gardner, of Colchester, Connecticut. Stephen Gardner was an active member of the Susquehanna Company. He became resident in Exeter Township, Wyoming Valley, and Lydia his wife died at Exeter, October 22, 1804.

Judge John and Lydia (Gardner) Jenkins had six sons and one daughter, all born in Connecticut. The eldest, John Jenkins, Jr., born in 1751, came to the Wyoming Valley in 1772. In 1775 he was commissioned by Connecticut ensign of Exeter Company of the 24th Westmoreland Regiment. In 1777 he was surveyor of lands in Westmoreland. In November of that year, while in command of a scouting party sent up the river from Wilkes-Barre he was made prisoner near Wyalusing, by Indians and Tories and taken to Fort Niagara. Later he escaped and made his way back home, arriving at Exeter, June 2, 1778. When the Battle of Wyoming was fought Ensign Jenkins was in command at Fort Fort. After the battle and the surrender of the fort, he found his way over the mountains to Stroudsburg, and there joined Captain Spaulding's company. It was this company which had been expected to reinforce the local militia before the battle, but only three advance riders were able to get to the point in time, and these joined the battle line. In this company Jenkins was made provisional lieutenant. The company arrived at Wilkes-Barre, in September, 1778, and Jenkins then commissioned lieutenant went with his company as part of the Sullivan expedition against the Six Nations, in the spring of 1779. On the return of this force, he was stationed at Wilkes-Barre as part of the garrison of Fort Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler. In 1780 he was appointed justice of the peace for Westmoreland. But his military duty was not done. In March, 1781, with his company, he joined Washington's army near New Windsor, New York, thence with Washington and the forced march southward to intercept Cornwallis at Yorktown. The young lieutenant was in the final assaults against the British earthworks, and was present at the surrender of the British, October 19, 1781. In March, 1782, Lieutenant Jenkins resigned from the service and came back to the Wyoming Valley. In 1785, before the erection of Luzerne County, and before the end of the Connecticut jurisdiction over this part, the settlers in Wyoming Valley formed a company of militia and elected John Franklin colonel, and John Jenkins, Jr., major. Three years later, following the erection of Luzerne County, Jenkins was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Battalion, Luzerne County Militia. He was elected county commissioner in 1797, and in 1803 he was sent as a representative to the Pennsylvania Legislature.

After his service in the Revolution, Colonel Jenkins bought a large land holding in Exeter Township. It included the ground on which the ill-fated Fort Wintermute had stood. It was the burning of this fort which had given notice to the lower part of the valley, and those at Forty Fort particularly, that the enemy had invaded the area and that the intention was to completely destroy the settlements. On this site Colonel Jenkins built a home and he lived in it until his death, March 19 1827. His widow survived, occupying this old homestead until August 12, 1842. They had married on June 23, 1778; she, Bethiah Harris, was born in Salem, Connecticut, September 14, 1752, eighth child of Jonathan and Rachel (Otis) Harris, and granddaughter of Lieutenant James Harris, of New London, Connecticut, who was born in Boston, April 4, 1673. Colonel John and Bethiah (Harris) Jenkins had five sons and three daughters.

The third son was Harris Jenkins, born July 22, 1784, died Pittston, August 11, 1850. He was school teacher, clerk, merchant, a man of influence in his neighborhood, a colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia and highly regarded. He kept an inn in Kingston Township 1820-21, was register of wills, and recorder of deeds of Luzerne County, 1845-48, and for a number of years justice of the peace. He was also a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, Senior Warder in 1822, and Worshipful Master in 1825. In the latter office he succeeded Hon. Garrick Mallory, and he was succeeded by Hon. André Beaumont. He married January 5, 1808, Mary Booth, who was born in 1790. They had these children: 1. Harriet Lucinda. 2. John K. 3. Jane E. 4. William. 5. Jabez Hyde. 6. Stephen B. 7. Annette. 8. Mary B.

Jabez Hyde Jenkins, was born November 6, 1815, died January 11, 1850; he married in 1835, Mary Larned, second child of Theophilus and Betsey (Smith) Larned, of Wyoming. Theophilus Larned, born December 26, 1791, at Killingly, Connecticut, was grandson of Ebenezer Larned, one of the original proprietors under the Susquehanna Company. As early as 1754 he was one of the grantees from Indian owners of land in the Wyoming Valley. When the British attacked the military stores at Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1775, Ebenezer Larned was a private in Captain Joseph Cady's company of the 11th Regiment, Connecticut Militia. He died at Killingly, December 6, 1779. Theophilus Larned married, October 2, 1814, Betsy Smith, daughter of David and Lucy (Gore) Smith. She was a daughter of Obadiah Gore, a man well-known in the early affairs, military and civil, of the valley. They lived at Wyoming, removing thence, 1821, to Huntington Township, with their family of eleven children. Mr. Larned was a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons of Wilkes-Barre. He died at Huntington, March 2, 1873, and his widow died there in November, 1877.

Jabez Hyde and Mary (Larned) Jenkins had these children: 1. John Kirby. 2. Charles W. 3. Helen D. 4. Evelyn M., who married Joseph J. Schooley as hereinbefore noted.

The children of Joseph J. and Evelyn M. (Jenkins) Schooley were: 1. Fannie, born at Pittston, June 28, 1868, who married John B. Russell, of New York, at one time of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Harry Barnum, born at Wyoming, October 5, 1869.

The record of a man's activities and interests sets an accurate gage of his repute and his worth. Harry Barnum Schooley descended from people active in and prominently useful to their generation, has on his own part found abundant means of usefulness. Born in Wyoming, Pennsylvania, his parents, while he was in early childhood, moved to West Pittston, where he attended school, afterward taking a course at Wyoming Seminary. He first entered business as bookkeeper with Simpson and Watkins, coal operators at Duryea. In October, 1891, he took up the same work in the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, remained in the bank six years and then engaged in business for himself, in investment securities. With this he developed considerable operation in real estate, among other ventures building the Schooley Apartments. In 1906 he was elected director in the Second National Bank, in which institution his grandfather had also been director, and in 1920, on the death of the then president, Abram Nesbitt, and succession of Abram G. Nesbitt to the presidency, Mr. Schooley was chosen vice-president. At the death of Mr. A. G. Nesbitt, in 1926, Mr. Schooley filled the unexpired term as president, and in 1927 became chairman of the board. He was secretary and treasurer of the Wales Adding Machine Company until its merger with the Remington-Rand concern. In 1909, he was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company, and was afterward

director and vice-president of that concern. He is the owner of Schooley and Company, lumber concern, located at Wyoming; director of the Raub Coal Company; president of Evans Colliery Company, located at Hazleton; president of the Westmoreland Building Corporation; director of Burns Bros., coal dealers, of New York; trustee of Wyoming Seminary, Wilkes-Barre Academy, Wilkes-Barre Institute and West Pittston Library Association; vice-president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association and trustee of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

In social relations he is also prominently identified, being a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Chapter; of the Pennsylvania Society of New York; of the North Mountain Club, and of the Franklin, Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country clubs of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Schooley married November 18, 1919, Winifred von Rockendorf Griffith of Pittston, daughter of J. K. Griffith and Winifred (Kerr) Griffith. Mr. Griffith was a graduate of Lafayette College, and for many years was engaged in the steel business at Latrobe, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Schooley's uncle was William Griffith known for many years as a geologist, and whose writings form a part of the records of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society. Her grandfather was Andrew Jackson Griffith archeologist and ethnologist and particularly expert in Indian lore. A brother of Andrew Jackson Griffith was first president of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Port Griffith an important boat landing on the Susquehanna, in the early business days of the valley, was named for him. Her mother was Winifred Kerr, of Philadelphia, descendant of an early New England family, and a niece of Commodore Von Rockendorf of the United States Navy.

The children of Harry Barnum and Winifred von R. (Griffith) Schooley are: Harry B. Jr., March 20, 1921, and Winifred, born February 12, 1923, named for her grandmother and mother.

Here is a record reaching back to Colonial days and bearing with each generation those who achieved prominence, answered the call of duty and shared the burdens of State, community and Church. And that record seems to have reached culmination in the present generation. Where the combination is secured of progressiveness, a far seeing vision and sound conservative judgment, there is found a man of pronounced value. Mr. Schooley is exemplar of those just balances in business, and the additional church and social record indicates a wide appreciation by associates and contemporaries.

CHARLES FREDERICK HUBER—The career of Charles Frederick Huber is illustrative of the self-made man—so typical of those in charge of many of our great industries today. Mr. Huber started life with an earnest desire to learn the coal business, in all its phases. By application and hard work he gradually advanced, step by step, to his present executive leadership in the coal mining world. He has, besides, proved himself a progressive and influential citizen, cooperating in any civic movement that appeared to him in the interest of the community in which he resides.

Charles Frederick Huber was born December 22, 1871, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, son of August M. and Minna (Kopp) Huber, both parents now deceased. After attending the public schools of his native town, Mr. Huber, in 1887, when he was fifteen years old, accepted a position in the engineering department of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, as a chairman. He gradually worked his way up and in 1891 became division engineer, which position he occupied until 1898, when he was promoted to chief engineer. In 1903 he became general superintendent; in 1909 vice-president and general manager; and in 1914 he was elected to the presidency. This position he now holds, as head of one of the largest operating units in the anthracite coal fields. Mr. Huber is also president of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Corporation and vice-president and director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

A staunch Republican in his political views, Mr. Huber has never sought political office. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; and is a member of the Westmoreland Club, Franklin Club, Wyoming Valley Country Club, and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His religious fellowship is that of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles Frederick Huber married, September 12, 1894, Nelle Andrews Daugherty, of Audenried, Pennsylvania, who died June 12, 1923. Their children are: Paul



Cheney

Daugherty, of New York City; Thomas Charles, of Hartford, Connecticut. Paul D. Huber married Lucile Morris, of San Antonio, Texas, in December, 1921. They have two children, Jean Howland and Lucile Morris. Thomas C. Huber married Dorothy Yost, of Hartford, Connecticut, in October, 1928. Charles Frederick Huber resides at No. 24 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre. His office is in the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

W. P. SMEDLEY—Born at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1897. W. P. Smedley there attended the public schools, and at the age of eleven years entered the employ of the Klotz Throwing Mill. In this mill he learned thoroughly the most important phases of the textile manufacturing industry, remaining with the Klotz organization thirteen years, and was promoted to positions of greater and greater importance through the succeeding years, until finally he held the post of assistant superintendent. In 1922 he entered the employ of the Guaranty Silk Corporation, of Nanticoke, a subsidiary of the Duplans Silk Corporation. The Nanticoke plant was founded in 1919, when ground was broken. It is nearly two blocks long, and half a block in width, exclusive of the powerhouse, and here are employed some nine hundred men and women the year entire. It is incorporated for \$1,000,000, and has 50,000 spindles for weaving and knitting. For one year Mr. Smedley worked in the company's plant at Kingston, then was transferred to Nanticoke as mill superintendent. Since 1923 the management of the vast Nanticoke equipment, men and outfit has been in his hands.

W. P. Smedley is accounted one of the most progressive young men of Nanticoke, always alert and interested in the progress of the community, a citizen of loyal public spirit. He is a communicant of St. Francis Roman Catholic Church.

DR. GEORGE FREDERICK MacKINDER—A native of England, but a resident of this country since his twelfth year. Dr. MacKinder has lived ever since then in the Pennsylvania coal regions, first in Lackawanna and later in Luzerne County. Having entered the mines as soon as he arrived in this country, he continued with this type of work for many years, gradually advancing himself to positions of increasing importance and responsibility. In spite of this fact, however, he was not satisfied with his progress and eventually took up the study of optometry. Since 1916 he has been engaged with much success in this profession, to which he devoted at first only part of his time, until, in 1920, he decided to give all of his time to it. Since then he has become recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in Nanticoke. In that community he is also prominently active in many other directions, especially in connection with religion and music.

George MacKinder, the father of Dr. MacKinder, came to this country from England in 1882, locating in Iowa. There he was successfully engaged for many years as a florist. He married (first), in England, Ann Garbutt, a daughter of Henry and Eleanor Garbutt. By this marriage he was the father of three children: 1. George Frederick, of whom further. 2. Sarah, now deceased, who married Herbert Heskett, a newspaperman of Cedar Falls, Iowa. 3. John Henry MacKinder, a resident of Dike, Iowa, where he owns a barber shop and is engaged in the florist business. Mrs. Ann (Garbutt) MacKinder died in England. Her husband, after coming to Iowa, married (second) Alice Canfield, of Iowa, who was born in 1853. By this marriage there were ten children: 1. Lula May. 2. William Edward, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. 3. Carrie Mazie, now deceased. 4. Jennie Belle, married and resides in Rock Island, Illinois. 5. Thomas Henry, now deceased. 6. Charles Henry, a barber of Waterloo, Iowa. 7. Hannah Eliza, wife of Charles Mostin, a druggist of Frederica, Iowa. 8. Dotie Iona, wife of William Phillips of Taylorsville, Illinois. 9. Mary Ethel, wife of Arthur Wood of Dike, Iowa. 10. A child, died in infancy. Mr. George MacKinder died October 15, 1926.

Dr. George Frederick MacKinder was born in Yorkshire, England, April 27, 1875, oldest son and child of George and Ann (Garbutt) MacKinder, of Scotch and English ancestry. After the early death of his mother and the subsequent removal of his father to the United States he was brought up by his maternal grandparents, Henry and Eleanor Garbutt, receiving his education in the public schools of England. When he was twelve years old, he was brought by them to the United States

and with them settled near Scranton, where he grew to manhood. Immediately after his arrival in this country he began to work in the coal mines as a breaker boy, continuing, however, his education in the public night schools. He advanced through the various grades of mine work to the position of assistant foreman, working at different times in various mines in the Wyoming Valley. Throughout these years, however, he was never satisfied with the thought of spending the rest of his life in the mines and eventually he resumed his studies with the idea of preparing himself for a better position and for work more to his liking. For some three years he studied optometry under the direction of Dr. Stegner of Taylor, Lackawanna County, and at the end of that period he secured his diploma as an optometrist from the Spencer Optical Institute of New York, in 1916. Though he commenced at once the practice of his profession, he continued with his work in the mine until 1920. In that year he resigned his position as assistant foreman and since then he has devoted all his time and attention to his professional work. He has a modern and well-equipped store at No. 151 East Main Street, Nanticoke, where he enjoys a very large clientele. Today he is considered one of the leading optometrists in that part of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Optometric Association and the National Optometric Association, as well as of the Beta Sigma Kappa Fraternity, and of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and more particularly with the Nanticoke Methodist Episcopal Church, of the choir of which he has been a member for fifteen years. Prior to this he has been active in other choirs, his work in this direction covering a period of some forty years. His interest in music also finds expression in his membership in the Roosevelt Glee Club, of which he is vice-president.

Dr. MacKinder was married (first), in 1894, to Catherine Crocker, of Taylor, Lackawanna County, and by this marriage was the father of one daughter, Annie MacKinder, who died at the age of seventeen years. Mrs. MacKinder died in 1896. He was married (second), September 25, 1899, to Laura Estella Owen, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Lammeraux) Owen. Mrs. MacKinder is of Revolutionary stock, her first American ancestor having come to this country from France with General Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. MacKinder are the parents of four children: 1. Charles Frederick, a clerk and married to Edith Thomas. 2. Edna May, living at home with her parents. 3. John Henry, manager of the Rex Theatre, Nanticoke, and making his home with his parents. 4. Rebecca Adeline, attending school. Mrs. MacKinder is a member of the Women's Club of Kingston and of several other similar associations.

W. L. LEAS—Having entered the printing trade as a boy of fourteen years in 1906, Mr. Leas during the next decade and a half acquired a very thorough knowledge of all its branches. As a result he has been able to bring the Leas Printing Company, founded by him at Nanticoke in 1919, to a very high degree of prosperity, and it is now considered one of the leading establishments of its type in Luzerne County. Since locating at Nanticoke he has always taken a very active part in the various phases of the community's life and in every respect he represents the highest type of useful and progressive citizenship.

W. L. Leas was born at Wanamie, Luzerne County, February 11, 1892, a son of Frank B. and Alice R. (Horslacher) Leas. His father, who was a carpenter and also spent much of his life in mercantile pursuits, now makes his home, together with Mrs. Leas, at Wyoming, Luzerne County. The founder of the Leas family in Luzerne County was the great-grandfather of the subject of this article; his son, Robert Leas, being a well-known citizen and for many years a mine superintendent.

W. L. Leas was educated in the public schools of Wyoming, which he left at the age of fourteen years, starting at that time in the printing trade, in which he has continued ever since then. At first he was employed by the Pittston "Gazette" and later by the Pittston "Herald." There he laid the foundations for a very thorough knowledge of the printing business, a knowledge which he later increased still further by working for a newspaper and printing plant at Ithaca, New York, and for other similar establishments in various parts of this country. In 1919 he came to Nanticoke and there established his present business, the Leas Printing Company, with headquarters at No. 150 East Main Street. His plant is modernly equipped and, for its size,

is one of the best and most successful in that part of Luzerne County. All kinds of commercial printing is handled and Mr. Leas has built up a very high reputation for efficiency, promptness and ability. He has always shown great interest in civic affairs and is considered one of the most progressive of the younger generation of Nanticoke's business men. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and the Nanticoke Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church, while in politics he is an active supporter of the Republican party. For a number of years he has also taken an active part in the Boy Scout movement and he has served as Scoutmaster of a local troop.

Mr. Leas married, February 15, 1911, Pearl Reid, of Youngstown, Ohio, who was born in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Leas are the parents of one daughter, Ethel Leas, a student at the Nanticoke High School. Mrs. Leas is prominently active in church work.

GEORGE T. DICKOVER—For years a leader in the industrial life of Wilkes-Barre and this vicinity of Pennsylvania, Geo. T. Dickover, the senior member of the firm of Geo. T. Dickover and Son, brick manufacturers and contractors in brick and stone masonry, rendered in his career a service invaluable in the development of construction work in Luzerne County and the Wyoming Valley. It was only natural that a man who stood so close to the front line of business men in this region should have won the greatest esteem in this, his native community, and should have acquired, as Mr. Dickover did acquire, a large number of loyal and faithful friends—people who admired his business talents and his sound and useful opinions, and who loved the man for his splendid qualities of character. And his death brought widespread sorrow to the city and county in which he had lived throughout his life, for everyone realized that with his passing the city had lost one of its most admirable and substantial citizens, a man ever faithful to his friends and associates and whose home life was of the most beautiful character.

Mr. Dickover was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on January 28, 1849, son of William and Elizabeth (Olver) Dickover, and a descendant of old and highly respected families. The house of Dickover dates back to pre-Revolutionary days; in Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County it has been prominent for more than a century. The earliest ancestor of whom there is a thorough record is Henry Dickover, of Mountville, formerly Millersville, Lancaster County, who, according to records in War Department, at Washington, District of Columbia, "served as a private in Captain John Wither's Battalion of Lancaster County Associates destined for duty in the Jerseys," and whose name appears in a favorable light on a muster roll of Lancaster, dated August 19, 1776. Henry Dickover was with Washington's army at the Battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, and was one of the guards which escorted one thousand Hessian prisoners to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, after their capture by the Colonial Army, and was detailed as a guard there after that time. From Henry the line of descent is through one of his twelve children, which included one daughter and eleven sons, one of whom, Samuel, fought in the War of 1812. He and one or two others removed to Indiana and there reared families. George Dickover, the fourth son, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1787, died December 31, 1864, aged seventy-seven years, settled at Wilkes-Barre about 1810, a mason by trade, and married Katharine Reimer, born February 16, 1793, died August 3, 1844, daughter of Henry Reimer and his wife, whose maiden name was Correll, a daughter of Philip Correll, a soldier of the Revolution who married Catherine Schug. Their son, William Dickover, born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on December 15, 1810, was the father of George T. Dickover.

William Dickover received his early education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, but the family needed his services at the time, therefore he entered the employ of his uncle, Philip Reimer, at the age of ten years, in the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business in this city, where he diligently applied himself for two years. In 1832, when thirteen years old, he first began to learn his trade of plastering and general masonry with his father. He also worked on his father's farm, mastering many fundamentals that only manual exertion develops in a young man, until, in 1840, at the age of twenty-one years, he completed his apprenticeship. He married Elizabeth Olver, on December 24, 1844, whose father, John Olver (1790-1866), was born in Cornwall, England; married

February 18, 1814, Sarah Auger. They came to America in 1831, settled at Beach Lake, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, where they reared a family of twelve sons and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. William Dickover started housekeeping on West Ross Street. Seven children were born to them, of whom four grew to maturity: 1. Maria. 2. Lavinia (Mrs. Henry L. Moore). 3. George T., all now deceased, the latter of whom further. 4. Hattie (Mrs. John B. Howell) residing in the homestead at No. 22 West Ross Street.

In 1842 William Dickover became one of the organizers of the Wyoming Volunteer Artillery, in whose work he took a lively part for many years. His wife's illness prevented him from enlistment at the outbreak of the Civil War, but he joined the militia (Minute Men) just before the Battle of Antietam at which conflict they were held in reserve and after the retreat of the Confederates were sent home and disbanded. In 1855, he aided in the organization of old Ross Street, now Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the original trustees and continuously a member of the board for fifty-seven years, and for some time president. He was a member of the building committee for both the old and new churches, and held nearly every office in the church. He was poor director for Central District of Luzerne County for three years. He was a member of Sons of Temperance; of Wyoming Lodge, No. 39, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Past Grand in this order. In politics, he was Republican.

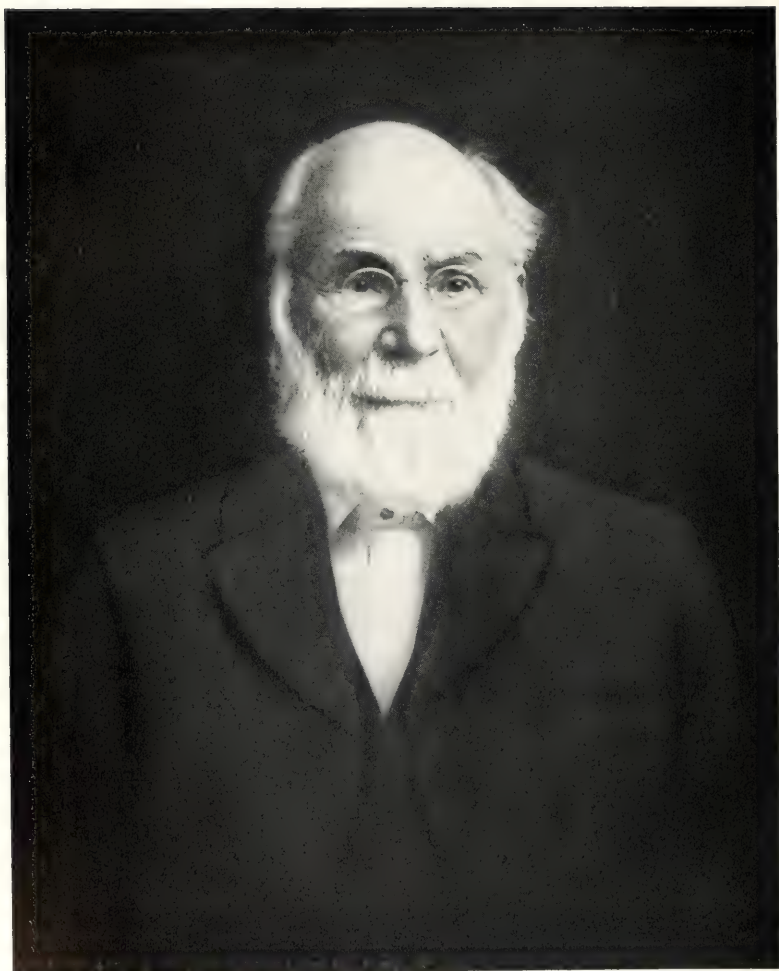
William Dickover built the A. C. Laning Foundry on Pennsylvania Avenue about 1850; rebuilt Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, after a disastrous fire in 1853; built Wyoming (National) Bank on Public Square in 1860, Wyoming Valley Hotel on South River Street, 1864; Music Hall on site of present Hotel Sterling, 1870, and many prominent residences, churches, schools, and other public buildings of his time. In 1870, he began the manufacture of brick on Maple Street near North River. As Wilkes-Barre began to recover from the effects of the Civil War, the demand for brick increased and he several times removed and enlarged his quarters. In 1875, William Dickover formed a partnership with his son, George T., and in 1883, the brick manufacturing plant was included under the firm name of Wm. Dickover and Son. Business was gradually expanded until it served not only the city, but the surrounding territory as well. Mr. Dickover retired from business in 1898. In 1905, he won the distinction of being the oldest native born business man in Wilkes-Barre. His vivid recollections caused many interested in early events to seek interviews with him. He died at his home, May 7, 1912, at the remarkable age of ninety-two years, and was buried at Forty Fort Cemetery.

George Tusten Dickover, the only son of William Dickover, first attended Wilkes-Barre public schools and later was graduated from Wyoming Seminary. During his school days he had worked with his father, and later became a journeyman, foreman, and from 1875 until 1898 a partner in the firm of William Dickover and Son. He lived all his life in Wilkes-Barre, except several months spent in the South during the financial panic of 1873 and about a year in Kansas City and Atchison, Kansas, where he found employment during the depression of 1879. His firm later erected the masonry of many important buildings of all kinds in this community, including Kingston Methodist Church, First National Banks of Pittston and Nanticoke, First and Second National Banks, Masonic Temple and Irem Temple in Wilkes-Barre.

George T. Dickover was one of the first members of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association and a vice-president in 1895. He was also one of the first board of directors of the South Side Bank and its president for nineteen years, a position which he filled with great ability until shortly before his death.

In politics, Mr. Dickover was Republican. In 1912, he succeeded his father as a trustee of Central Methodist Church and was for several years president of that board, as well as of the Luzerne County Bible Society. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 442; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In Camden, New Jersey, on April 25, 1883, George T. Dickover married Frances Stockton, daughter of Richard and Deborah (Harrison) Stockton, and a member of a family which was prominent in the country's history before, during and after the American Revolution. Richard Stockton of this family was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Others have for genera-



W. Dickerson



Geo. F. DeKoon

tions been active in the life of Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Dickover had five children, Georgia A. and Gertrude M., both graduates of Syracuse University, William Stockton, and two who died in infancy, Helen O. and Harold R. William S. Dickover married Helen Fancourt. They have three children, George F., Edith F., and Helen F. Dickover. In 1907 William S. Dickover entered the firm, whereupon its name was changed to George T. Dickover and Son.

George T. Dickover's death, which occurred on July 13, 1928, brought to an end a long and useful life which had been valuable to his family, his church, his community and himself. Throughout the later years of his career an active figure in the business and financial affairs of the Wyoming Valley, he represented a type of solid and substantial citizenship of which Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County were justifiably proud.

DR. THOMAS REED GAGION, born in Wilkes-Barre October 2, 1890, was the son of John and Winifred (Campbell) Gagon. He made his preparation for college in the public schools of his native city, and then matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. From there he went to Germantown University, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. This study was supplemented by a year's internship in St. Francis Hospital, New York City. He then went back to his native city and practised for four years until the United States entered the World War. In July, 1917, he enlisted in the Medical Department of the 18th Infantry, 1st Division, and went overseas with his unit. He was wounded in action at Soissons and was in the hospital for a full year. Then he was assigned to duty at General Hospital, No. 32, and Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was mustered out in September, 1920. He returned to the University of Pennsylvania and did three years of post-graduate work in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He then located in Pittston and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of the class of diseases named. Dr. Gagon is a member of the staff of the Pittston State Hospital. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Legion.

On December 24, 1917, Dr. Thomas Reed Gagon married Helen Craig McDonald of Pittston. Mrs. Gagon is an active member of the Woman's Club of West Pittston. The doctor and his wife reside at 906 Susquehanna Avenue, and they are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

JOSEPH SWEITZER BITTENBENDER—As proprietor of the J. S. Bittenbender meat brokerage company, Joseph Sweitzer Bittenbender represents a large group of meat packing concerns and sugar refineries in Northeastern Pennsylvania. In addition, he is president of the American Auto Accessories Stores in Wilkes-Barre, which he was largely responsible for organizing in 1919. The two concerns give Mr. Bittenbender extensive contacts in Pennsylvania business circles, members of which hold him in high esteem for the ability he has displayed in developing his career, as well as for his sterling personal qualities. He is also well known in fraternal circles of the State.

Mr. Bittenbender was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he still makes his home at No. 60 Church Street, on June 7, 1884, the son of Frederick J. and Matilda (Sweitzer) Bittenbender, both of whom were natives of Plymouth. The father, born August 25, 1857, was a manufacturer of mining tools, particularly drills; his death occurred July 6, 1895. The mother was born May 22, 1858, and died May 16, 1912. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Nanticoke and enrolled in Bucknell University, which institution accorded him a Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1905. For six months he taught in Nanticoke High School, then became associated with the Bradstreet Company in Wilkes-Barre, in which connection he remained for ten years. It was in 1915 that he started the meat brokerage business, which he operates under his own name at No. 35 West Market Street, in Wilkes-Barre. His success here, with attendant systematization of the activities involved, made it possible for him, four years later, to divide his time and help organize the American Auto Accessories Stores. Mr. Bittenbender is a Republican and is affiliated with Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory; Knights Templar, of Scranton, and also from Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Christian Church of Plymouth.

Mr. Bittenbender married, on April 24, 1919, Barbara M. Jones, daughter of Gilbert S. and Jean (Mitchell) Jones, of Dorranceton, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES J. BAAB—An expert in wireless telegraphy, having become proficient also in electro-mechanics in a very wide range, Charles J. Baab sacrificed a career in which he undoubtedly would have won great fame, to assist his father in carrying on his sheet metal, heating and plumbing business, which since the death of his parent he has conducted alone and is making of it a capital success. Mr. Baab is one of the most substantial business men of Wilkes-Barre, a well-educated man of sound scientific understanding, who reflects honor on the city of his birth.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, July 28, 1878, Charles J. Baab is the son of Frank Baab, who was well known in the Wilkes-Barre section as a contractor in sheet metal, heating and plumbing work, and built up a considerable business, which at his death, December 14, 1923, passed to his son, Charles. He attended parochial schools in Wilkes-Barre and took his preparatory course at the Harry Hillman Academy, whence he entered Notre Dame University, and was a four-year student there in the class of 1900. His career at Notre Dame was one of athletic and student excellence, and he was especially prominent in branches of the electrical science. He was called into the laboratory by Professor Green to assist in experiments on wireless telegraphy. He completed the first known wireless telegraph set of its kind, which he put in operation from Notre Dame University to St. Mary's Academy, a distance of about one mile. Later he was called upon to demonstrate his experiments and their results before a number of leading scientists.

Mr. Baab's bent for things electrical led him from the university laboratory, on completion of his studies, into service for the Electro-Dynamic Corporation in Philadelphia, with which concern he remained six months. He was afterwards with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh for eight years, pursuing a college students' course in the company's shops, and later was connected with its engineering departments. His association with that concern was terminated at the end of eight years, during which period he gave proof of his capabilities for proceeding on the high-road of the electrical profession.

Filial duty was ever a strong incentive with Mr. Baab, however, and he believed it incumbent upon him to return to Wilkes-Barre and there join his father in the management of the latter's business. This he did, and there has always been a feeling of satisfaction since that he was with his father in his declining years, and was enabled, after his passing, to assume the sole ownership of the establishment without interruption of the business. He has been prospered in having taken this attitude towards his father's affairs and the estate, the business having grown appreciably under his capable management.

Mr. Baab has a double-starred military record to his credit, he having served in the Spanish-American and the World Wars. His politics is of the Democratic persuasion, and he is keenly interested in the fortunes of his party, being favorably known also throughout the community for his cooperation in movements of municipal advance. He is prominently identified with fraternal bodies, affiliating with the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a Fourth Degree member; and with the American Legion. His clubs are the Concordia Singing Society, the Exchange Club and the Wyoming Valley Motor Club. He is a devout member of St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church and president of the Holy Name Society of that parish.

Charles J. Baab married, in June, 1911, Elizabeth Ruth Horn, daughter of George N. and Mary Horn, and they are the parents of five children: Frank Charles, Carl George Benedict, Rita Josephine, George Louis, and Elizabeth Mary.

RUTTER FAMILY—Conrad Rutter was a Prussian. On account of religious persecutions he left Prussia and went into England to live temporarily, where he married his wife, Jane Douglas, of Scotch descent, and emigrated to America in the year 1683, in the company of which Francis Daniel Pastorius was the guiding spirit. They reached Philadelphia, August 20, 1683, having made the voyage in the ship "America," John Wasey, captain. He took up land where Germantown, Philadelphia, now stands, and laid out that town during the

year of his arrival. He remained there until 1689, then removed up the Schuylkill to where Pottstown in Montgomery County now stands, took up lands there and improved them. In 1716 he gave his tract to his son, Andrew, and with his other three sons, Joseph, Peter, and Conrad, Jr., went to what is now Leacock Township, Lancaster County, where he took up five hundred and eighty-eight acres of land. His warrant for these lands bore the signature of Penn's sons, and was dated January 3, 1733. The lands in Lancaster County Conrad Rutter divided in three parts, giving one of these, comprising one hundred and eighty-eight acres, to his son, Joseph, from whom the Rutter families of the Wyoming Valley are descended.

Conrad Rutter, the pioneer, was a persevering and farseeing man. His descendants in each succeeding generation from his time are classed with the first families of Pennsylvania. When we consider how he was driven from his native land because of his religious views, coming to America in 1683, helping to found Germantown, and afterward building for his children in what are now two counties in this great Commonwealth, we can have none other than feelings of veneration for the immigrant ancestor of the Rutter family in America. When well advanced in years he helped to found and build (1729) the first Protestant Episcopal Church in Eastern Lancaster County. His son, Joseph, progenitor of the particular branch of the Rutter family of which these annals treat, built on his own farm tract at his own expense the first schoolhouse in Leacock Township. It is handed down as tradition in the Rutter family that in this little schoolhouse one of Joseph's daughters educated her future husband, who, with their sons, in later years were prominent persons in the history of Lancaster County. Conrad Rutter and his wife, Jane Douglas were the parents of four sons: Andrew, Joseph, Peter, and Conrad, Jr.

Joseph Rutter, son of Conrad and Jane (Douglas) Rutter, was born in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and married there Barbara Glenn, who bore him three children: 1. Henry, married Elizabeth Shultz, and had fourteen children, each of whom received a goodly inheritance under his will. 2. George, born in Leacock Township, Lancaster County, and died in Salisbury Township. He married Margaret Lightner, daughter of Nathaniel Lightner and his wife, Margaret La Rue, who was born in France in 1713. Nathaniel Lightner was one of the prominent early settlers in Leacock Township. Of the nineteen children of Nathaniel Lightner, two sons and two daughters married two sons and two daughters of Joseph Rutter. George and Margaret (Lightner) Rutter had among other children, Adam Rutter, see forward. 3. Barbara, who became the wife of a Mr. Lightner, and the mother of the late Judge John Lightner.

Adam Rutter, Sr., son of George and Margaret (Lightner) Rutter, was born in Leacock Township in 1763, and died in Salisbury Township, November 25, 1810. He was a farmer by occupation. He married Margaret Skiles, born May 15, 1773, died July 19, 1859. Their children were: James, born in June, 1797, married William Rhodes; George, born in May, 1801, married Elizabeth Rutter; Anna, born July 16, 1804, married Henry McClellan; Nathaniel, mentioned hereafter; Adam, Jr., born November 26, 1808, married, in 1828, Margaret Skiles; Rachel, born March 15, 1810, married Christian Weldy.

Nathaniel Rutter, fifth child of Adam, Sr., and Margaret (Skiles) Rutter, was born in the Pequa Valley, fourteen miles below Lancaster, November 14, 1806, died October 14, 1899, aged ninety-three years. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1825, and sometime between 1835 and 1840 associated with George M. Hollenback in a general merchandise business. The management of the business was in Mr. Rutter's hands until the death of his partner, November 7, 1866, and afterward Mr. Rutter carried on a general hardware store until 1888. He was for years president of the Miners' Savings Bank and of the Hollenback Coal Company, and a director of the Vulcan Iron Works, and was also connected with various other business enterprises. He was at one time a member of the City Council. On coming to Wilkes-Barre Mr. Rutter was identified with St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, but after his marriage he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was for many years one of its elders. He was for many years a familiar figure on the streets of Wilkes-Barre, and many persons knew and admired him for his fine traits. Unassuming in all the relations of life, the spirit of religious culture took hold of his nature and enabled him as a

Christian to fulfill in the community a most beneficent purpose. His example tended to exalt the dignity of man, and raised him in the scale of virtue, while his social and domestic life ever will be a blessed memory.

Nathaniel Rutter married, January 13, 1831, Mary Ann Cist, born December 26, 1808, died March 18, 1846, daughter of Jacob Cist and his wife, Sarah Hollenback. Their children were: 1. Ellen Cist, born October 25, 1831, died unmarried May 21, 1887. 2. Emily Hollenback, born December 16, 1833, married, September 29, 1850, Edward P. Darling, and died January 23, 1882. 3. Margaret, born January 24, 1836, married Eugene Beauharnais Beaumont, and died April 22, 1879. 4. Augusta, born August 23, 1837, married Clarence Michler, and died July 22, 1878. 5. George, died in infancy. 6. James May, see forward. Nathaniel Rutter married (second), February 19, 1850, Ellen Cist, sister of his first wife, and widow of the Rev. Robert Dunlap, born January 7, 1813, died September 20, 1880, whose daughter by her first marriage, Sally H. Dunlap, became the wife of Isaac M. Thomas, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Rutter had by his second marriage: Marian Natalie, of Wilkes-Barre; and Hervey Simmons, who died April 4, 1880.

James May Rutter, youngest son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Cist) Rutter, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1841, and died, in December, 1907. He was educated at an academic institution in Wyoming, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Leaving school he was apprenticed to Laning & Marshall to learn the machinist's trade, and finished his term of service May 13, 1862. During the Civil War he enlisted as private, August 4, 1862, and was made fifth sergeant of Company C, 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was attached to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, then operating in Virginia. With that command he participated in the battles of Fitz Hugh Farm, Pollocks Mill, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Mine Run campaign. In March, 1864, the 1st Corps was disbanded, and the 143d Pennsylvania Regiment was transferred to the 5th Corps, and afterward took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, the siege and assault of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Boydton Road, Hatcher's Run and other minor engagements. In 1863 Sergeant Rutter was presented by resolution of Congress with a medal of honor for gallantry at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, in which battle he carried his wounded captain from the field and saved him from falling into the hands of the enemy.

(The Congressional Medal of Honor was never bestowed except upon incontrovertible evidence of conspicuous gallantry. The record in the case cited shows the following facts: Sergeant Rutter's regiment was in action on the Chambersburg Pike, in front of McPherson Woods, where General John F. Reynolds was killed. About 4 o'clock, p. m., General Doubleday's corps, to which the 143d Pennsylvania Regiment was attached, being left without support, was obliged to fall back to another line, where the men lay down, the enemy occupying the railroad cut in their immediate front. It was here that Captain (afterward Colonel) Reichard was wounded. Lieutenant John C. Kropp, of Sergeant Rutter's company, exclaimed that it was a pity to let Captain Reichard, wounded as he was, fall into the hands of the enemy, and asked that some of the men should bring him off the field. There was no answer, until Sergeant Rutter jumped up and ran to his rescue, about twenty feet in advance of the firing line. Helping the captain to his feet, he brought him to the rail fence, under a heavy fire, where some of his comrades pulled down the rails and George Kinder assisted Rutter in taking the wounded officer to Gettysburg and placing him in a private house. Rutter made every effort to find a surgeon, and in his search narrowly escaped capture, the town being occupied by the Confederates, who fired at every blue uniform. Returning to the house, he reported his non-success to his disabled captain, and then took refuge for the night in the cemetery. In the morning he rejoined his regiment, and on answering at roll call was told by Lieutenant Kropp that he had been given up for dead, and that none of his comrades expected to see him again. The same morning (July 21) Sergeant Rutter, with his regiment, was in close action, and on the next day aided in repelling the magnificent but ill-fated charge of General Pickett's division. The regiment to which Sergeant Rutter belonged distinguished itself greatly during the entire three days' battle, and came away with its colors, while two other regiments in the brigade lost theirs to the enemy. The monument of the regiment, on the Chambersburg Pike, in





Chas. Dougherty

front of where the brave General Reynolds fell, and near where General Hancock was wounded, marks the line held by it on July 2 and 3, 1863, when the backbone of the rebellion was broken. The facts upon which the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded to Sergeant Rutter were established by the sworn evidence of Captain Reichard himself, and by Sergeant R. W. Marcy and Private Charles S. Shotten).

After Gettysburg he returned with his regiment to Virginia, near Culpeper, where he was detailed with twenty men to guard the signal station at Poney Mountain, which was beyond the Union picket lines. He was transferred to the United States Signal Corps, on March 20, 1864, and when in front of Petersburg, Virginia, shortly afterward, was promoted to sergeant, and was on detached service at corps headquarters under Generals Burnside, Park and Hartranft. He took part in all the battles in which his regiment participated up to General Lee's surrender. He was honorably discharged and mustered out of service at Washington, District of Columbia, June 27, 1865.

At the close of the war Sergeant Rutter returned to his home in Wilkes-Barre. He was appointed May 27, 1874, to service on the Geological Survey west of the one hundredth meridian, under Lieutenant Wheeler, United States Army, in the interest of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, District of Columbia, which service occupied his time for the remainder of that year. He then engaged in the hardware business in Wilkes-Barre, and retired in 1888. He was a charter member of Conyngham Post, No. 97, Grand Army of the Republic, and its Past Junior Vice-Commander, and a charter member of Encampment No. 135, Union Veteran Legion, of which he was colonel at one time; a charter member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, Wilkes-Barre; was president of the Wilkes-Barre School Board; the first assistant engineer of the Wilkes-Barre Fire Department; also a member of the Westmoreland Club.

James May Rutter married (first), October 16, 1866, Martha C. Burdett, daughter of Jacob Burdett, of New York, died September 5, 1883. He married (second), April 24, 1886, Alvaretta Wildoner. Alvaretta Wildoner was born in Shickshinny, January 30, 1856, a daughter of George and Lydia (Joslin) Wildoner; she died January 8, 1910. George was born in Luzerne County, and was son of George Wildoner, who was of Holland Dutch parentage and probably was himself a native-born Hollander. Lydia Joslin came of an old Connecticut family, one of her ancestors being Ephraim White, who fought nobly through the Revolution but soon afterward allied himself to Daniel Shays, leader of what is known in history as "Shays' Rebellion," and by his part in this ill-advised uprising, Ephraim White almost forfeited his Revolutionary pension, which, however, was subsequently granted him. Another of Mrs. Rutter's ancestors was Nathaniel Joslin, of an old Connecticut family. Her father served during the Civil War as a private in Company F, 143d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, the same regiment in which Mr. Rutter served. He was honorably discharged after serving the full term of three years. He lived the greater part of his life in Shickshinny. The children of Mr. Rutter by his first marriage: 1. Ellen, married (first), January 20, 1892, John Urquhart Paine, who died June 18, 1892. She married (second), November 8, 1899, William H. McFadden, of Germantown, then engaged with the street engineering department of Philadelphia. She had by her first marriage, Emily Urquhart Paine, and by her second marriage, Eleanor E. McFadden. 2. Frances M. 3. Nathaniel Burdett, born August 17, 1871, was educated in the public schools and Harry Hillman Academy. He was a well-known civil and mining engineer and served three terms as county surveyor of Luzerne County, elected for the second term of four years, 1904. He married, April 25, 1899, Stella Gertrude Hann. One son born, died in infancy. Nathaniel Burdett Rutter died January 8, 1907. 4. Augusta L., married, October 12, 1898, Harry Meyer Seitzinger, manufacturer of screens, Wilkes-Barre. They had Martha Rutter, and Josephine G. Children of Mr. Rutter by second marriage: 5. Miriam Alvaretta, born April 5, 1887, married George Reuling Davis. 6. James May, Jr., born in Wilkes-Barre, December 30, 1888; married October 15, 1913, Marion Dougherty, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Charles Bowman Dougherty. He is a portrait painter in Wilkes-Barre.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES BOWMAN DOUGHERTY—While his position of prominence as a community leader is dominant in the history of Wyoming

Valley, the late Major-General Charles Bowman Dougherty of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, will best be remembered for his unusually long and brilliant career as military man. He was one of those men whose double service as citizen and as soldier has left its mark on the history of the Nation. He was a native of Pennsylvania, a scion of families that earnestly aided in the making of this Republic and whose history is filled with acts of civic and military duty to which any man might justly point with pride.

Major-General Dougherty was one of a family of six children, whose parents were the Hon. Charles and Julia B. (Collins) Dougherty. His paternal grandfather was born in Donegal County, Ireland, and was later expatriated owing to his activity in the "Young Ireland Movement." This was in the early part of the nineteenth century. He emigrated to this country and located at Albany, New York, where Charles Dougherty, his son, and the father of Major-General Dougherty was born in 1833. When Charles Dougherty was in his youth, he and his father came to Wyoming Valley and settled at Nanticoke. They continued to live in the thriving canal port town for some time, then moved to the county seat, where Charles Dougherty married Julia Beaumont Collings, daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings. Charles Dougherty was consul-general to Londonderry, Ireland, in 1866-67, serving in the administration of President Andrew Johnson. This honor of appointment was awarded in recognition by Washington authorities for his peerless leadership in behalf of the struggling Irish Nation.

On his maternal side, General Dougherty was a descendant of John Blackman, a native of England, who came to this country prior to 1640. He took up land at Dorchester, Massachusetts, now a part of Boston. His third son, Joseph Blackman, married at Dorchester, November 12, 1685, Elizabeth Church, daughter of Joseph Church, of Little Compton. He was a brother of the redoubtable Captain Church who captured King Philip, son of Massasoit, a well-known event in the history of New England. Joseph and Benjamin Church were sons of Richard Church, who held a record of service in the Pequot Indian War which exterminated the Pequot Indians with their depredations on the early settlers. Elizabeth Warren, the wife of Richard Church, was a daughter of Richard Warren who was one of the signers of the Compact drawn up on the "Mayflower," which is claimed to be the first constitutional covenant written by man for the government of a people.

Elisha Blackman was one of the nine sons of Joseph and Elizabeth (Church) Blackman, and was the father of Elisha Blackman, Jr., who emigrated to the Wyoming Valley in 1772, and was a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain William Hooker Smith, of the 24th Continental Line, stationed at Fort Wilkes-Barre in the Public Square at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. His son, Elisha Blackman was in the Battle of Wyoming, escaped the massacre, swam the river and fled to the old Public Square Fort. There he joined his father, the only man left, the others having gone to show the women and children the way to Stroudsburg and Connecticut. In the afternoon of that fateful July 3d, father and son followed the others. A month later, in August, young Blackman returned to Wyoming with Captain Spalding's company. In October, he helped to bury the dead of Wyoming.

A younger brother, Eleazar Blackman served with the militia throughout the Revolutionary War, becoming prominent. After that, in September, 1800, he was elected and commissioned captain of the "First Troop of Horse," 2d Brigade, 8th Division Pennsylvania. In 1812, he attained the rank of major. From 1801 to 1803, he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne County. From 1808 to 1810, he was treasurer of the county. He lived at Wilkes-Barre Township on a site where the Franklin mine of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company is now located. He opened a mine here even in that early day known as Blackman's mine. He died September 10, 1843, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was prominent as a Mason, being Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, from 1804 to 1809. His daughter, Melinda Blackman, married Daniel Collings who was born in England, at Easton, in 1793. His marriage occurred October 7, 1813. He was a clock-maker by trade and moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in his trade; he was a large landholder and specialized in the development of city property especially in the center of the city where, at one time he owned the northerly side of The Square now occupied by McWilliams Stores up to the Benesch store in the Bennett Build-

ing. A piece of his craftsmanship, known for years as "the town clock" is still preserved in the museum of Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. The sons of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings were all noble men who held records of service in military and civic duty, holding positions of rank in the army during the Mexican War, and the Civil War. These men were the uncles of Major-General Charles Bowman Dougherty, whose mother was Julia Beaumont Collings, daughter of Daniel and Melinda (Blackman) Collings.

Charles B. (C. Bowman) Dougherty was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1860. The home site was on North Main Street near West Union Street. As a youth he attended the public schools of this city, and then entered Emerson Institute at Washington, District of Columbia, from which he was graduated. He returned to this city on August 1, 1879, and entered the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company as a clerk in the office of the superintendent. In the summer of 1885 he was made chief clerk in the general manager's office, and while in this position he organized the purchasing department of the company. In July, 1906, he was advanced to the position of assistant manager of the company and was continued in this position when the M. A. Hanna Company, of Cleveland, purchased the Susquehanna Coal Company. At the same time he was designated as one of the three purchasing agents for the Mark Hanna interests with activities in fuel and power plants throughout the United States. He remained with the Susquehanna Collieries Company, as the company became known later, until the time of his death, and gave nearly all of his time when not actually required by business matters to military affairs. He was truly the exponent of his military ancestors and from August 1, 1881, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, 9th Regiment of Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, he never once lessened his activity as a soldier. His rise in military rank was to attain the highest rank in American military forces obtainable for a non-West Pointer. For his first duty after enlistment, he was detailed as regimental clerk, August 12, 1881. In July of the following year, he was appointed principal musician; the next year he was raised to the rank of sergeant-major; April 28, 1887, he was first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice; November 3, 1892, he was made major of the regiment; in June, 1894, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and colonel on July 14, 1897.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Colonel Dougherty received telegraphic orders from General J. P. S. Gobin, commanding the 3d Brigade, to assemble the 9th Regiment and proceed to Mount Gretna. On May 12, Colonel Dougherty reported to the adjutant-general of the army that his regiment was properly mustered into service. The regiment proceeded to Chickamauga, Georgia, and upon its arrival Colonel Dougherty was put in command of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Army Corps. He served in that post until relieved by Brigadier-General John N. Andrews, United States Army. The regiment served throughout the war. After the Spanish-American War, the 9th Regiment was reorganized and Colonel Dougherty was unanimously reelected to its command. He was promoted to brigadier-general by Governor Pennypacker, April 9, 1906, and on September 30, 1910, Governor Edwin S. Stuart, assigned him to the head of the National Guard of Pennsylvania with the rank of major-general. Thus appointed, he was the youngest man ever to serve in this position in the history of the National Guard. General Dougherty served in this high post until compelled to retire by a State law which provided that the head of the National Guard should serve only for five years. General Dougherty's friends believe that had it not been for this bill that the noble general would have without doubt, commanded Pennsylvania's volunteer forces in their special service to the government during the World War. Although retired, when the country's call to arms was heard, General Dougherty was quick to offer his services. General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; General Leonard Wood, and others, knowing General Dougherty's proven qualifications urged his appointment as head of a division to the President. A board of officers, however, ruled that General Dougherty was over the age limit and so his services were not accepted. Unable to literally follow the flag into action, General Dougherty put all of his patriotic energy into the service of civilian-soldier. There are more tributes to General Dougherty's great value to the country, and records of his deeds of valor than space for this sketch allows, yet a quotation of the consensus of thought of ranking army officers on this point is fitting to epitomize the high esteem with which

he was regarded by those who had worked with him and knew of his ability: "General Dougherty is the man who taught Americans how to fight. He is the first man who ever succeeded in moving bodies of men as large as a division, and maneuvering them into place at the appointed time without failure. This was done first at Mount Gretna in an encampment of the State division. General Dougherty astonished the regular army men when he first put his plan for this maneuver into action, and it was our misfortune that he was not on the general staff during the World War." This opinion is echoed and reechoed through numerous press notices, private statements, and public utterances at different times throughout the career of General Dougherty. His head was too well set to the front to ever be turned by flattery and his sense of duty was so high, no praise could vary its quality.

Although one whose civic, military and business duties occupied much of his time, General Dougherty was one who loved his home, and the comforts and true recreation which he found there were always a great joy to him. He was very fond of books, and his chief joy was in his library which he began to collect when a young man, and his sense of literary discrimination was such that all books he put into his library are worthy of being read. He continued this habit of selecting with discriminating taste until his library in his late home on Riverside Drive is one of the most valuable private libraries in the State. As a diversion from business thoughts, General Dougherty enjoyed writing poetry, and many of his poems have found publication in metropolitan journals as well as in local papers. This exercise of "the language of the soul" indicates the high thoughts of General Dougherty and shows that his understanding of duty to home and country did not make of him a materialist, as some would have us believe of our great military men. He was a most companionable man whose friends were legion. He revered his ancestry and took lively interest in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; Order of the Cincinnati; Society of Mayflower Descendants; New England Society; Pennsylvania Society; Military Order of Foreign Wars, and particularly the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. He was three times president of the National Guard Association of the United States; a member of the Engineers Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania; the Westmoreland Club; the Franklin Club; the Scranton Club; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; for many years he was vice-president of the State Armory Board, and treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Sand and Stone Company; a member of the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, and also of the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company.

Charles Bowman Dougherty was married on February 6, 1883, to Anna D. Posten, daughter of M. Brown and Anna M. (Palmer) Posten, of Wilkes-Barre. They had four children, all daughters, two of whom died in infancy, Helen, born in 1886, married, September 6, 1916, Colonel Stephen Elliott, and died September 6, 1925; he is survived by Marion, born November 3, 1888, who is the wife of James M. Rutter, Jr., (see Rutter Family which precedes). Major-General Dougherty died in August, 1924, after a long illness following a collapse soon after his strenuous work during the epidemic of influenza that scourged the Wyoming Valley shortly after the World War. It is believed that he overtaxed his strength at this time. He stands in the history of his State as one of her greatest men and in the history of the Nation as a great military leader.

BRUCE PAYNE, as president of the Payne Coal Company, Inc., is at the head of one of the well-known and thoroughly well established coal concerns of this State. He is an independent operator, with central offices in the Miners Bank Building, and conducts a wholesale business in both anthracite and bituminous coal. He has branch offices in Buffalo, New York; New York City; Baltimore, Maryland; and Syracuse, New York; and is very well known to the trade.

Both Mr. Payne and his wife are members of old families of the Wyoming Valley, his father being Edward Franklin Payne, who died in 1910, at the age of sixty-four years. Edward Franklin Payne was for many years identified with the coal mining industry of Luzerne County and was well known throughout this district. He married Elsie Reith, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom lived to maturity: Edith, who mar-



Bruno Torgler

ried Edgar M. Haupt, of Wilkes-Barre; Arline, married to Paul S. Sterling, of Wilkes-Barre; and Bruce of further mention.

Bruce Payne, son of Edward Franklin and Elsie (Reith) Payne, was born in Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1889, and as a boy attended the Harry Hillman Academy, in Wilkes-Barre. Later, he prepared for college at the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and then entered Princeton University at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1915 he became identified with the anthracite coal industry as an independent operator, with offices in the Miners Bank Building, at Wilkes-Barre, and during the fourteen years which have passed since that time he has been conducting a large and important enterprise under the name of the Payne Coal Company, Inc. Under Mr. Payne's direction, his company was the first to merchandise anthracite as a trade marked and identified product. Starting in May, 1927, every ton loaded at the mines contains a liberal quantity of orange pasteboard discs, giving to this coal its trade name of "Orange Disc Anthracite." This was the first application of modern merchandising methods to the anthracite industry. As miners and shippers, the corporation handles both bituminous and anthracite coal in wholesale quantities, and with four branch offices in three different States, as mentioned above, the corporation is handling a very large output. Mr. Payne is a veteran of the World War with an honorable record of service. He was among the first to enlist after the entrance of the United States into the conflict, enlisting in April, 1917. He was sent to Madison Barracks, an officers' training camp, where he was commissioned a captain in the 308th Field Artillery, 78th Division of the United States Army. In May, 1918, he was sent overseas, where he saw active service on the Western Front for the three months preceding the Armistice. At the end of one year, in May, 1919, he returned to this country, and was mustered out of service, having been promoted to the rank of major. Upon his return to civilian life he resumed his business as a coal operator and shipper, and has continued at the head of the Payne Coal Company, Inc., to the present time (1929). He is a director of Blue Creek Coal and Land Company; director and treasurer of Shamokin Anthracite Coal Company and of the Northumberland Mining Company; trustee of Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society and president of the board of trustees of Wilkes-Barre Institute. Mr. Payne is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, American Legion, the Princeton Club, of New York City, and of other organizations, and his religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Bruce Payne was married, March 16, 1918, to Marion H. Woodward, daughter of the late Judge J. B. Woodward, of the Eleventh Judicial District, comprising Luzerne County, and Marion (Hillard) Woodward, and member of one of the old pioneer families of the Wyoming Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are the parents of three children: Marion Woodward, Barbara Standish, and Elizabeth Woodward Scott Payne. The family home is at No. 158 South River Street, in Wilkes-Barre.

FREDERICK HILLMAN—Both as lawyer and as an investment security expert, Frederick Hillman has been eminently successful in Wilkes-Barre, and here has many friends who hold him in the highest esteem, both because of his achievements in the business and professional world and as a result of his own likable character. There is no phase of the public life of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County in which he is not much interested, and here he belongs to a number of organizations which play leading parts in the city's social and fraternal affairs. His present business connection is with a Wall Street firm, of New York City, for he holds the local management in Wilkes-Barre of the offices of Field, Gloré and Company, of No. 38 Wall Street, New York.

Mr. Hillman was born in Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on February 10, 1872, son of H. Baker and Josephine A. Hillman and grandson on the paternal side of his house of Colonel Henry B. Hillman, father of H. Baker Hillman. H. Baker Hillman was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and was a coal operator in Wilkes-Barre, having been in the coal business with his father, Colonel Henry B. Hillman; he died in January, 1899. The mother of Frederick Hillman, Josephine A. Hillman, was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and died in February, 1896.

Frederick Hillman received his early education in the

public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and later studied at the Harry Hillman Academy. He then read law in the offices of Dickson and Atherton, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1893. For several years he was engaged here in the practice of his profession, but after a time he saw broader opportunities for development of his abilities in another field, and so entered the investment security business. At the present time he is manager of Field, Gloré and Company, of No. 38 Wall Street, New York City. To this work he is especially well adapted, and in this community he fulfills a useful purpose by the part that he plays in the investment security business, lending as he does a ready intelligence and knowledge that it took him years to acquire to a type of work about which the average man is all too little informed.

Mr. Hillman is, in addition to his business activities, actively interested in the affairs of his community. He is a member of the Republican party, of whose policies and candidates he is a staunch supporter, and he also belongs to several organizations which lead in civic and social activities here. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Motor Club, and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church.

Frederick Hillman married, May 27, 1905, Mabel Murphy, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. Joseph A. and Frances (Parish) Murphy, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Dr. Murphy, her father, was a native of Wilkes-Barre and a practitioner in the medical profession here for many years; he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, and for many years took an active part in the affairs of his profession in this community; he died in 1896. Frances (Parrish) Murphy, mother of Mabel (Murphy) Hillman, also was born in Wilkes-Barre, and died in July, 1920. Frederick and Mabel (Murphy) Hillman became the parents of two children: Frances Parrish and Doris.

ARTHUR O. KLEEMANN—One of the prominent members of the legal profession in Wilkes-Barre is Arthur O. Kleemann, who, since he began his practice in 1908, forged rapidly to the fore among the leaders of the bar in Luzerne County. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on July 28, 1885, son of Peter and Susan (Karrach) Kleemann; his father was a native of Germany, where he was born in 1849, and he came to the United States in 1871, became a hotel owner in Wilkes-Barre, and died in August, 1923, while the mother was born in Larksville, Pennsylvania, and has spent the greater part of her life in Luzerne County.

Arthur O. Kleemann, of whom this is a record, received his early education in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, his birthplace, and later studied in the local high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. He then became a student at Dickinson Law School, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar on September 23, 1908, and immediately began the practice of law in Wilkes-Barre. Here he has been engaged in the same line of activity ever since, and has been eminently successful. With a personality readily adaptable to the winning of friends, Mr. Kleemann offers a thorough knowledge of his profession which places him in an enviable position among his legal colleagues.

In addition to his work as lawyer, he is closely associated with several organizations, including the Luzerne County Bar Association. In his political views he is a staunch Republican, having become a supporter of this party's policies and candidates early in life. At one time he was solicitor for Parsons Borough, as well as solicitor for the school board there; and it is in that borough still that he makes his home. At one time he was also attorney for the Shickshinny School Board. Mr. Kleemann belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is affiliated with the Prospect Lodge; the Junior Order of United States American Mechanics, in which he is a member of the Anthracite Lodge; and the Loyal Order of Moose. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church, his parish being St. John's.

Arthur O. Kleemann married, on June 26, 1912, Florence A. Broadt, of Nesqueh, Pennsylvania, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Broadt. By this marriage there has been one son, Ralph U., who was born May 1, 1913, and is now a student in the high school in Parsons.

MICHAEL H. MCANIFF—Half a century has passed since Michael H. McAniff began a career in Wilkes-Barre that has never ceased to be active and which has resulted in many contributions to the general progress of the community, and to his own esteem in the hearts of

the people who have benefited by his labors. When he was a boy he handled the first newspaper that came off the press of the "Evening Leader," published by Joseph K. Bogert, then Register of Wills, a property which is now the "Times-Leader" of this city. Later his decision was for other activities and to that end he acquired an education that has fitted him in large measure for his profession of the law, in which he has achieved a distinct success and reached a high level among his fellow practitioners. He has shown himself to be an able advocate and a citizen of limitless interest in the civic affairs of the district, while his personal attributes are a magnet that draws a legion of friends and provides a large clientele for his professional industry.

He was born September 21, 1863, in Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and was educated there. For the first three years of his working life he taught school, saved his money and with his capital attended the State Normal School at Bloomsbury, graduating with the class of 1884, when he resumed teaching and continued that occupation for a number of years. He also had the advantage of some tutelage under the Rev. C. H. Rodney, a Princeton University graduate, and began the serious study of the law while he continued his teaching for nine years. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania State Bar, January 11, 1892, and at once established himself in practice. Under the Democratic banner he was chosen assistant district attorney in 1910 and served until 1912, having failed of election to the office of district attorney in 1903. He is a member of the County Bar Association and of the Lawyers' Club, of the Knights of Columbus and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and attends St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Michael H. McNiff married, in 1894, Mary A. Dougherty, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, daughter of John J. and Mary A. (Phillips) Dougherty, the last named being a sister of the Rev. Edward S. Phillips, who is well known and highly respected in this district of the State. Their children are: 1. Mary R., a graduate of New Rochelle College, New York, present head of the French and Latin departments of the G. A. R. High School of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Philip F., born in Wilkes-Barre, April 29, 1896, a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1917, at present associated with General Motors Corporation in its loss adjustment department in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for which specialty he was trained at the Thomas A. McAndrews agency in Wilkes-Barre.

The parents of Michael H. McNiff were Philip McNiff, born in Ireland in 1833, who came to America in his youth and became engaged in mining, later entering the real estate business, in which he was successful. His death occurred in Wilkes-Barre, July 3, 1916. His wife, mother of Michael H., was also a native of Ireland, born in 1834, deceased in 1924. She was Ellen (McGuire) McNiff, a woman of deep religious convictions and highly esteemed throughout this region of Pennsylvania.

THE CARPENTER FAMILY—William Carpenter was the ancestor of the Carpenters of Wyoming Valley. He came to America in the ship "Bevis," with his son, William and his wife, Abigail, in 1638, but the elder William went back to England in the same vessel on the return voyage, and the son was the founder of this line of the family in America.

In England the family claims to trace directly to the Tyrconnel Carpenters, beginning with John, in 1303, the head of the ancient line in Herefordshire, in the parish of Dilwyne. This Hereford family of Carpenters was very prominent, and took an active part in affairs of the crown; one of the most famous of them was John, Town Clerk of London, died 1442; but the English line from John of 1303 became extinct in 1853, although the American line is traced directly to the beginning of the twelfth century. Playfair's "British Antiquities" (London, 1810) says: "The noble family of Carpenters from which the Earl of Tyrconnel is descended, is of great antiquity in the County of Hereford and other parts of England. In 1303 John Carpenter appeared. He was a member of Parliament in 1323 for the borough of Leskard, in Cornwall, as two years after was Stephen Carpenter for Crediton, in the County of Devon, in 1325 (the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward II). Henry Carpenter served in 1418 for the town of Derby, in the thirty-fifth year of Henry V." According to "Burke's Peerage," the Tyrconnel branch descended from William Carpenter, of Homme, in the parish of Dilwyne, who died in 1520, and who had a son James, who had a son John, who left a son William, who died in 1550, and from whom the

William of Weymouth and Rehoboth in the New England colony is said to have descended.

Arms: Argent, a greyhound passant, and chief sable; *Crest:* A greyhound's head, erased per fesse sable and argent. This coat-of-arms was granted to William Carpenter, of Cobham in Surrey as appears by the records of the Herald's College, London 1663, subsequently found on the tombstone of Deanie Carpenter, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who was born in 1763.

Captain William Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, who returned to England, was born in England, in 1605, died February 7, 1659; his wife, Abigail died February 22, 1687. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, in 1640; was representative in 1641 and 1643; was admitted a freeman of Rehoboth in 1645, and elected representative there the same year. Governor Bradford married a cousin of William, and was his near friend, and there is little doubt that the influence of Bradford and his wife, Alice induced William to settle in America. He was a man of consequence and means, and served as proprietors' clerk and town clerk from 1643 to 1649, and from 1642 was captain by appointment of the general court. The first three of William's children were born in England, the next three in Weymouth, and the youngest in Rehoboth.

From William, of Weymouth, and Abigail his wife, the line of descent followed to John, 1, who lived at Jamaica, Long Island; to Samuel, 2, to Benjamin, 3, "a tailor"; to Samuel, 4.

Samuel Carpenter, son of William and Abigail Carpenter, married his cousin, Nancy Gardner, who lived in Goshen, Orange County, New York, and removed thence to the Wyoming Valley and settled in Plains Township, Luzerne County, in the early part of the last century. Samuel and Nancy were the pioneers of the family in the Wyoming Valley, and from them have descended substantial, thrifty and progressive business men; men of high character and unquestioned integrity. Among the children were: Benjamin Gardner, born in Plains, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1827, of whom later; Emory W., deceased; Kate, married Charles O. Robertson; Alice, married Albert H. Phillips, of Wilkes-Barre.

Benjamin G. Carpenter, son of Samuel and Nancy Carpenter, was for many years identified with the business history of Wilkes-Barre. He was a descendant of the seventh generation of William Carpenter, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. He was born in Plains Township, July 2, 1827, died in Wilkes-Barre, November 11, 1889. When four years old he removed with his parents to the town of Afton, Chenango County, New York, where he remained until the death of his father about 1841. He then moved to Carbondale, where he learned the tinsmith's trade, for the young man after the death of his father was obliged to make his own way in life. That he succeeded in his business endeavors can be readily attested by hundreds of Wilkes-Barre's most representative citizens, for he was among them and one of them for a period of almost forty years.

Mr. Carpenter came to Wilkes-Barre in 1847, and worked as journeyman in the employ of Theron Burnet. A year later, when he attained his majority, he was taken into partnership with Mr. Burnet, a relation which was continued with fair profit for both for nine years, when Mr. Carpenter purchased his partner's interest, and at once took another partner, his younger brother, Emory Carpenter, with whom he was associated in business for about fifteen years under the firm style of B. G. Carpenter and Brother. Mr. Carpenter then purchased his brother's interest, and the business was materially changed; the tinsmithing branch was continued, but the stock in trade was largely increased in other directions until the business of B. G. Carpenter became recognized as one of the largest concerns in the city, doing a general hardware, contracting, steam heating, plumbing, and metal business. B. G. Carpenter erected a large building on West Market Street, just off the square, in 1872-73, and later A. H. Mulford and Frank Dunsmore entered the firm, the name of B. G. Carpenter & Company, being retained. Walter S. Carpenter, son of Benjamin G. Carpenter, succeeded to the Mulford interest, in 1875, but there was no further change in the proprietorship until after the death of the senior partner in 1889, when Mr. Carpenter's other sons Benjamin Harold and Edmund Nelson Carpenter, became members of the firm; but the old style of B. G. Carpenter Company has been preserved to the present day. On January 3, 1911 the company was incorporated under the name of B. G. Carpenter Company.

Aside from the affairs of personal business, Benjamin G. Carpenter always was deeply interested in the welfare



Edmund N. Carpenter



Henry Shergand

of Wilkes-Barre as a city and its institutions. He became a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, in March, 1862, and served in that capacity until his death. He was made one of the managers of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, in May, 1864, and its president in 1881, filling this office until his death. He was one of the original directors of the Scranton Stove Works, established in 1870. He was an earnest devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from early youth and a trustee at the time of his death.

It was written of Mr. Carpenter by one of his biographers that:

He possessed much energy in business affairs and the fundamental principles of honesty and strict integrity had been so ingrained in his nature that they made him invaluable in every relation among his fellows. He saw the probable effect of proposed movements very clearly, and whenever he came to a conclusion as to the course to pursue, he was able from his comprehensive study of the situation to surround his position with arguments that carried great weight. It was always thus, so that his advice came generally to be regarded as safe and eminently reliable. . . . His christianity was of a practical sort; it shone out through deeds rather than words. He had a great heart of benevolence, and always gave as his means allowed toward the numerous charities of the church and outside of it. Those who knew him intimately understood his kindness of heart, the close affection of family ties, and the permanent concern for the welfare and happiness of those dear to him.

Benjamin Gardner Carpenter married in Wilkes-Barre, March 24, 1852, Sally Ann Fell, born November 26, 1827, daughter of Samuel Fell and his wife, Mary Dingman Kyte. They had five children: i. Walter Samuel, born in Wilkes-Barre, April 5, 1853; married, April 5, 1876 Belle Morgan, born August 28, 1855, daughter of Robert Rulph Morgan and his wife, Mary Catherine Barnett. Their children were: i. Robert Rulph Morgan, born July 30, 1877, vice-president, director, and member of Executive Committee of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company; he is also chairman of the board of directors of the Krebs Pigment and Chemical Company, du Pont Building Corporation, du Pont Playhouse Company, du Pont Hotel Company; member of the board of directors of the Equitable Trust Company, the Philadelphia National Bank, the Crassilli Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio; trustee of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia; member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia National Bank. ii. An infant, born January 21, 1879, died January 23, 1879. iii. Mary Bella, born February 15, 1881, died August 5, 1881. iv. Walter Bruce, born August 28, 1882, died February 16, 1884. v. Madge, born February 2, 1885. vi. Benjamin Gardner, born January 28, 1886. vii. Walter Samuel, Jr., born January 8, 1888, vice president in charge of finances and director of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company; president of the Rokeby Realty Company, the American Nitrogen Company, Ltd.; treasurer of du Pont securities Company; director and member of the finance committee of the General Motor Corporation; director of the Wilmington Trust Company, Wilmington, Delaware, the Equitable Trust Company, New York, the Anglo-South American Trust Company, New York, the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, the Diamond State Telephone Company, Wilmington, Delaware, the du Pont Rayon Company, and du Pont Cellophane Company. Walter S. Carpenter is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. 2. Charles Drake, born in Wilkes-Barre, May 6, 1855, died by drowning, May 14, 1864. 3. Jesse Gardner, born in Wilkes-Barre, October 6, 1857, died July 21, 1891. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary. At the time of his death he was book-keeper for B. G. Carpenter and Company. 4. Benjamin Harold, of whom further. 5. Edmund Nelson, of whom further.

Benjamin Harold Carpenter was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 16, 1860, and there attended the public schools and the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, Luzerne County. In 1882, at the age of twenty-two years, he went into the employ of B. G. Carpenter and Company, where he served in all departments, learning the business from every angle; and in 1889, with his brother, Edmund, attained a partnership. In addition to the principal office building at No. 6 West Market Street, the company maintains a factory at No. 508 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Carpenter is president of the B. G. Carpenter Company, is a member and trustee of the First Methodist Church of Wilkes-Barre, a Republican, and is affiliated with a number of fraternal societies, including membership in Lodge No. 61 of the Free and Accepted Masons, Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons, Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights

Templar, Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Westmoreland Club, Society of American Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Benjamin H. Carpenter married Georgiana C. Taylor, June 18, 1896. Georgiana C. (Taylor) Carpenter is the daughter of Rev. George Lansing Taylor, D. D., LL. D., and his wife, Eliza Minerva French. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are the parents of three children: 1. Lansing Taylor, born September 12, 1897, associated with his father in the B. G. Carpenter Company. 2. Donald Fell, born September 24, 1899, with the du Pont de Nemours Company at Leominster, Massachusetts; married Louise Coolidge, May 31, 1928. 3. Lucile, born August 10, 1902, wife of Mahlon K. Jacobs, of Wilkes-Barre, who is also associated with the Carpenter Company; they have one son, Charles Henry, 2d., born April 7, 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter and their family reside at No. 65 West Union Street, Wilkes-Barre.

Edmund Nelson Carpenter was educated at Wyoming Seminary, and until his father died in 1889, was a clerk for B. G. Carpenter and Company, and then became junior partner in the firm, of which he is now vice-president. He was a first lieutenant and quartermaster of the 9th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, stationed at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Georgia, during the Spanish-American War; later Major N. G. P. and in civilian life, aside from mercantile interests, he has engaged in mining and prospecting in Western States and Central and South America and Alaska; is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Foreign Wars, the Spanish-American War Veterans, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the New York Yacht Club, Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia, the Santa Barbara Club of Santa Barbara, California. He was chairman of the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the American Red Cross during the World War. He is also a member of the Republican party. In November, 1924, Mr. Carpenter was elected on the Republican ticket from Luzerne County to the Sixty-ninth Congress, and served on the committee of Claims Merchant Marine, Roads, and Mines. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY WEIGAND—As an apprentice boy in the Lorillard Tobacco factory in Jersey City, New Jersey, then rising step by step, to more responsible positions, until he became an assistant superintendent of the fine cut and smoking tobacco department, Mr. Weigand worked steadily for eighteen years learning the business of tobacco manufacture. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, in 1900, and on the following New Year's Day assumed the position of superintendent of the Penn Tobacco Company, Inc., of which he became president, following the death of its founder, the late Russell Uhl, in 1914. In this important and responsible position he continued for fourteen years, until he voluntarily and much against the desire of his associates resigned in 1928. Though Mr. Uhl had laid a very solid foundation for this enterprise, one of the outstanding industries of Wilkes-Barre, its growth and prosperity in more recent years was largely attributable to Mr. Weigand's exceptional business and executive ability, untiring energy, broad vision, and courageous enterprise. Though naturally his large and important business responsibilities made heavy demands upon his time and received the major share of his attention, Mr. Weigand has always belonged to that type of business man, who do not limit their abilities and energies to their own business affairs, but freely place them at the command of their fellow-citizens and generously participate in all worth-while civic movements. Naturally his position and reputation are of the highest, not only in business circles, but in respect to many other phases of the community's life.

Henry Weigand was born in the borough of the Bronx, New York City, a son of Philip and Katherine (Hermann) Weigand. His father, who died in 1896, was an architect and builder and for many years was affiliated with the large interests of Pierre Lorillard and the Lorillard family and more particularly with Mr. Lorillard's stock farm at Jobstown, New Jersey. Mr. Weigand's mother died in April, 1921. Having graduated from the public schools of Westchester County, New York, Mr. Weigand worked for a year as a carpenter apprentice for his father on the Lorillard stock farm. In the spring of 1880, at Mr. Lorillard's suggestion, he came to New York City as an office boy in the private real estate office of the Lorillard family. This opportunity was offered to him, because Mr. Lorillard, one of the lead-

ing business men and financiers of that period, early perceived and appreciated the exceptional ability of his young protégé. Two years later, when Mr. Weigand was only seventeen years old, again at the suggestion of Mr. Lorillard, he left the real estate office and accepted a position in the Lorillard Tobacco factory in Jersey City, New Jersey. There he applied himself to such good purpose to the acquisition of a very thorough knowledge of the tobacco manufacturing business, that after two years, at the age of nineteen years, he was made assistant superintendent of the fine cut and smoking department of this factory, one of the outstanding tobacco manufacturing concerns in the country. He continued to hold this position until November, 1900, when he severed his connections with the Lorillard Company. January 1, 1901, he became superintendent of manufacturing operations of the Penn Tobacco Company, Wilkes-Barre, with which he has been connected ever since then. Together with the founder of this company, the late Russell Uhl, he made the enterprise not only into one of the leading industries of Wilkes-Barre, but also into one of the most successful tobacco manufacturing concerns of the East. After the death of Mr. Uhl in 1914, Mr. Weigand was elected president and director, positions he continued to hold until his resignation was reluctantly accepted by his fellow directors, October 26, 1928. Though at that time Mr. Weigand had contemplated complete withdrawal from business responsibilities, he reconsidered this step and at the urgent request of his business associates consented to continue his connections with the company in the capacity of technical advisor. This step brought great satisfaction to the entire personnel of the Penn Tobacco Company, with which Mr. Weigand had always been very popular. That he enjoyed the entire confidence and the highest respect and the most sincere liking of his associates and employees was only the natural result of his successful management of the company and of his unvarying fairness. Under his able and aggressive direction the business has enjoyed a constant growth and its products are favorably known throughout a wide section of the country. Some one hundred and thirty men and women were employed at the time of Mr. Weigand's resignation, and their loyalty to him throughout all the years of his connection with the company has been an important factor in its prosperity. Of course, Mr. Weigand is widely known in the tobacco industry, but even beyond its limit his standing in the business world in general is very high, a fact proven by his appointment, in June, 1929, as a member of the national panel of arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association. In this capacity he will serve, together with some other six thousand prominent business men as an arbitrator in commercial disputes and he will have jurisdiction in such cases arising in the Wilkes-Barre District, if they have been submitted to both sides of the Board of Arbitration of the American Arbitration Association. In politics Mr. Weigand is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and more particularly with St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is senior warden. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Shrine Country Club. He also belongs to the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club of which he was at one time one of the governors; the St. Stephen's Men's Club, the Neighborhood Club, the Craftsmen's Club; and the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. Since its organization he has been president of the Wyoming Valley Building and Loan Association, which owes its existence and prosperity largely to his efforts. He is a director of the Hanover Bank & Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre and a director of the Industrial Loan Corporation of Wilkes-Barre, as well as a member of the executive committee of the Community Welfare Federation.

Mr. Weigand married, November 24, 1886, Addie G. White, of Jersey City, New Jersey, a daughter of George W. and Addie E. S. White. Of this union there were five children: 1. Frances, now deceased, who was the wife of George M. Hartman, of Wilkes-Barre, and the mother of one daughter, Frances E. Hartman. 2. Henry Weigand, Jr., who died at the age of five years. 3. Addie K., who married S. C. Watson, of Wilkes-Barre, and who is the mother of one son, Richard W. Watson. 4. Ethel E., who married W. Orville Benning, of Wilkes-Barre, and who is the mother of two children, June and Robert Benning. 5. Louie H. Weigand, who resides at home with her parents.

MARTIN FREDERICK RAU—Proprietor of the jewelry store in the Kingston Corners Building at Kingston Corners, that ranks high in beauty of appointment, modernity of plan, and efficiency of management with any establishment of its kind in that part of Pennsylvania, Martin Frederick Rau has reached his present significant position in the business world largely through his own initiative and industry, for he was early faced with the need for earning his own livelihood. Mr. Rau is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, and plays an active part in civic and church life of Kingston and Forty Fort, in the latter of which his home is located at No. 60 Yeager Avenue.

Mr. Rau was born in Wilkes-Barre, March 31, 1885, the son of Jacob J. Rau, who, born in Germany in 1847, came to the United States in 1881 and died in November, 1928. He engaged in the trucking business. His wife was, before her marriage, Sophia Hetzer, born in Germany in 1853. Their son attended the public schools for a short period then, for two years, was in the employ of the John Raeder Publishing Company. His first contacts with the jewelry business were in the employ of the E. G. Kemmerer Company in Wilkes-Barre. From 1901 to 1913 Mr. Rau advanced himself to a more and more important place in the business, saving money assiduously from his salary. With twelve years of experience as a foundation for successful operation, Mr. Rau bought the business from Mr. Kemmerer in 1913 and from that date until 1917 carried it on under his own name. Then he took John W. Miles into the firm as a partner and, from 1917 to 1925, the place was known as Miles and Rau. In the latter year Mr. Rau sold his interests to Mr. Miles and opened his own jewelry store in Kingston where he has since been continuously in business. The establishment is a thoroughly modern one and attractive in every detail.

Mr. Rau's Masonic activities are extensive. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. A member of Holy Trinity Church in Kingston, Mr. Rau is on the official board and serves as assistant superintendent of the church's Sunday school. He is Republican in his political affiliations.

Mr. Rau married, in 1913, Carrie May Mann, daughter of Benjamin F. and Harriett (Rich) Mann, of Wilkes-Barre. Their three children are: Harriett Eleanor, born in October, 1915; Marion Jean, born in July, 1919; and Malcolm Frederick, born in November, 1927.

WILLIAM W. BURLEIGH—A native of Scotland, William W. Burleigh was brought to this country by his parents while but an infant. After receiving his education in the public schools of his community, Mr. Burleigh found that finance made much of an appeal to him and after taking a special course in that science was employed by several large banks until he was appointed cashier of the Luzerne National Bank, at Luzerne, which post he now occupies.

Mr. Burleigh was born in Scotland, January 31, 1806, the son of William and Jeanie (Doyle) Burleigh, both born in Scotland. The former, a rock contractor, died in 1918, and his wife, the mother of William W. Burleigh, of this record, passed away in 1924. The parents of Mr. Burleigh brought him to Scranton, Lackawanna County, in his infancy, and there he attended the public schools of that city. On his graduation from public school, Mr. Burleigh took a course at the Wharton School of Finance in Scranton, at the conclusion of which he became associated with the Traders' National Bank, of Scranton, remaining there for the space of five years. He then became cashier of the First National Bank of Springville, Susquehanna County, which post he held for two years. In April, 1922, he came to Luzerne, where he was appointed cashier of the Luzerne National Bank, which post he now holds. Politically, Mr. Burleigh is a Republican but he has never sought for nor held office. He is affiliated with Warren Lodge, No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons, at Montrose, Susquehanna County, and with Caldwell Consistory, No. 992, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In March, 1921, William W. Burleigh married Jeanette Pascoe, of Pittston, Luzerne County, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth Pascoe. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. William W. Jr., who was born in August, 1922. 2. Robert M., who was born in 1927. Mr. and Mrs. Burleigh and their family reside at No. 591 Bennett Street, Luzerne.



Percy G. Brown

HARRY A. BROWN, M. D.—Born in Lehman, Luzerne County, October 24, 1877. Dr. Harry A. Brown has practiced for about a quarter of century in his native town as a physician. Dr. Brown has ever taken a deep interest in all the affairs of the community, especially in educational matters and since 1917 has been a prominent member of the local School Board.

Dr. Brown was the son of Timothy A. and Mary Jane (Ruggles) Brown, the former a carpenter by trade, born in Idetown, Luzerne County, in January, 1845; died April 6, 1915, and his mother was born in Wilkes-Barre in 1844. Following his early education in the public schools of his native town, Dr. Brown entered the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, from which institution he graduated in 1897. He taught school in Lehman Township for one year, and then went to the University of Vermont, Burlington, where he studied for two years. He next entered the Medico-Chirurgical College, at Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a year he officiated as interne at the City Hospital of Wilkes-Barre, now the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, after which he practiced in Scranton, Lackawanna County, for a year. He then returned to Lehman, where he has since been engaged in general practice. Dr. Brown is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and is also a member of the American Medical Association. In addition to his extensive private practice, Dr. Brown is also a member of the staff of the Nesbitt West Side Hospital, and, as mentioned, he is a school director. Politically, Dr. Brown is a Republican, but he has never sought for office outside the community in which he lives. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Lehman Lodge, No. 712, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which organization he is Past Grand; Dallas Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Modern Woodmen.

In 1911, Dr. Brown married Kathleen Major, of Lehman, daughter of Isaac and Emma Major. Dr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of three children, as follows: 1. Emerson M., born in June, 1912. 2. Eleanor Louise, born in November, 1914. 3. Harold A., born in January, 1920.

PERCY A. BROWN—A native and lifelong resident of Luzerne County, Mr. Brown has spent all but the first six years in Wilkes-Barre. It was there that he received his education in the public schools and, at a comparatively young age, started on his career, which has been one of hard work crowned by well-merited success. Beginning with his thirteenth year he was connected for a number of years with various meat markets and during this period learned the different branches of this business to such good purpose that it did not take him very long to meet with marked success, after he had established himself in business for his own account. At first he was associated with his father, but later engaged in business alone, until eventually he formed a new partnership, which, still later, as it prospered and grew, resulted in the corporation, of which he is now the president. In the beginning, for some five years, he was engaged in the meat business, but in later years he gradually added other branches to his steadily growing business, until today the company, bearing his name and known as Percy A. Brown & Company, Inc., is one of the leading dealers in food products in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Brown is also actively interested in several other enterprises and for many years has been regarded as one of the leading business men of Wilkes-Barre, a fact indicated also by his membership on the board of directors of one of the important financial institutions of the city, by his election to serve one term as president of the local Chamber of Commerce and by his effective participation in various other civic activities. He is prominently active in fraternal affairs and especially in the several Masonic bodies, in which he maintains membership.

Percy A. Brown was born in Butler Township, Luzerne County, October 24, 1883, a son of Franklin J. and Mary C. (Wenner) Brown, both now and for many years past residents of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Brown's father, as well as his grandfather, Charles Brown, were engaged in farming, the latter specializing for many years in dairy farming. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin J. Brown have one other son, Edwin C. Brown, who is associated with the firm founded and headed by his brother. When Mr. Brown was only six years of age, he came to Wilkes-Barre with his parents. He attended the public schools and at the age of ten years began his active business

career as a newspaper boy. Later, after leaving school, he was employed as a delivery boy in the department store of Fowler, Dick & Walker, one of the leading department stores of Wilkes-Barre. In 1896 he first became connected with the meat business, finding employment at that time with L. M. Utz, a prosperous and successful meat dealer. He remained with this establishment for some five years and during this time acquired a very thorough knowledge of the meat business. Later he was connected with other establishments of the same type, including the meat markets of Herman Knappman, Jacob Hennicks and Frederick La France. When Mr. La France died in 1905, Mr. Brown, together with his father, bought the business and at that time continued the meat market at the corner of South Washington and East Northampton streets, Wilkes-Barre. From the beginning this business met with success and, March 31, 1907, Mr. Brown bought out his father and continued the business alone. In November, 1909, he removed to his present store at Nos. 24-26 East Northampton Street. A few months later, January 1, 1910, he formed a partnership with B. F. Williams, expanding at the same time the business by adding to it a delicatessen department. One month later, February 1, 1910, still another partner entered the firm, Robert C. Smith, at which time the name of the firm was changed to Percy A. Brown and Company. The business enjoyed constant growth and prosperity and, in 1916, other lines of food products, including fruit and vegetables, were added. Four years later, June 1, 1920, still another expansion took place, the company opening at that time a cafeteria. This new enterprise required larger quarters and Nos. 30-32 East Northampton Street were added and the old store was entirely remodeled. Two years later, in 1922, the company was incorporated, and ever since then Mr. Brown has been its president. He is also a director of the Smith & Clark Ice Cream Company, Scranton, and of the National Publishing Company of New York City. His prominence in the business world of Wilkes-Barre is indicated by his membership in the board of directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit & Savings Bank, as well as by the fact that, in 1916, he served as president of the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. A year before he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Guthrie as a member of the Wilkes-Barre Board of Education, a position he filled with so much ability that in the election following in November, 1916, he was elected to succeed himself. For many years active in Masonic affairs, he is a member of numerous Masonic bodies, including Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, and the various other Masonic bodies up to and including Keystone Consistory of Bloomsburg. He is also a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre, and other numerous clubs. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, while his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Church and more particularly with St. John's Lutheran Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Brown married, October 24, 1906, Leah Brink, a daughter of Peter and Mary Brink, of Lacyville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of one daughter, Orceil Brown.

JAMES HARRISON ANDERSON—As Representative in the General Assembly, Burgess of his town, justice of the peace and editor and proprietor of the leading newspaper in his community, James Harrison Anderson has done much for the welfare and advancement of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Anderson is now serving in the dual offices of Burgess of Dallas, Luzerne County, and as justice of the peace, having been elected to the latter office for his third term.

Mr. Anderson was born in Wyoming, Luzerne County, August 30, 1872, the son of John and Mary (Gebler) Anderson, the former a native of Wyoming and a shoemaker by trade, who died in 1891. His wife, the mother of James H. Anderson of this record, was born in Kingston, Luzerne County, and died June 8, 1886. Mr. Anderson's early education was acquired in the public schools of Kingston, and for several years thereafter he followed the business of truck farming. He then joined the staff of the old "Kingston Times," and there he learned the newspaper business. In the spring of 1891 he located in Dallas, where he established the "Dallas Weekly Post," the only newspaper in the town, and he carried it on almost continuously until 1924, as editor and publisher. Mr. Anderson is a Republican in politics but he was nominated by both parties and elected Representative in the General Assembly in 1910, serving for two years in that capacity. He was renominated again in 1912, but this time failed to secure the

office. He has been several times elected Burgess of Dallas, the first occasion being in 1900. He is now once more occupying that office, having been elected in 1926. He is also justice of the peace and is now serving his third term. Mr. Anderson is an active member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and of which organization he is one of the oldest living members of Dallas Council, No. 281; and a member of Oneida Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1903 Mr. Anderson was elected secretary of the Dallas Union Agricultural Association and reelected several times.

Mr. Anderson is married, and is the father of two children, as follows: 1. Helen, born September 3, 1906. 2. Philip, born July 8, 1908. Both children are graduates of Wilkes-Barre High School, and Helen is also a graduate of the State Normal School at West Chester, Chester County.

FREDERICK B. WALTON—The present representative of the Thornton and Chester Milling Company of Buffalo, New York, with territory covering Eastern Pennsylvania, is Frederick B. Walton of Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Mr. Walton is the son of the late Ellis P. and Anna Mary (Hossler) Walton. His father was born in Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He was well-known for many years as a merchant in Plymouth and later as a farmer. He died March 3, 1924. His wife, Anna Mary Hossler, was born at Summer Hill, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1835 and died in 1900.

Frederick B. Walton was born at Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1872. He began his education in the Plymouth public schools and later attended the Wyoming Seminary. After finishing school, he clerked for two years for the Plymouth Coal Company, and then was associated with his father, Ellis P. Walton, in the retail meat business at Plymouth. He was here for twelve years when he made a connection with the packing firm of Swift and Company of Chicago as a traveling salesman. For nine years and three months he filled this position and then made a change to the Hoover Mercantile Company in charge of the flour department in Wilkes-Barre, Hazleton and Scranton and for three years he gave his attention to this line of business. He then made the connection with the Thornton and Chester Milling Company, of Buffalo, New York, as traveling representative covering the eastern part of the State. Mr. Walton is well known among his many customers during the many years he has so ably handled food products and has many friends throughout his territory. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Plymouth, on the official board and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of that organization.

On September 20, 1894, Frederick B. Walton married Anna Sabina Conner, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, a daughter of George R. and Elizabeth (Pickett) Conner. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Helen Elizabeth, Emily Louise, deceased; Josephine, deceased; Frederick, Jr., and Joseph W.

ALBERT JOSEPH VALIBUS, M. D.—In Edwarsville, Pennsylvania, Dr. Albert Joseph Valibus has been located since August, 1926, as a general physician, specializing in surgery. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and served his internship in Mercy Hospital, in Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Valibus is building up a substantial practice, and there is every indication that abundant success will be his in his chosen profession.

Dr. Albert Joseph Valibus was born in Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1901. His father, William Valibus, was born in Lithuania, in 1866, and was a contract miner during his active life, but is now (1928) living retired. His mother, Elizabeth (Stravinskis) Valibus, was also born in Lithuania, in 1877, and died in 1927. As a boy Dr. Valibus attended the public schools of Minersville, graduating from the high school in 1919, *cum laude*. He had decided that the medical profession should be his field of labor and of achievement, and later became a student in Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1925. An internship of one year spent in Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, supplemented his study with practical experience and prepared him for the responsibilities of a private practice, and in August, 1926, he came to Edwarsville and opened his office for general practice.

He has always been especially interested in surgery, and along with his general practice he makes a specialty of surgery. He is a member of the county, State, and national medical associations, and during the short time of his residence here in Edwarsville he has made for himself a place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In his political sympathies Dr. Valibus is a Republican, and he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Owls. He is also a member of Phi Alpha Gamma medical fraternity, and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Albert Joseph Valibus was married, January 5, 1927, to Mary A. O'Britis, of Edwarsville, Pennsylvania, daughter of Michael and Mary O'Britis, and they are the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Mary, who was born October 10, 1927. Dr. Valibus has his home and his office at No. 106 Church Street, in Edwarsville.

PAUL BEDFORD—In the Wyoming Valley are several families which have long and prominently been identified with the advancement of Wilkes-Barre and surrounding area within Luzerne County. Few of these families have behind them greater or more honorable records than that of the Bedfords. For one hundred and twenty-five years (1928) this house has here been represented, its members having taken dominant parts in all movements of importance calculated to benefit the people. Politically, in business, and in the practice of law, the male line has stood foremost among contemporaries.

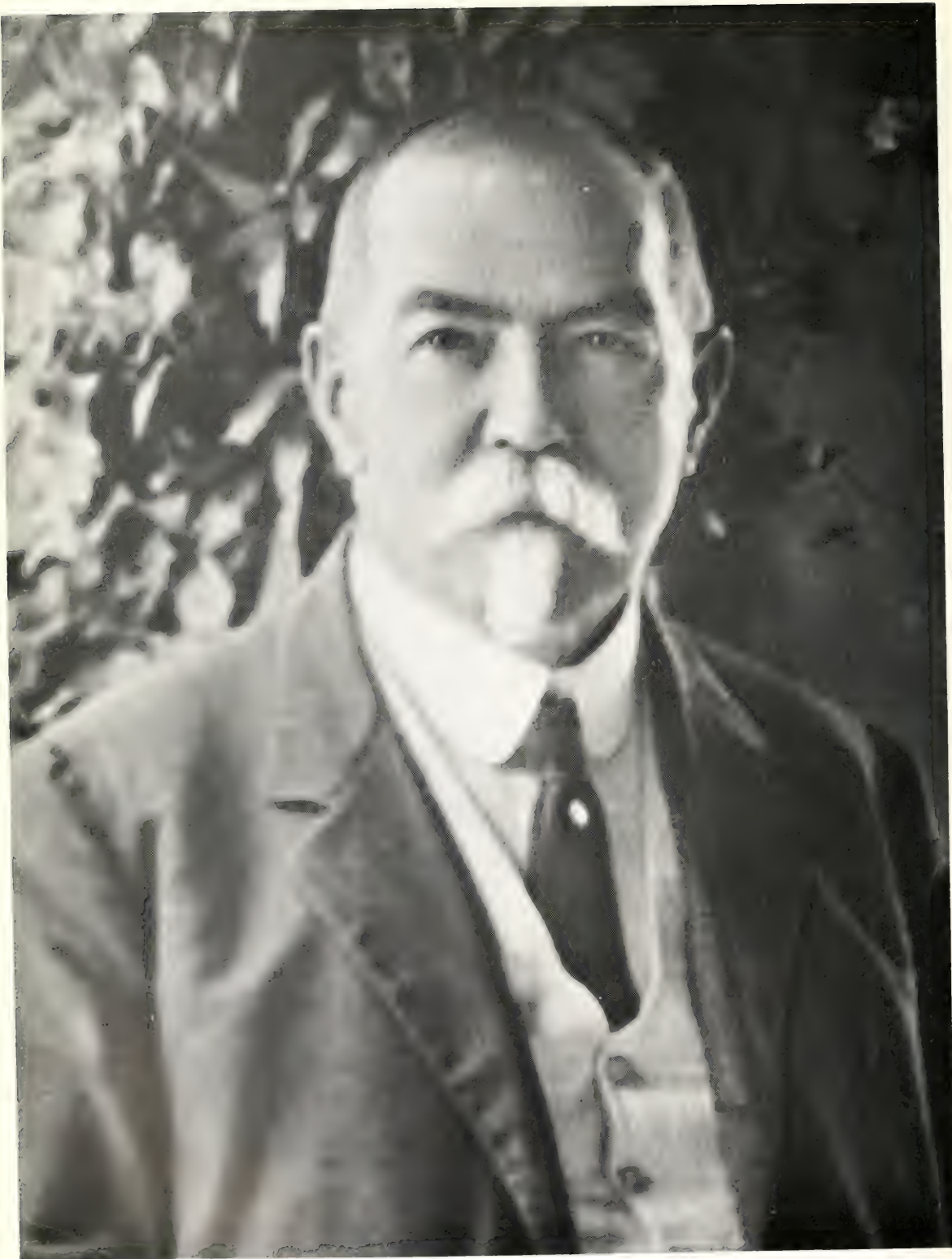
Paul Bedford is of the fourth generation of his family to live in the Wyoming Valley, and is of the fifth generation from Stephen Bedford. Treating first of this Stephen Bedford, the descent to Paul Bedford is hereunder presented, in much curtailed form:

(I) Stephen Bedford was of English descent, and was born in Morris County, New Jersey, where his father was of prominence in general affairs. Following his (Stephen Bedford's) death, the family removed to Ulster County, New York, remaining there during the Revolution.

(II) Jacob Bedford, son of Stephen Bedford, became a soldier in the Revolution when but fourteen years of age, and saw service in several campaigns. In 1792 he came to the Wyoming Valley, here taking residence upon a small farm and becoming a figure of some means and authority. He held public office, notably that of sheriff, and in all manners open to him assisted in the pioneer development of the vicinity. Jacob Bedford married (first) a daughter of Benjamin Carpenter; and (second) Deborah Sutton, who, at the age of five years, had witnessed the terrible Wyoming Valley massacre by the Indians, she having been confined to Forty Fort. Jacob Bedford died August 23, 1849, at the age of eighty-seven years.

(III) Andrew Bedford, physician and surgeon, son of Jacob and Deborah (Sutton) Bedford, was born at Wyoming, April 22, 1800. He graduated from Yale Medical School, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, practiced long at his profession, and, as had his father, was of service in public matters. He was postmaster at Waverly for some time, prothonotary of Luzerne County, and otherwise of influence. Dr. Bedford married (first) Hannah Reynolds, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Fuller) Reynolds; and (second) Mary Burtis, widow of John M. Burtis, and daughter of Orlando and Olivia Porter.

(IV) George Reynolds Bedford, sixth child of Dr. Andrew and Hannah (Reynolds) Bedford, was born November 22, 1840, in Abington, Lackawanna County, and died, in Wilkes-Barre, June 8, 1927, aged eighty-seven years. He received his early education in the common schools of the county, and later studied at Madison Academy, in Abington. Having decided to make a career of the law, in September of 1860 he entered the office of Samuel Sherrerd, of Scranton, which community was then known as "Slocum Hollow." He remained there until March 5, 1861, then came to Wilkes-Barre—just one month prior to the Civil War. It is interesting to note that the city then had a population of four thousand two hundred and fifty-six persons. Here he obtained employment in the office of David L. Patrick, prothonotary, as clerk. His hours were from nine in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and the stipend amounted to seventy-five cents a day. In December of 1861 he left the prothonotary's office, proceeded to Albany, New York, and there entered Albany Law School, one of the first regulation law schools in the United States. There he remained until 1862, was examined by the court, and permitted to practice in the Supreme



Geo. R. Redford



Paul Bedford



Court of New York, after which he returned to Wilkes-Barre, to enter the law office of Stanley Woodward, who, in later years, became a judge. It was on November 10, 1862, that he was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County. His first office was on Franklin Street, below Market, and one of his most troublesome problems at that time was to secure sufficient money for rent and board. Meanwhile the war had become more serious, and in 1863, Mr. Bedford enlisted, as private, in Company K, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his discharge, the cause of the North secured, he resumed the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre; and from that time until the time of his death was well known as a figure of importance to the city's interests, at law and in business. As counsel he represented some of the largest corporations and business concerns in the Nation. Among them were the Delaware and Hudson Company, Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Railway Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Lehigh Traction Company, and the G. B. Markle Company. He was vice-president and for twenty-three years a director of the Wyoming National Bank. In 1912 he was president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and through several terms, at different times, headed the Bar Association of Luzerne County. Until the time of his death he was a director of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, and also had been a director or trustee of the following, before having resigned because of advancing age: the Osterhout Free Library; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Home for Friendless Children. For sixty-six years a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, he was one of its trustees nearly all of the period, and president of the board during the last twenty-five years. Although he had been a staunch Democrat at all times of his career, Mr. Bedford never sought office. He was the oldest member of the Luzerne County Bar, senior by six years of the next oldest (William S. McLean, Sr.,) and had been admitted to the bar nearly five years before the latter. Announcement of his death came as a distinct and poignant shock to the community at large, whose regard for him was of the most sincere. Burial was in Hollenback Cemetery, in the family plot, with services under the direction of Rev. Paul S. Heath, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

George Reynolds Bedford had married, May 19, 1874, Emily Lindsley Fuller, daughter of Henry M. and Harriet (Thorpe) Fuller, member of a cultured and honored family whose American ancestry is traced back to the earliest settlers of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The line has included many figures of large public character, and Mrs. Bedford was a lady of refined and kindly nature. The marriage ceremony was held in Wilkes-Barre, with the late Rev. Dr. Franklin B. Hodge in charge. In 1924, Mr. and Mrs. Bedford observed their golden wedding anniversary, and on May 8, 1927, Mrs. Bedford died, at the age of eighty years. Said a local publication:

This visitation has suddenly deprived friends and organizations of the steadfast coöperation and assistance which Mrs. Bedford had for a long and active lifetime given to good causes. It was a life most unusual, in that its mental and physical vitality had never been impaired, and the usefulness was continued without interruption. . . . Another remarkable thing is that, although health allowed such a long record of service, the will to do should have remained always so vital. But this was index of a character whose devotion and loyalty knew no variation.

Mr. Bedford's death, as has been noted, followed that of Mrs. Bedford by one month, to the exact day. They left two children: 1. Paul, of whom follows. 2. Bruce. Bruce Bedford was born November 26, 1876. He graduated from Princeton in 1899, and is now a rubber manufacturer at Trenton, New Jersey. Bruce Bedford married Mathilde Hamill, and they have two sons: Hugh and Bruce, Jr.

(V) Paul Bedford, elder son of George Reynolds and Emily Lindsley (Fuller) Bedford, was born at Wilkes-Barre, June 24, 1875. He secured his early training of preparatory character in the Harry Hillman Academy, of this city, and in 1893 matriculated in Princeton, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Science, 1897. Meanwhile his interest in the law as a career had strengthened, and in the fall of 1897 he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from it graduating in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Without delay he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and here, admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County, commenced practice. His firm, in the Miners' Bank Building, makes a specialty of corporation law, and

represents railroads, street traction systems, telephone and telegraph companies, light and power organizations, banking houses, factories, *et cetera*. The clientele is extensive, and Mr. Bedford is counted one of the foremost barristers of this part of Pennsylvania. As were his forefathers, he is a Democrat in political adherence, and for twenty years has been active as worker for the party's causes. On one occasion he made a strong contest for State Legislature, and is of prominence within the party's workings. He has served as member of the city, county and State Democratic committees, and more recently, as member of the Democratic National Finance Committee. From 1913 to 1915 he rendered valued service to the Wilkes-Barre community as assistant district attorney, and is now president of the Board of Assessment and Revision of Taxes, Luzerne County. Mr. Bedford is affiliated with Zeta Psi Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania; belongs to the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming Valley Country Club; is a member of the Princeton, University and Bankers' clubs of New York City, the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, Nassau Club of Princeton, and Scranton Club of Scranton. He is a director of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre and the United Service Corporation of Scranton. In charitable works he is active, being a member of the boards of the Pennsylvania Association for Blind, the Home for Friendless Children, Osterhout Free Library, and Mercy Hospital of Wilkes-Barre. Communicant of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, he is one of its trustees.

Paul Bedford married, November 24, 1915, Gertrude T. Vaughn, of Kingston, daughter of Stephen B. and Marion W. (Preston) Vaughn, descended on both paternal and maternal sides in families long established in the Wyoming Valley.

ALVAN MARKLE—For many generations the family of Markle has been most prominent in the operation of coal properties and banking institutions throughout this section of Pennsylvania, and to these activities Alvan Markle, president of the Markle Banking & Trust Company, of Hazleton, Luzerne County, has added the construction and operation of railway and telephone lines. Mr. Markle has long been president of the concern which bears the family name, and since 1892 he has developed the system which includes the famous third-rail line between Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre. There is still an old Indian trail over the Penobscot Mountain on which the ancestors of Alvan Markle traveled their weary and dangerous journey over a century ago; and a romantic connection between those romantic days of pioneering and this era of modern progress is the fact that through this mountain is a tunnel almost a mile in length, in which runs the third-rail line originated by Mr. Markle. This tunnel, cut through the mountain by the enterprise of Mr. Markle is directly under that trail traveled by those early settlers, among whom were some of his own direct ancestors.

Alvan Markle was born at the family homestead at Hazleton, August 29, 1861. He attended public and private schools in his native town until he was eleven years of age, when he entered the Alexander Military Institute, at White Plains, New York, where he remained for the space of two years. During the following two years he attended Lauderbach's Academy in Philadelphia, and in 1878 graduated from the Hill School, of Pottstown, Montgomery County. In the fall of the same year he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Northampton County, but on account of the impaired health of his father, who was compelled to relinquish the management of his extensive mining operations, as well as his banking house and other varied interests, Alvan Markle left college in 1879 and was placed in charge of the mines at Jeddo, Luzerne County. He continued in that capacity until 1887, when he returned to Hazleton, where he assumed the management of the banking house of Markle Brothers & Company, successors to Pardee & Markle. This same year, and while he was living over the bank, he was stricken with typhoid fever and was nursed back to health by his future bride, Mary Dryfoos. In June, 1892, he bought out his brothers' interests in Markle Brothers & Company and at the same time bought the Hazleton Savings Bank charter; then organized the Markle Banking & Trust Company, of which he was elected president, which office he still retains. The charter of the Hazleton Savings Bank was originally granted by the Assembly of the State on May 23, 1871, the original capital being \$50,000. This was increased by the Markle Banking & Trust Company to \$100,000. On December 1, 1920, this was increased to \$300,000, and

again, on July 1, 1924, to \$600,000. The Markle Banking & Trust Company continued to do business in the old Iron Front Building until 1910, in which year the present twelve-story bank building was erected, which is one of the finest business structures in the State. In 1923 a six-story office building was erected beside the existing twelve-story building, and on March 30, 1928 the banking room was rebuilt and renovated, and it is now one of the most beautiful, modern-equipped rooms of its kind to be found anywhere.

Even as late as 1892, electric traction was still regarded as largely theoretical, but Mr. Markle had the foresight to realize its great possibilities, and he built the Lehigh Traction Company's lines, thereby forming a connecting link with all the outlying towns in the territory known as the Middle Lehigh coal region. He personally designed all cars purchased from time to time by the Lehigh Traction Company, and he is the originator of what is known as the "side-door trolley car." In 1902 he organized a company and constructed the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railroad, one which stands throughout in almost every detail as the pioneer third-rail road. He invented the third-rail guard which is now in use on the Hudson & Manhattan Railway, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the subway lines of New York City. Noted engineers from all over the country have been attracted by the original ideas exemplified in the construction and operation of this road, which includes the tunnel through the Penobscot Mountain, previously referred to. Mr. Markle has also ever taken a deep interest in the independent telephone companies, and is responsible for much of the vast extension of the lines of these concerns. He was the organizer of the Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and its efficient president. He later became president of the Lehigh Telephone Company, which he had also originated and organized.

He was always to the fore in all anthracite labor disputes and settlements, and in 1912, when a sub-committee of operators and miners was formed to bring about a settlement of the labor questions of that year, Mr. Markle was chosen chairman of that body. In 1916, the ability which he had displayed four years before again led to his choice for chairman of the sub-committee, and he has served almost continually since 1909 as chairman of the joint committee of miners and operators. He also held the office of chairman of the general operators' committee, a post heretofore held by only one man, George F. Baer. Of the many important disputes in which he has taken an outstanding part, one of the most notable is the 1925-26 strike, during which he officiated as chairman of the miners' and operators' committee. Throughout his entire career, Mr. Markle has not only been a builder and pioneer of electric light plants, a builder of buildings, a builder of telephone systems, a builder of mines and a builder and backer of civic progress—he has been a builder for the betterment of labor and the advancement of his fellowmen.

On September 7, 1887, Mr. Markle married Mary Dryfoos, who, as mentioned, had nursed him back to health and strength during his attack of typhoid fever that year. Mr. and Mrs. Markle are the parents of five children, of the following record: 1. Emily, born in Hazleton, June 10, 1888. She was educated at Briarcliff School, at Briarcliff-on-Hudson, New York, and later at the establishment operated by Miss Spence, at New York City. On October 16, 1915, she married William Newell Bannard, Jr., of New York City, then manager of the New York branch of Joseph Bancroft Sons, manufacturers of cotton goods. Later, Mr. Bannard became a junior partner with the banking house of F. D. Lackey & Company, Wilmington, Delaware. He is at present a partner in the firm of Turner, Halsey & Company, New York City. Their children: A. Mary Markle Bannard, William N. Bannard III, and Emily A. Bannard. 2. Alvan, Jr., who was born at the family homestead at Hazleton, July 28, 1889, and he received his early education in the public schools of Hazleton; also at the Fay School, Southboro, Massachusetts. He later attended the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania; the Lake Placid School, at Lake Placid, New York, and Coconut Grove, in Florida. In 1910 he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, at New Haven, Connecticut, graduating in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. After leaving college he spent about eighteen months with the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York City, and on June 1, 1915, was chosen vice-president of the Markle Banking & Trust Company, which position he now holds. He is a director of the latter corporation, and also of the following: the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railroad Company, the Lehigh

Traction Company, the Hazleton Auto Bus Company, the North Branch Bus Company, the Jeddo-Highland Coal Company, the Hazle Brook Coal Company, the Markle Hotel Company, the Fuel Service Company, and the General Coal Company. During the World War he was in service for two years and first lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the United States Army. He is a member of the Yale Club and the St. Anthony Club, of New York City and the Art Club of Philadelphia. His college fraternity is Delta Psi. He has four children: Alvan, 3rd., Thomas Vaughan, George B., 4th., and Marian N. 3. Donald, who was born in Hazleton, August 29, 1892, attended the schools of his native town, and later continued his early education at Fay School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and the Hill School, at Pottstown, Montgomery County. He then entered Yale University in 1911, graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1914, as a Bachelor of Philosophy, and he took a post-graduate course at Lehigh University in mining. At Yale he played on the football team and later coached the football teams of Lehigh University with great success. On New Year's Day, 1916, his engagement was announced to Miss Mary Orme, of New Orleans. They are the parents of five children, Mary, Donald, Gordon, Eckley and Joan. He is a member of the Yale Club and the St. Anthony Club, of New York City, also of the Delta Psi college fraternity. During the World War he was commissioned a major of infantry in the American Forces. He is president of the Jeddo-Highland Coal Company, the Jeddo Supply Company, and the Fuel Service Company, and is a director of the Hazle Brook Coal Company. 4. Eckley B. C., born in Hazleton, September 6, 1894, attended the same schools as brothers in Hazleton, Southboro, Lake Placid, Coconut Grove, Pottstown, and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. Like his brothers, he has always been prominent in athletics. During the World War he was a first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps. His college fraternity is Delta Psi. He is a director of the following corporations: Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railroad, the Lehigh Traction Company, the Hazleton Auto Bus Company, the Hazle Brook Coal Company, the North Branch Bus Company, and the Hazleton Manufacturing Company. 5. John, 2d, born in Hazleton, May 22, 1902, attended a private school in his home town and later took courses at the schools his brothers attended in Southboro and Pottstown. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and is now with the Lehigh Telephone Company in an executive capacity. He is a director of the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railroad, as well as of the North Branch Bus Company.

MAJOR WILLIAM EVA MANNEAR, postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, and a representative citizen of this city, was born January 9, 1881, at Ashley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph H. and Lavina (Eva) Manneer, both of whom are now deceased. Joseph H. Manneer was a miner, and by his marriage to Lavina Eva, of Pennsylvania, he became the father of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity: 1. Alice (Mackey). 2. William Eva, of whom further. 3. Lavina. 4. John H. 5. Bertha (Nicholson). 6. J. Harry. 7. Ida (Rogers).

William Eva Manneer received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born and in Wilkes-Barre, graduating from the Wilkes-Barre Business College. At the age of thirteen he commenced work as a shipping clerk, and afterward obtained an appointment as clerk in the United States Post Office at Wilkes-Barre. This was in 1906, and here he has since remained, receiving steady promotion until now (1928) he is postmaster of Wilkes-Barre. In 1912 he was made foreman of the distribution of mails, and in April, 1916, he was appointed assistant superintendent in charge of the delivery system. During the World War, Mr. Manneer's long and continuous service with the post office was interrupted temporarily. On August 27, 1917, he joined the United States Army and was assigned to duty as an assistant quartermaster and stationed at Plattsburg, New York. On December 11 of that year he was made quartermaster in charge at Base Hospital No. 116; and in March, 1918, he was ordered overseas to become a part of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. There he was sent to the front with the quartermaster department, and on February 14, 1919, he was commissioned major, Quartermaster's Corps, United States Army. On June 10, 1919, he returned to the United States and was permitted to resign from the service, afterwards accepting a commission as major in the Reserve Corps. He returned to the post office of Wilkes-Barre, where he



Wm. E. Mannear



James H. H. H.

resumed his duties. Thereafter promotion came rapidly, and on September 21, 1921, he was commissioned postmaster at Wilkes-Barre. His appointment was approved by the late President Warren G. Harding, and renewed by President Calvin Coolidge. He has since remained in Wilkes-Barre, although now his duties have been considerably broadened. In 1922, Mr. Mannear was elected secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States, and he was also made editor of the "Postmasters' Gazette," official publication of the Postmasters Association. That he has performed these extra duties with marked ability is proven by the fact that he has been reappointed to both offices on each of the succeeding years, including 1927. He is, unquestionably, one of the outstanding men of Luzerne County, and one of the most substantial citizens of Wilkes-Barre. He is strictly a "self-made" man of high character, esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. Mannear is a member of the Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is also a past president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club, and one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

William Eva Mannear married, January 18, 1918, at Wilkes-Barre, Helen A. Lendrum, daughter of Alexander and Hyla (Felter) Lendrum, of Wilkes-Barre, and a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of Luzerne County. Mr. and Mrs. Mannear maintain their residence in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are active members. Mr. Mannear has been active in community welfare, serving as a member of the Budget of the Community Welfare Federation for many years, and in 1928, was chairman of the annual campaign which was marked as a great success.

GEORGE J. RUTLEDGE—In the person of George J. Rutledge, of Pittston, there is represented one of the most enterprising business men of this section of Pennsylvania. In the comparatively brief time he has been engaged in local commerce he has risen with a steady progress from the lowest rung of the ladder to a position that might well be the envy of those who began far ahead of him. This statement is rather in compliment to unusual energy and perseverance on his part than a reflection upon the qualities of others, for there are individuals in every field who display uncommon force in prosecuting their march upward and Mr. Rutledge is one of these. His natural abilities may have been no more than the average, but his industry, energy and tirelessness of effort have made him appear in an outstanding place, for he has made his native resources productive of those results toward which he has ever striven for success. Scarcely in the fourth decade of his life, his advance to this time has been so unusual that he may well visualize himself at the very top of the ladder of success before he has reached the pinnacle of his powers. He began work as a laborer in an ice cream manufacturing plant, later going to a packing house as a teamster and in other capacities. But his most outstanding bid for success was to work at night in garages, giving his services free in exchange for the instruction he received in the trade of motor engineering. Seven years after he established his first small garage, he is the owner of four establishments, employing a large force of men, and is sole agent and distributor in this district for some of the leading automobiles and motor trucks.

George J. Rutledge was born in Pittston, August 7, 1892, a son of George and Mary (Gerrity) Rutledge, his father having been a stationary engineer, now deceased. After a period with an ice cream establishment he took a position as teamster with the Cudahy Packing Company, also working for that concern in various other capacities, including salesmanship on the road. He was always interested in auto-mechanics and became mechanic for the Cudahy house, which employed a large number of motor trucks. He was also in the employ of the United States Express Company for eighteen months. During this later period he worked at night, without salary, in several garages, learning the business. In 1920 he opened his first garage. His business grew and he opened another, eventually becoming sales agent for the Reo, Cadillac and La Salle motor cars and the White motor truck, with four garages and salesrooms in various accessible parts of Pittston, his principal house being at No. 206 South Main Street, which was an addition to the original establishment in Water Street. He also

operates a fleet of motor trucks and gives employment to more than a score of expert mechanics, chauffeurs and salesmen. Additional to all this activity, he entered the airplane business in May, 1927, when he purchased a 'plane, which he operates in commercial express work and with which he has associated a school of aeronautics. He is an active participant in all civic affairs wherein he may be of assistance to his fellow-citizens and holds membership in the American Automobile Association, the Pennsylvania Automobile Association, the Kiwanis Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

George J. Rutledge married, in April, 1920, Jennie Dolan, of Pittston. The couple have four children, as follows: Jane, George, William, and James. They have their residence at No. 281 South Main Street, Pittston.

EDWARD S. WICKS—One of the finest jewelry establishments in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania is that of Edward S. Wicks, located at No. 6 North Market Street, West Pittston, where its proprietor has conducted a growing business since it was founded in 1913. Mr. Wicks prepared himself well for his life work, having made a careful study of watch making and then of optometry. Having lived in Pittston from the day of his birth and worked here since manhood, the people have had an opportunity to closely observe his steady advance on the road to prosperity and have acknowledged his worthiness. He has shown an industry that should be an example to young men entering upon a life of labor in the commercial world, while his civic interests have commended him to all. In fraternal circles he long has been an active worker and his religious affiliations have added to his esteem in the hearts of the citizenry of this district. By his own efforts he has erected a substantial enterprise and is carrying it on to still greater development, as occasion demands.

Mr. Wicks was born in West Pittston in 1883, a son of John and Ellen (Strange) Wicks. His father was a native of Cornwall, England, who came to America when a young man and established himself in Pittston, where he was a successful building contractor at the time of his death here at the age of seventy-one years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an active citizen in his devotion to the progress of the community in which he lived and labored. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom Edward was the fourth, the others being: Alexander, William, Robert, Mary, John and Helen.

Edward S. Wicks acquired his education in the public schools of West Pittston, following which he learned watch-making and followed it until his establishment of the jewelry house in 1913, when he became associated with C. H. Snowdon under the firm name of Snowdon & Wicks. Twelve years later Mr. Wicks purchased the interest of his partner, having acquired the business block in which the store was located, and where he now conducts his business. The store is one of the most attractive in the valley, twenty feet in width and one hundred and forty-four feet deep and is stocked with a large line of high grade goods, as well as having an optical department, since the proprietor is a graduate optometrist as well as an horologist, with diploma from the Philadelphia College of Horology. He is a member of the North East Pennsylvania Optometric Association and a charter member of the Pittston Rotary Club. His other affiliations include the Masonic order with membership in Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittston Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley-Commandery, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple. Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Craftsmen's Club, of Pittston, and attends the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The family residence is at No. 242 Philadelphia Avenue, West Pittston.

Edward S. Wicks married, April 15, 1908, Blanche Burnet, of Pittston, and they are the parents of the following children: Doris and Edward.

DANIEL L. HART—As mayor of Wilkes-Barre, Daniel L. Hart performed the duties of his office with such credit and distinction for two terms that, in 1927, he was chosen to serve his third four-year term. Despite all combinations that were formed to place rival candidates in office, so strong was his popularity in the city that he not only won the election, but won it by a large majority, and was so enabled to carry on the constructive

program of city government that characterized his first two terms as mayor. Mr. Hart first attracted public notice by his writings, which began to be published just after he had finished school in the late eighties and which came to be of more and more importance as time went on. His published works include, among other things, a number of plays, some of which were staged in Wilkes-Barre and some elsewhere, and which won for him fame over a wide territory. A man of great force and personal magnetism, he is widely sought as an after-dinner speaker and as a leader at all sorts of gatherings. No one has done more than he to promote the welfare of his city, and Wilkes-Barre is fortunate to have such a man as its chief executive.

Mayor Hart is a member of an old Irish family, his great-grandfather, Owen Hart, having been born in Ireland and having died there, and having married Molly Kane, also a native of Ireland, by whom he had seven children. One of these, Patrick, the grandfather of Daniel, was born in October, 1798, in the county of Sligo, Ireland, and died there May 10, 1825; was a successful man, noted for his fine horsemanship, and an excellent example of the country gentleman of the time; he married, in Sligo, Mary Gilligan, born June 23, 1800, in the shadow of Notman Ray, Sligo, Ireland, daughter of John and Caroline Gilligan. After her husband's death, Mary (Gilligan) Hart came to the United States, and died in Wilkes-Barre January 7, 1893. John, one of the two children of Patrick and Mary (Gilligan) Hart, was born February 16, 1825, in the county of Sligo, Ireland. He, the father of Mayor Hart, received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and proved himself to be an apt and diligent scholar. After he had farmed for a time, as his father had done before him, he became dissatisfied with old world methods and decided to emigrate to America. He arrived in the City of New York on June 1, 1848, and immediately set out for Wilkes-Barre, by way of Easton. It took many days to make this journey over the mountains by stagecoach, but when he arrived in Wilkes-Barre he made his home there. Thinking it advisable to learn any business by acquiring a knowledge of its lowest details, he accepted a position as a laborer in the coal fields of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company. There he remained for some time before he became associated with the Blackman Coal Company; and, while with the Blackman company, he paid the closest attention to the introduction of new machinery, which then was becoming a more important phase of the mining industry. Then, in 1853, because of his knowledge of mining machinery, he was given charge of the first engine that was ever operated in the Wyoming Valley for the purpose of hauling coal out of the mines. After remaining for a time in this position, he went into the shops. He worked there continuously for a period of many years, until he came to be one of the leading citizens of the community and to own one of the most beautiful homes in Wilkes-Barre. He is now deceased.

John Hart married, on July 26, 1852, Mary McDonald, born in Wilkes-Barre October 12, 1833, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Edwards) McDonald, the latter a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rice) Edwards. John and Mary (McDonald) Hart had eight children: 1. James, born June 28, 1853, died in 1926; he was an engineer. 2. Michael, born October 10, 1855, also an engineer; married Mary A. Cawley, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania. 3. John, born September 19, 1858, taught school, died November 14, 1899. 4. Joseph, born August 15, 1860, a pharmacist, died in 1911. 5. Thomas, born August 16, 1863, likewise a pharmacist. 6. Daniel L., of further mention. 7. Mary, born July 5, 1874, died April 10, 1878. 8. Gertrude, born in Wilkes-Barre, educated in St. Mary's and Malincrodt convents, died in 1912.

Daniel L. Hart, son of John and Mary (McDonald) Hart, was born December 29, 1866, in Wilkes-Barre, in the house in which he now lives. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, Pennsylvania. Having shown from childhood a decided leaning toward literary work, he commenced, as soon as he was out of college, to write for publication. Almost immediately he demonstrated an ability to attract and hold the attention of his readers; and, as he wrote piece after piece, specializing always in the drama, he gained for himself an increasingly large group of readers. The first of his plays ever to be staged, "Which," was produced in Wilkes-Barre and was immediately successful. He then wrote "The Footman," "Between Men," "Underground," "A Daughter of Dixie," "O'Neil," "Washington, D. C.," "Government Expectance," and a dramatization of Opie Reid's "Jucklins,"

and these plays, coming at short intervals one after another, added cumulatively to his success. Then he wrote his world-famous "Parish Priest," in which Daniel Sully acquired historic fame. Subsequently he wrote "Australia," "At Old Point Comfort," "Marching Through Georgia," and finally "A Rocky Road to Dublin," which was staged in New York City in 1905 and which attained to considerable popularity.

After 1906, he became increasingly interested in political affairs, and was elected in that year as treasurer of Wilkes-Barre on the Democratic ticket. When his first term expired, he was elected to the office for a second time on the Democratic ticket; and at the end of his second term, he was reelected by both Democrats and Republicans. He was treasurer of the city altogether for a period of ten years. In 1916, he again turned playwright, but not for long; for, in 1919, he was chosen on the Democratic ticket as mayor of Wilkes-Barre. In 1923, he was chosen for a second term; and in 1927, for a third. In this office, he has won, more than ever, popularity in the city, where no man is more widely known or more genuinely admired and liked than he; for he constantly shows a thoroughly genial personality, an interest in the welfare of his fellowmen, and an ability to conduct the affairs of office in a most praiseworthy manner.

Mayor Hart is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Concordia and Franklin clubs. His religious affiliation is with St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

PETER EDWARD FAGAN, M. D.—Since the completion of his internship in 1910 Dr. Peter Edward Fagan has been located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he has built up a large general practice. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with honors in Genito Urinary Surgery, and has his offices at No. 18 North Broad Street, here in Hazleton. Dr. Fagan served in this country for two years during the World War, and returned to his practice in Hazleton as soon as he was mustered out of service.

Dr. Peter Edward Fagan was born in Latimer, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1884, son of Robert, who has been a superintendent in the employ of the Pardee Coal interests for many years, and of Adelia (O'Riley) Fagan. He attended the local public schools and Hazleton Township High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He then graduated in 1901 from the Bloomsburg Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and taught in the public schools for four years. Later, having decided to devote his life to the medical profession, he began professional study at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he completed his course with graduation in 1909, receiving at that time the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His internship was served in the Hazleton Hospital, and in 1910 he opened his office here in Hazleton and engaged in general practice. In 1917, after the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted in the Medical Corps, December, 1917, as lieutenant, later promoted to captain, and was stationed in Georgia, at Forts Oglethorpe and Greenleaf, where he was placed in charge of recruits for the Medical Department. He was mustered out of service in January, 1919, and returned to Hazleton, where he resumed his general practice. Since that time he has been successfully building up his present large and important practice, and has made for himself an assured place in the life of this community. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and is highly regarded among his medical associates. Here in Hazleton he has always taken an active interest in the general welfare, and at the present time (1928) he is serving in the medical department of the public schools. He is also associated with the compensation department of the Jeddo Highland Coal Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the American Legion, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Forty and Eight, and his club is the Kiwanis Club. His religious membership is with St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, of Hazleton.

Dr. Peter Edward Fagan was married, May 17, 1911, to Kathryn De Wan, of Towanda, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and they have six children: 1. Edward, 2. Anna. 3. Robert. 4. John. 5. Lawrence. 6. Peter, Jr. The family home is located at No. 103 West Diamond Avenue, in Hazleton.



Fred C. Kirkendall



Fred C. Kendall, Jr.



JOHN J. DAILEY, M. D.—Though Dr. Dailey has been located in the city of Hazleton less than three years, he has behind him a long record of professional success extending over a period of about twenty years. He is a graduate of Mount St. Mary's College, of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and of a post-graduate school in Philadelphia, where he gave special attention to the ear, nose, and throat. He has his offices at No. 527 in the Markle Building, Hazleton, and is specializing in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. Dr. Dailey is a member of numerous professional and fraternal organizations and is well known in Hazleton and vicinity.

Dr. John J. Dailey was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1882, son of Edward J. and Margaret (McGeehin) Dailey, both of whom are natives of this State. He received his early and preparatory education in St. Gabriel's Parochial School here in Hazleton, and then entered Mount St. Mary's College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. The medical profession was his choice as a life work, and for his professional training he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, where he was graduated with the class of 1905, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving internship in the Philadelphia General Hospital and in the Hazleton State Hospital he was appointed ship surgeon on the Red Star steamship "Kroonland," and there he somewhat widened his experience. In 1908 he began general practice in McAdoo, Pennsylvania, where he remained for eighteen years, building up a very large practice. On January 1, 1926, he opened his offices here in Hazleton as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat, having made special preparation for this work in the Post-Graduate School in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, also of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, and of the Lehigh Valley Railway Surgeons' Corps. He is also identified with the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons, and has long been recognized among his professional colleagues as a man of ability and of skill. Fraternally, he is a member of Phi Rho Sigma Medical Fraternity, of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the time of the entrance of the United States into the World War Dr. Dailey enlisted for service in the Medical Department, July, 1917, was commissioned a captain, and remained in the army (Reserve Corps) until 1925, when he was mustered out of service. He is a member of the American Legion and of the Military Order of the World War, and is popular in the various organizations with which he is identified. At one time Dr. Dailey was physician for the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission. His religious membership is with St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.

As a physician, as a citizen, and as a man among his friends, Dr. Dailey has proved himself to be able, faithful, and devoted to the highest interests of the community in which he lives and practices. He has a host of friends here already, and has built up a very important practice. He is a member of and well liked in the Kiwanis Club, and is always ready to aid in any civic enterprise which promises improvement to the community.

Dr. John J. Dailey was married, in January, 1914, to Mary Dever, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and they have four children: Kathleen, Margaret, Mary and John J., Jr. The family residence is located at No. 109 North Tamaqua Street, in McAdoo, Pennsylvania. Long years of experience have brought to Dr. Dailey the skill and the practical knowledge which enable him to treat most successfully the many patients who come to him for treatment in his special field, and his years of general practice serve him well in his present specialized practice.

WILLIAM J. CRICHTON—In Hazleton, Pennsylvania, one of the best known men engaged in architectural designing is William J. Crichton, who has his offices in the American Bank Building. Mr. Crichton is a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, and, with the exception of his term of service in the World War, has followed his profession as a registered architect since 1913. He has been located in Hazleton since 1924, first in partnership with P. B. Sheridan, but since 1926 under his own name.

William J. Crichton was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, July 1, 1892, son of James and Sarah J. (Charleton) Crichton. He attended the public schools of his birth-

place, graduating from the high school with the class of 1910, and then entered Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn, New York, where he completed a course in engineering, graduating with the class of 1912. The following year he remained in the institute, studying architectural designing, and teaching interior architectural design there in the institute. A young man of talent and of ambition he at once secured a position in architectural work, and was thus engaged until the entrance of the United States into the World War in 1917, when he enlisted for service in the Regular Army, as a member of the Engineers' Corps, and was stationed at El Paso, Texas. During his term of service he was advanced from the rank of private to that of lieutenant and was mustered out of service at Camp Humphries, Virginia, in December, 1918. Upon receiving his honorable discharge he returned to the practice of his profession in New York City, where he remained until November, 1924, when he came to Hazleton and became a partner of P. B. Sheridan. This partnership was continued until November, 1926, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Crichton has operated alone, under his own name. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as a first class architect and as a dependable business man, and a large number of important public and business buildings, as well as many private homes in this vicinity owe their beauty and their general excellence of design to the ability of Mr. Crichton. Among the most noteworthy of the buildings for which he is responsible may be mentioned the new Masonic Temple, the Jeddo School building, the Landau Brothers' store building, Eidan Brothers Sales and Service building, the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the American Legion Post building. Mr. Crichton is registered as an architect in both New York State and in Pennsylvania, and is very well known in this section of the last-named State. Fraternally, he is identified with Hazleton Lodge, No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; Hazleton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar; and also with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church, and his club is the Rotary Club.

William J. Crichton was married, November 1, 1908, to Minnie G. Smith, of Irvington-on-Hudson, and they are the parents of two children: Marian Jean and William J., Jr.

FRED C. KIRKENDALL, SR.—The Kirkendall family traces its ancestry back to early pioneer days, when there were persons of the name among the earliest families of New Jersey, and the house of which Fred C. Kirkendall, Sr., was a member is of Scotch origin. The Revolutionary records of New Jersey show the names of several Kirkendalls who fought with the colonists, and among them were Andrew Kirkendall of Huntingdon, and Samuel and Stephen Kirkendall of Sussex. In the early part of the nineteenth century some of the family came into Pennsylvania, and settled in the "Green Woods" section of old Luzerne County. It is from these that Fred C. Kirkendall is descended.

The line of descent is traced from William Wheeler and Maria (Dereamer) Kirkendall, who had many children, one of whom was Ira Mandeville Kirkendall, fourth son.

Ira Mandeville Kirkendall was born in Dallas Township, Luzerne County, November 3, 1835. When old enough he was put to work and upon the death of his father, which occurred when the son was but ten years of age, he began to make his own way in the world. At the time, he was carrying mails on horseback, three days each week, and grasped whatever opportunity offered in the way of education in the country school. At fourteen years, he went to Pittston, there worked in a store, and in 1856, aged twenty, went to Nebraska, where he worked at farming and stage driving. Two years later he returned to Pennsylvania, and, again in Pittston, worked there for a year, afterward proceeding to Bear Creek, where he engaged in lumbering until 1865. In that year he came to Wilkes-Barre once more, to continue in the lumber business. Under his brother, William Penn Kirkendall, then sheriff of Luzerne County, he was named deputy, retaining the post from 1875 until 1878. Subsequently, he engaged in the grocery business, becoming chief member of the firm of Kirkendall and Whiteman, wholesale grocery house, 1880-83, and still later became senior member of the firm of Kirkendall Brothers, wholesale flour and feed dealers, 1883-94. In the last-named year the business was dissolved, immediately being reorganized under the name of Kirkendall

and Son (the son being Frederick Charles Kirkendall), by which title is was known throughout the Wilkes-Barre trading area, until discontinuance of business. His success was entirely due to his own application. He was closely identified with the political history of the city, its improvement, and its progress. Under the old system of local government, he was elected Burgess of the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, in 1870, and first mayor of the city, in 1871, under the new system of government. He served as mayor three years. Although he was a Democrat, he was elected councilman of the Fourth Ward in 1883—this being the strongest Republican ward in the city—and for sixteen consecutive years was re-elected to represent that ward on the council, the longest term of councilman ever given to a citizen of Wilkes-Barre. To the public, regardless of his private interests, he afforded his best service, frequently neglecting his personal and commercial affairs to do so. The pride that his family may feel in his unselfish devotion to the civic welfare is shared by others of the citizens, for he never received compensation for his work during all the years of his office. When he entered the council, only a few of the city's streets were paved. When he retired from it, the paving extended twenty-five miles, a work in which he had a large share, through personal effort. He was called, indeed, the father of paving improvements in Wilkes-Barre, and his retirement as councilman after sixteen years was regarded as a disaster by the electorate of all parties.

Frederick Charles Kirkendall, Sr., of the third generation from William Wheeler Kirkendall and son of Ira Mandeville Kirkendall, was born in Wilkes-Barre August 10, 1871, and died here, December 20, 1925. His mother was Hannah (Dreisbach) Kirkendall, and she, too, was a member of an old Pennsylvania house. He received his preparatory education in the local public schools, graduated from Lafayette College in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and, returning home, went into the grain business conducted by his father, continuing with it as active manager of Kirkendall and Son until his retirement in 1904. While still in his twenties, he demonstrated powers that were to mark him for a high plane in later years, as a newspaper publisher of prominence in the East, as a public official of wide understanding, and as a citizen deeply interested in Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley. Like his father, a Democrat, his view was broad and non-partisan, and he was recognized as one in whose hands public authority would be employed for the greatest good to the greatest number. He was honest in his political opinions, frank and sometimes outspoken. In 1897, he was elected chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and two years later was nominated as candidate for county treasurer. At that time he was only twenty-eight but his candidacy carried such wide appeal that he was elected, the youngest treasurer the county ever had. In 1900 he was named chairman of the County Democratic Committee. In 1903 he acquired an interest in the Wilkes-Barre "Leader." There were changes in the paper's control, and in 1905 he went into partnership with Colonel Ernest Gray Smith. In 1908, the "Leader" was merged with the "Times" and the Wilkes-Barre "Times Leader" was born. It was when he was thirty-four years of age that Mr. Kirkendall was persuaded to stand as Democratic candidate for mayor. Again he was the youngest man to aspire to office; but the campaign took place, and in April, 1905, he became chief executive of Wilkes-Barre—the first Democrat to hold the office since his father held it, thirty-three years before. He set about at once to give the city a progressive administration, and one of his first efforts was to perfect the morale of the police force, as well as its morals. He moved for the new station house which the community now has; introduced various safety devices, such as the "cow catchers" on the street cars; erected a public bathing house; provided for avoidance of graft in water and light collections; for clean milk; and was a pioneer in the city's park system. During his administration there were two outstanding incidents; first—the visit of President Roosevelt; and second—the Centennial of Wilkes-Barre, 1906. Mr. Kirkendall's next appearance in public life came in 1904, when, on July 1, he became collector of the Ninth Internal Revenue District, appointed by President Wilson. He was reappointed in 1918, and served until 1921, when he tendered his resignation one year before the term's expiration. Since then he had devoted his time exclusively to the "Times-Leader," and to the legion calls, semi-public and otherwise, made up his time. He was a director of the Second National Bank and of the Penn Tobacco Company; a member of

the Kiwanis, Elks, and Westmoreland clubs; communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; and, at the time of his death, president of the Men's Club within that denomination.

Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was a charter member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and belonged to the Craftsman's Club and Irem Country Club.

Frederick Charles Kirkendall married, January 10, 1897, Eleanor C. Gearhart, daughter of George M. and Cordelia (Clark) Gearhart, of Danville. He is survived by his wife, his son, Fred C., Jr., of whom further; and two daughters: Mrs. Robert Trethaway and Mrs. Henry T. Buckman.

Frederick Charles Kirkendall's death occasioned wide sorrow, and tributes were heard and witnessed everywhere around the city of his life's activity. It was written of him editorially on the first page of the "Times-Leader," December 21, 1925, the day after his death:

His influences are not to be lost. Neither sorrow shall dim, nor unbidden questions as to why this blow should fall, shall eclipse the ideals for which he lived and sacrificed.

FRED C. KIRKENDALL, JR., of the fourth generation from William Wheeler Kirkendall, son of Frederick Charles, Sr., (see preceding biography) and Eleanor C. (Gearhart) Kirkendall, was born in Wilkes-Barre, October 10, 1897. He acquired his early education in the public schools of this city, graduated from high school in 1916, matriculated in Lafayette College, and from it took the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920. Without delay, he returned from the college's halls to Wilkes-Barre, and here was given a position as a reporter on the staff of the "Times-Leader," under his father; and upon the death of the latter he became, successively, associate editor and secretary of the organization. As were his father and grandfather, so, too, was he interested in politics from earliest years of manhood, and he was selected Democratic City Chairman. This interest has tended to increase with time. In the November election of 1927 he cast his hat into the ring and was elected controller of the city for a four-year term. During the period of America's participation in the World War he served in the United States Navy, being assigned to the Air Service, stationed at Boston, Massachusetts, and was mustered out with honor at the conclusion of hostilities. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; Mount Horeb Council, Royal and Select Masters; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Irem Temple Country Club, Craftsman's Club, Pen and Pencil Club, and Navy Club. Also, he belongs to Wilkes-Barre Post, No. 132, American Legion; the Lions Club, and Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church.

HENRY A. GORDON, one of the active and well known members of the Luzerne County Bar, with offices at No. 34 Coal Exchange Building, in Wilkes-Barre, was born at Plymouth, Luzerne County, July 1, 1876. He is a son of Captain Henry M. and Henrietta (Tubbs) Gordon, both of whom are now deceased. Captain Henry M. Gordon, the father, a son of James A. Gordon, an early member of the Luzerne County Bar, served with distinction during the period of the Civil War. Captain Gordon served as an officer of Company F, 143rd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, taking part in many of the major engagements of this conflict, and being severely wounded during the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. He lived to the fine old age of seventy-six years, his death occurring in November, 1908, at Wilkes-Barre. He was the father of four children who grew to maturity: Elizabeth T.; Elsie B.; Henry A., of whom more follows; and William R., of Philadelphia.

Henry A. Gordon received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born and reared, Plymouth. When he was thirteen years of age, however, he removed with his parents to Dorrance-ton, now Kingston, Pennsylvania. He then attended the well-known Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, graduating from there in 1894. His legal training was obtained under the competent preceptorship of Anthony L. Williams and Henry W. Dunning, affiliated attorneys of Wilkes-Barre. When he had read law for a sufficient period of time and had become remarkably well versed in this difficult profession, he applied for and was admit-



Henry A. Gordon.



John S. Lurie

ted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar in 1897, since which time he has carried on a successful general practice in Wilkes-Barre. He is strictly a self-made man, and a highly successful lawyer esteemed in his own right and respected for his particularly high ideals. Such is his ability, that, today, at the date of the writing of this biographical history, 1929, Mr. Gordon is the legal representative for some of the largest corporations in the Wyoming Valley.

In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and it was upon this ticket that he was elected, from the Sixth Legislative District, to the Pennsylvania State Legislature, session of 1909. He has also served, for more than sixteen consecutive years, as a member of the School Boards of both Dorranceton and Kingston. He has been almost equally active in his club and social life, for he is affiliated, fraternally, with the Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows:

Henry A. Gordon married, July 1, 1913, Cordelia Owen, of Dorranceton, Luzerne County, a daughter of William B. and Mary (Davis) Owen, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of three children: Mary Henrietta, Jean Owen, and Henry A., Jr. Mr. Gordon and his family maintain their residence in Kingston, although they attend the Forty Fort Presbyterian Church in which Mr. Gordon is an elder and superintendent of the Sunday school.

JOHN J. CORRIGAN, M. D.—Prominent in medical circles in Hazleton and vicinity and coming from a family which has produced several physicians of note, Dr. John J. Corrigan, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, enjoys a large and growing practice of medicine and surgery and a host of friends in this community. He is the son of Martin and Mary (Walker) Corrigan, both natives of Ireland, one from the County of Carlow and the other from the County of Kilkenny. His father, Martin Corrigan, who died August 1, 1909, at the age of seventy-four years, learned the miner's trade in Wales, came to America in 1853 and in December of that year, he landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to Summit Hill where he engaged in mining and followed that line of work up to the time of his retirement. Dr. Corrigan's mother makes her home in Hazleton. Martin Corrigan and his wife were the parents of twelve children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were: 1. William H., a practicing physician and surgeon in Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre for thirty-three years, with six years in Iowa. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in the class of 1893. He died in July, 1927, at the age of sixty-three years. He specialized in surgery and spent one year in research work in Europe and one year in the Mayo Brothers Sanitarium in Rochester, Minnesota. He was surgeon of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital at Wilkes-Barre and was a member of the County Medical Society; the State Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He gave all of his time to his profession. 2. Mary E. (deceased), was the wife of James P. Costello, an attorney of Hazleton. 3. Annie Etta, entered the convent, taking orders and became Sister Mary Benedict. She died in 1891 in the convent at Hazleton. 4. John J., of whom further. 5. Catharine, wife of James Guckavan, of Hazleton. 6. Martin F., entered the church and is pastor of St. Dominick's Parish at Parsons, Pennsylvania. He was ordained in 1909 and his first mass was the *requiem* mass for his father. 7. Esther G., is now the wife of Edward F. Barrett of Buffalo, New York. 8. Ida M. (deceased). 9. James A., a physician at Hazleton. 10. Theresa A., now Sister Maria Teresa at St. Mary's in Wilkes-Barre.

John J. Corrigan was born at Harleigh, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1870. He was educated in St. Gabriel's Parochial School and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the class of 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in May of that same year, he began the practice of his profession and is now one of the leading physicians in the county. The Corrigan Maternity Hospital, established by Drs. John J., James A., and Lawrence F. Corrigan, was opened the first of October, 1928, and is located at No. 687 North Church Street. Dr. Corrigan is a member of the County Medical Society; the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and president of the Hazleton branch of the County Medical Society. He is also a director of the Markle Bank of Hazleton. He is a member of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church.

In 1896, Dr. John J. Corrigan married Elizabeth

Hagarty, of Stratford, Ontario, Canada. They are the parents of nine children: 1. Lawrence F., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in the class of 1925; served as interne at St. Agnes' Hospital in Philadelphia, and engaged in practice with his father. He was in the United States Navy service during the World War. 2. Benedicta, educated at St. Gabriel's Parochial School and the Bloomsburg Normal School in now a teacher in the city schools of Hazleton. 3. Martin A., a student in the College of Dentistry in Philadelphia in the class of 1928. 4. Elizabeth A., a graduate of St. Gabriel's Parochial School and the Bloomsburg Normal School, and is now a teacher in the city schools of Hazleton. 5. Ida May and 6. Mary B. are students at Villa Marie College. 7. Timothy. 8. Esther. 9. John J., Jr. The last three are students in St. Gabriel's Parochial School. Dr. Corrigan maintains his offices at No. 336 West Broad Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and has his residence in this city.

JOHN H. BONIN—Efficient and able as an attorney John H. Bonin, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, enjoys a growing legal practice which has brought him into prominence in a number of instances. He maintains his office in the Markle Bank Building and in addition to being retained as solicitor for organizations does a general practice. He is the son of Hilary and Christina (Coutz) Bonin. His father who was born in Germany, came to America as a young man and established himself in business in Hazleton where he was engaged as an undertaker for thirty-five years, and founded his business so well that, today, it is carried on by his sons. Hilary Bonin is now deceased. He and his wife had eleven children: Anthony, Hilary, Mary, Margaret, Frank, Julia, John H., of whom further; Peter, Louis, Ernestine, and Edward.

John H. Bonin was born at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1894. He began his education in the local schools and then went to St. Stanislaus College in Chicago where he graduated in the class of 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Northwestern University and later to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he attained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1917. He was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in the same year and began the practice of law at Hazleton. In July, 1918, he was called to the service of the country and assigned to the 18th Infantry training and replacement at Camp Lee, Virginia, where he entered as a private and was later raised to the rank of sergeant, being mustered out of the service on December 23, 1918. He returned to Hazleton and resumed the practice of law which he has continued. In 1928, Mr. Bonin was appointed an assistant district attorney for Luzerne County.

Mr. Bonin is a member of the County Bar Association; the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association; he is president of Lions' Club, which office he has held for the past four years, being the longest time any one has held the office continuously in the history of the organization. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Chamber of Commerce; the Pioneer Fire Company, No. 1.; the Valley Country Club; and he is active in the Republican party of the county and of the State. Mr. Bonin was one of the organizers of the Citizens' League of Luzerne County and chairman of the First Legislative District of the League. He is a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and the claim adjuster of the Wilkes-Barre Railway. He is also a director and solicitor of the City and Trust offices of the City Bank of Hazleton.

JUDGE JOHN S. FINE, who has served his State and country in numerous important ways, and who now holds the important position of associate justice of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Judicial District of Wilkes-Barre, is one of that notable group of men who make up the Bar of Pennsylvania. For many years Judge Fine made a splendid record as a member of that bar. A deep student of human nature, he bids fair to make a reputation in the position to which he has recently been elected. Evidencing his intense love of country he volunteered for World War duty in 1917, and served actively abroad. Returning home at the conclusion of hostilities he picked up the broken ends of his practice, builded anew, and soon was more prosperous and successful than ever. His appointment to the bench came in 1927, and was a source of much gratification not only to his friends and supporters, but to his associates of the profession and the community generally. He was elected in November of

the same year for the full ten-year term, receiving the largest number of votes of any opposed candidate aspiring for office. Judge Fine has taken a keen interest in politics as a member of the Republican party, and was named alternate delegate to the 1920 convention of his party at Chicago, in which the votes of his delegation, along with the majority vote, went to the nominee and electee, President Warren G. Harding. He was also district chairman, secretary, and county chairman of the Republican party, being the youngest person to hold the latter office.

Judge John S. Fine was born at Alden Station, in Newport Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1893, son of Jacob W. and Margaret (Croop) Fine, who now reside at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, having been spared to see and participate in the success of their son. Jacob W. Fine's father, Jacob M. Fine, was a farmer of Newport Township and belonged to one of the country's oldest and most respected families. Jacob W. Fine, the father of Judge Fine, was born in 1850, and married Margaret Croop, and they became the parents of eleven children: Calvin C., Claud R., Bertha, William, John S., William; Edward, Dr. Franklin L., a practicing dentist of Kingston, Luzerne County; Harold, deceased at twenty-one years of age; Evert, and Carl, the last two of whom died in childhood. Jacob W. Fine is an engineer for the Glen Alden Coal Company at Nanticoke; a member of the Republican party, and of the Protestant Episcopal church.

When Judge Fine was two years of age, his parents located in Nanticoke. It was at this place that he began his education in the grammar schools, where he proved a very apt pupil; after this he entered the high school, from which institution he was graduated in 1911. He then matriculated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, in the Department of Law, having determined to become a lawyer, and he was awarded his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914. On completing the requisite examinations he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in 1915, and prosecuted his profession until May 3, 1917, when he was assigned to the war training camp at Madison Barracks. After a period of training he was assigned as sergeant to a transport with his command and went to France, where he continued training under the French conditions, having located at Nancy. After the World War he spent one term at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, extending his studies measurably. Then he returned home, in August, 1919, and vigorously resumed the practice of law.

Judge Fine has been extremely active in the ranks of the Republican party. He served as legislative chairman for four years, 1916-20; secretary of the Republican County Committee, 1920-21; and as alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, as said above, in 1920. He was elected Republican county chairman in 1923. He was appointed additional law judge, January 3, 1927, by Governor Pinchot, for the Eleventh Judicial District, embracing Luzerne County. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, and Nanticoke Post of the American Legion; in club life a member of the Craftsman's Club of Nanticoke and the Shrine Country Club; in fraternal order affairs, a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory of Bloomsburg; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkes-Barre; and is a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose; Knights of Pythias; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Patriotic Orders Sons of America; and Delta Theta Phi, legal fraternity (at law school). He is a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Nanticoke.

JOHN J. BOYLE—Practically the only modern undertaking parlors in Hazleton, Luzerne County, are those owned and operated by John J. Boyle, who has put much thought, time and money into the equipment of his establishment. Mr. Boyle's business concern is housed in a very fine two-story brick structure, containing a morgue, garage, display rooms and funeral parlors. He also has the only privately owned ambulance in the city of Hazleton, together with a complete equipment of motor and horse vehicles. Mr. Boyle was born in Hazleton, January 22, 1886, the son of John and Mary (McCue) Boyle, both natives of Donegal, Ireland, who came to Hazleton, while young, where the former operated a most successful dry goods business. They were members of the St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church and were highly respected and esteemed in their community. They were

the parents of four children, Annie, Philip J., Mary J., and John J.

John J. Boyle received his early education in the Parochial School at Hazleton, and afterwards entered St. Michael's College, at Toronto, Canada, where he took a literary course. After his scholastic training, Mr. Boyle returned to Hazleton, where he became associated with the undertaking business which had been established by his brother in 1881. He took an embalming course at the Barnes School, in New York City, and on the death of his brother in 1923, took over the business. Mr. Boyle is an active member of the Luzerne County Funeral Directors' Association, as well as of the National Association. He is very active in civic affairs and his fraternal affiliations include membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a leading member of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, and in political faith is of the Democratic party. Mr. Boyle is a director of the City Bank and Trust Company of Hazleton.

On January 24, 1913, Mr. Boyle married Mary G. Murphy, of Pittston, Luzerne County. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are the parents of four children, as follows: 1. John J., Jr. 2. Philip J. 3. James A. 4. Nan. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and their family reside at No. 100 South Wyoming Avenue, Hazleton.

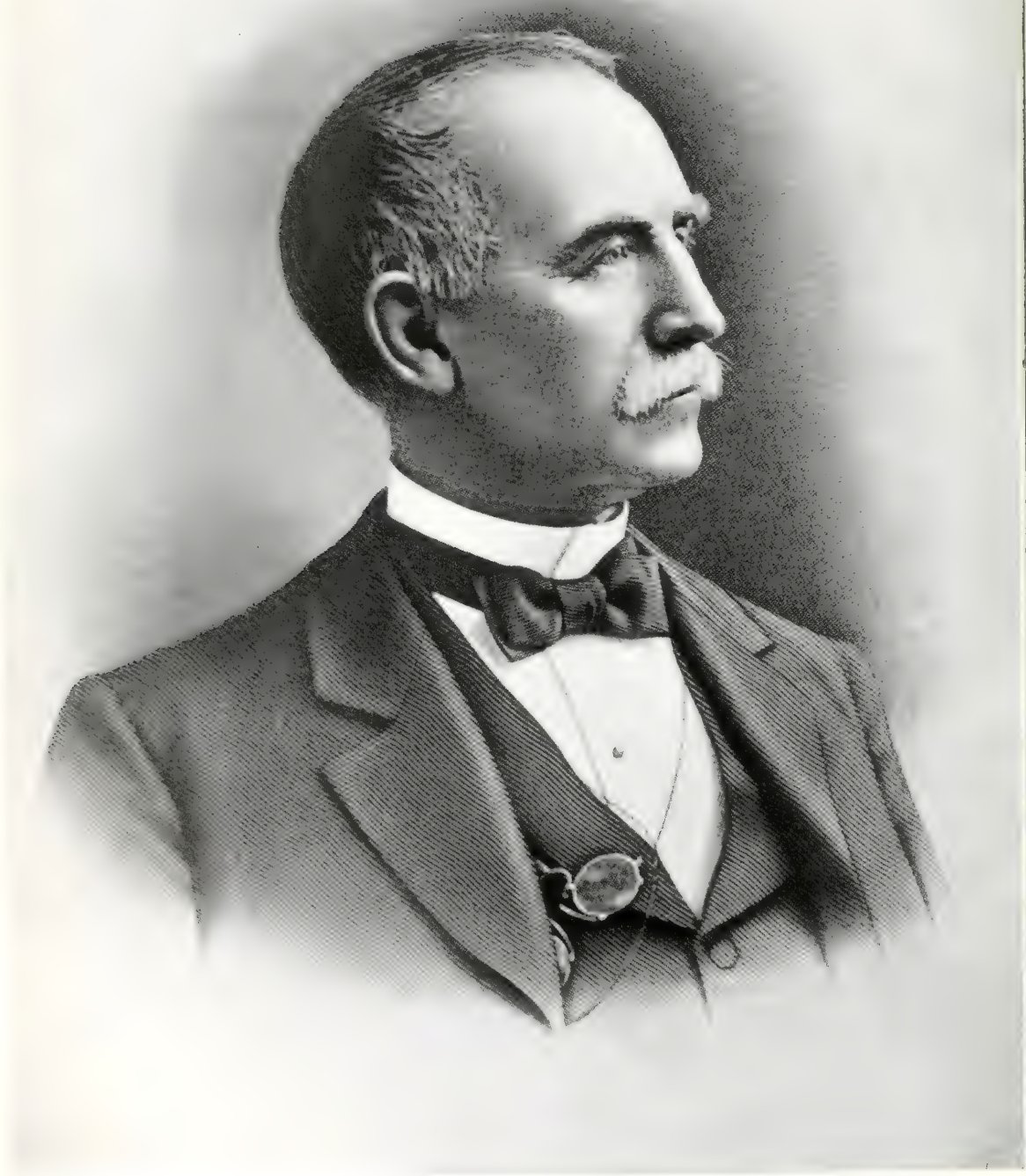
JOHN H. BIGELOW—As an attorney and active in both State and national politics, John H. Bigelow, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, is one of the most prominent men in the State. He has held a number of important positions in the Democratic party and as attorney for different corporations has been widely known for his legal ability. He is the son of John and Margaret (Trevaskis) Bigelow, both of whom were natives of England. His maternal grandfather was a noted educator.

John H. Bigelow was born at Beaver Meadow, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Hazleton. When he finished his school days, he assumed a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as ticket agent, serving in that capacity from 1890 to 1898. During this period, he applied himself to the study of law under the tutelage of Judge Troutman, and in 1897, he was admitted to the bar. In 1898, when he gave up the railroad work, he opened an office and began to practice law and has continued to carry on a general practice since that date. He held the position of city solicitor for the city of Hazleton from 1902 to 1928. From 1912 to 1916, he was district attorney for Luzerne County and in 1916, he was delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, where he was selected to second the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President. He was a delegate-at-large and national committeeman in 1920 at the Democratic Convention at San Francisco where he placed in nomination for President, Attorney General Palmer. He was also State chairman of the Democratic Committee from 1924 to 1925. He is a director in a number of banking enterprises and public utility corporations and also several manufacturing enterprises for which he is counsel.

Mr. Bigelow has been engaged either as chief counsel, or in an associate capacity, in many of the most important cases tried in the various courts of the county in recent years. He has won especial distinction as a jury pleader, although it is well known that he prefers the quietude of office consultation and adjustment. In matters of municipal law and of corporate formation and management he is regarded throughout the State in a highly favorable light; and in litigation before the Public Service Commission has been signally successful. He had been at the bar but ten years when made a member of the Committee on Court Rules and at the same time a member of the Board of Law Examiners, in which capacity he still serves.

John H. Bigelow married Mary Kard Tait, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania. Their children are: 1. John J., a sales manager at Scranton. 2. Mary T., now the wife of Edwin P. Morris, a member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. 3. Eugenia, a student at Barnard College, New York City. Mr. Bigelow is a member of the County Bar Association and the State Bar Association. His residence is at No. 163 North Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

RICHARD L. BIGELOW—One of the foremost attorneys in this section is Richard L. Bigelow, son of John and Margaret Bigelow, who was born at Beaver



Alexander Graham



John D. Franklin

Meadow, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1880. He was educated in the Hazleton public schools, Conway Hall Preparatory School, and Dickinson College where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1908. He was admitted to the bar in that same year and since then has been engaged in the general practice of law at Hazleton, Pennsylvania. He represents as solicitor the following: Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railroad Company, First National Bank, Hazle Hall Association, Tax Payers' Association of Lower Luzerne and Upper Carbon County; a director of the Hazleton Manufacturing Company; director and vice-president of the Hazle Hall Association; and a number of other corporations and enterprises have called upon him for legal advice.

Mr. Bigelow is a member of the County Bar Association and the State Bar Association; and of the following Masonic bodies: Charter member and Past Master of Azalea Lodge, No. 687; member of Royal Arch Masons, Mount Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, Irem Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Craftsmen's Club, and a director and solicitor of the New Masonic Temple Association of Hazleton. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, being a member of the vestry of that church. He is a Democrat in his political views and has been very active in many public affairs and held some public offices, among which he has been assistant district attorney of Luzerne County. He is also a member of the Country Club and City Club of Hazleton.

Richard L. Bigelow married Bessie A. Lambert, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two children, Richard L., Jr., and John. Mrs. Bigelow died in 1927. Mr. Bigelow makes his residence and maintains his offices in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, near Wilkes-Barre.

JOHN DORRANCE FARNHAM—The Farnham family, of which John Dorrance Farnham, Wilkes-Barre attorney, is a worthy member, came from England and originally settled in New England, where they achieved an unusual degree of prominence and prosperity. There are variations of the name, such as Farnum and Farnab, but they are all doubtless descended from the earliest known ancestor, Ralph Farnham, who it has been established was the source from which sprang the Farnhams under consideration herein. The descent is traced through the following line:

Ralph Farnham, born in 1603, sailed from Southampton, England, April 5, 1635, in the Brig "James" and landed June 3, 1635, at Boston, Massachusetts, with his wife, Alice.

Their son, Ralph Farnham, born in England, 1633, died in Andover, Massachusetts, January 8, 1692; married at Andover, October 26, 1658, Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Nicholas Holt, who came to America in the Brig "James" with the Farnhams.

Their son, Ralph Farnham, born June 1, 1662, married at Andover, October 9, 1685, Sarah Sterling.

Their son, William Farnham, who was born August 5, 1693, married at Windham, Connecticut, 1715, Hannah Flint, of Salem, Massachusetts; they were the parents of the Farnhams, who, with their sons, became such patriots during the Revolutionary War; little is known of him except that he was probably a mechanic; he resided at Windham, Connecticut.

Their son, William W. Farnham, born April 20, 1720, died March 14, 1777; he married, June 23, 1742, Martha Fuller, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Moulton) Fuller, of Hampton, Connecticut—not the Fullers who came over to this country in the "Mayflower," but of Lieutenant Thomas Fuller, the ancestor of Margaret Fuller, the celebrated authoress who married the Marquis D'Ossoli, an Italian nobleman, and lived in a castle in Italy; on their return to this country in an unseaworthy vessel a storm was encountered and she and her husband and child were lost. William W. Farnham and his sons, Ralph and Daniel, were soldiers in the Revolution; William was captured by the British at the Battle of Long Island, and was confined in the same prison ship with his nephew, Sergeant Daniel Farnham, and died there. Stephen Farnham, son of William W., enlisted for three years, or for the duration, in Captain Parke's company, the 2nd Connecticut Line, and was captured July 2, 1777. Ralph Farnham, son of William, known among Connecticut troops as the biggest man among them, was badly wounded at the Battle of White Plains, and "Bijah" Fuller, his cousin, much smaller, successfully carried him off the field on his shoulder while the British

threatened to shoot them both down. Zebediah Farnham ("Diah") was known as the "bully" of the regiment, not in an offensive sense, but as a sort of term of affection.

Their son, Lieutenant Zebediah Farnham, was born June 18, 1721, died August 8, 1814; married July 27, 1743, Mary Fuller, sister of Martha, and daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Moulton) Fuller. Lieutenant Zebediah Farnham and five of his sons, Zebediah, Jr., Levi, Ebenezer, Daniel, and Thomas, served in the Revolution. Zebediah Farnham, the elder, was first lieutenant of the 8th Connecticut Militia, until, 1775, and had the same rank in Colonel Huntington's 17th Connecticut Regiment until he was wounded, and afterward was lieutenant of marines on the United States Ship "Providence," from December, 1779, to the close of the war. Zebediah, Jr. was a private in the company of which his father was a lieutenant. Levi, a corporal in the 17th Connecticut Regiment, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Long Island, and starved to death Christmas Day, 1776, on board a British prison ship. Daniel Farnham served as sergeant of the 17th Connecticut Regiment, and was made prisoner in the Battle of Long Island, died of ship fever, caused by poor food and foul air, January 9, 1777, but not on the same ship where his brother Levi perished. Ebenezer Farnham was a private in Captain Branch's company, and received a wound in the retreat from New York. Thomas Farnham was a private at the "Lexington Alarm" and afterward served with the 17th Connecticut Regiment; he was wounded in the arm, and later served under appointment by Colonel McClellan as first sergeant of Captain Durkee's company of "Matross." Few families can boast such a military record as this.

Their son, Levi Farnham, born at Windham, Connecticut, August 13, 1748, died December 5, 1776, a prisoner on a British prison ship in New York Harbor; he married, about 1772, Dorcas Moulton, born about 1748, daughter of Samuel and Molly (Haynes) Moulton, of Wales, Massachusetts.

Their son, Captain Samuel Farnham, born at Hampton, Connecticut, December 16, 1775, died August 20, 1822; married at Oxford, New York, Sarah Balcome, daughter of Harry Balcome, born May 21, 1780, died February 6, 1859. They removed from Hampton to Chenango County, New York, by way of New London, and became early settlers there.

Their son, Dr. John Perry Farnham, born at Oxford, New York, November 12, 1803, died at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1871. On account of poor health he gave up his medical practice and engaged in mercantile pursuits; he married, July 22, 1827, Mary Frances Steere, born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 13, 1808, died at Wilkes-Barre, April 8, 1888, daughter of Mark Steere and his wife, Miss Eddy. Mark Steere engaged in the West India trade prior to the War of 1812, and was captured by the British in his own vessel, the "Comet." He was kept a prisoner about a year, but was finally released and returned to New York.

Their son, Alexander Farnham, born in Carbondale, January 12, 1834, married July 18, 1865, Augusta Dorrance, daughter of Reverend Dr. John Dorrance and Penelope (Mercer) Dorrance. Mrs. Farnham's ancestor, Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance was killed at the Battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1878. Alexander Farnham received his education at Madison Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, and had resided in Wilkes-Barre sixty-eight years when he died there February 10, 1920, at the age of eighty-six. He continued his studies at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston. The late Winthrop W. Ketchum, member of Congress and judge, was his first Latin teacher at Wyoming Seminary. Mr. Farnham then became a student in the State and National Law School of Ballston Spa, New York, where he graduated at the age of eighteen, and read law in the office of Fuller & Herding at Wilkes-Barre, which was quite a school for young men studying law. Early in 1857 he and the late Governor Henry M. Hoyt formed a partnership which endured until near the close of 1860. During the Civil War he served as first sergeant in Company H, under Captain Stanley Woodward, 3rd Pennsylvania Regiment of militia, Antietam Campaign, 1862, and later as first lieutenant in Captain Samuel Finch's company, 30th Regiment of Pennsylvania militia; and assistant adjutant-general to Colonel William Brisbane, commanding in 1863 a Pennsylvania Brigade in General William F. Smith's Division.

In 1870 he was the Republican candidate for district attorney, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

Three years later he was elected to the same place. At the end of his term he was put forward for Congress by his party, but he withdrew his name before the convention met. He also declined to stand for additional law judge in 1874, 1877 and 1879, in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and again for Congress. In 1880 he was a supporter of James G. Blaine as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, but later voted with the delegates who nominated James A. Garfield. In 1891, at the death of A. T. McClintock, he was made president of the Luzerne Bar Association. He went to the 1892 Republican Convention, and was the Pennsylvania committee member named to notify the successful candidate, Benjamin Harrison. He was a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a man respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was the father of two sons and a daughter: 1. John Dorrance, of whom further. 2. Stella Mercer, born in Wilkes-Barre, May 4, 1873, married Samuel Dexter Warriner, now president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and they live in Philadelphia. 3. Hamilton, born in Wilkes-Barre, December 15, 1877, deceased March 23, 1913; married Laura Hand, daughter, of Isaac P. Hand, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre.

John Dorrance Farnham attended the public schools, Wyoming Seminary at Kingston; Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre; and the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven; and graduated from Yale University in the class of 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in 1892 and took a special course in 1892 and 1893 at the Harvard Law School. As a Republican he served as assistant district attorney for Luzerne County three years, and in 1921 was a candidate for the Republican nomination additional law judge of Luzerne County. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association; the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and the Skull and Bones Society of Yale; the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; and the Westmoreland and Wyoming Valley Country clubs. In religious affairs he is a Protestant.

Mr. Farnham married, June 17, 1911, at Wilkes-Barre, Jean Buckalew Waller, of this city, daughter of Levi F. and Alice (Buckalew) Waller. Mrs. Farnham's grandfather, Charles R. Buckalew, was a prominent lawyer and citizen of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and at one time a member of the United States Senate. They have two children, Waller, born May 5, 1912, and Augusta Dorrance Farnham, born May 22, 1914.

MISS ANNIE M. RICHARDS—By her own career an exponent of the splendid part women may take in public affairs, Miss Annie M. Richards of Plymouth, is well known as a leader in educational circles throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania, a credit to the teaching profession and a citizen whom this community is proud to claim for its own. Miss Richards holds the responsible position of principal of the Junior High School of Plymouth, having returned to this, her native town, in 1923 to accept this office, previous to which she had established a splendid reputation in the Schools of this State as an educator of exceptional ability, and an executive with a record for accomplishing remarkable achievements in the realm of learning. She has devoted all her active career to the instruction of youth, recognizing and appreciating the tremendous part the children of the present must play in the future of this great land, and all her energy and intellectual endowments have been expended in endeavoring to provide the boys and girls of this vicinity with the finest preparation for their future duties, of which knowledge is the most important.

Miss Richards was born in Plymouth and received her education in the public schools of this town, graduating from high school with the class of 1895. She attended Columbia University, New York, during two summer sessions and then served as a teacher in the local schools for fifteen years, after which she received the appointment to the office of principal of schools in Dorranceton Borough, Luzerne County, where she directed the affairs of the educational system there for eleven years. Miss Richards resigned her position in Dorranceton Borough in 1923 and returned to Plymouth to accept the offer of the principalship of the Junior High School here, and in that capacity she has since remained, securing amazing results in the direction of education from her pupils and managing the instruction of the students under her care with intelligence and discretion, receiving the respect and esteem not only of her pupils but of the entire townspeople, who cannot fail to see the results of her direction and the progress which has been obtained by

her modern and efficient methods. In politics, Miss Richards is a member of the Republican party, and her religious adherence is given to the Presbyterian Church.

Miss Richards' father, Daniel L. Richards, was born in Wales, in 1846, coming to the United States in his youth and taking up the trade of coal miner in which he continued until his death in 1900. Her mother was Mary (Reese) Richards, born in Wales, in 1856, who died in 1884.

CORNELIUS A. WELSH—The oldest pharmacy in Freeland, Pennsylvania, is the one operated by Cornelius A. Welsh under the name of the Welsh Drug Company, located at No. 722 Center Street. Forty-seven years of reliable service have made this well established concern known to a host of residents in this part of the county. In addition to handling the usual line of drugs and specialties the Welsh Drug Company also manufactures proprietary medicines made by the formulas of the founder of the business, Dr. Frank Schilcher, and manufactures ice cream in wholesale quantities. Mr. Welsh has three stores besides the central one mentioned above, one more in Freeland, and one each in Hazleton and White Haven.

James Welsh, father of Mr. Welsh, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, but came to this country with his parents, who settled in Jeddo, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where the father was engaged in the mines. The Welsh home was the third house built in Freeland, and James Welsh became one of the successful merchants of the place, as a partner in the firm which operated the first cooperative store in this section. He died at the age of fifty-nine years. Rose Scott, wife of James Welsh, was also born in County Donegal, Ireland, and survives her husband (1928).

Cornelius A. Welsh, son of James and Rose (Scott) Welsh, was born in Freeland, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1884, and after completing the usual courses in the public schools was associated with the Hazleton "Sentinel," as correspondent, for a period of seven years. Later, he entered Medico Chi, at Philadelphia, where he finished the pharmaceutical course in 1912. In 1912 he succeeded to the management of the prosperous drug business established by Dr. Frank Schilcher, back in 1881, and since that time he has devoted his time and his energy to the expansion of that well founded business, operating under the name of the Welsh Drug Company. As the original store had already been in operation some thirty-one years at the time Mr. Welsh took charge, he found a very large patronage already his, and had only to keep up the standards established and to progress with the spirit of the times. Dr. Frank Schilcher had embodied some thirty of his well tried and tested prescriptions in proprietary medicines, and these formulas came to Mr. Welsh with the business. He has continued the manufacture of these products, which are distributed throughout Pennsylvania and surrounding States. Along with this somewhat extensive manufacturing interest, the Welsh Drug Company also manufactures wholesale quantities of ice cream. A \$10,000 plant takes care of this department of the varied activities of the company, and Mr. Welsh's four stores, two in Freeland, one in Hazleton, and one in White Haven, distribute to the public. The original establishment on Center Street is modern and well equipped and carries a full line of drugs, as well as all of the specialties usually found in drug stores, such as cigars, toilet articles, ice cream, and soda fountain specialties. Being the oldest pharmacy in Freeland, many of its patrons have traded here for nearly a generation, and the name has long been one which stands for reliable service and quality goods.

Along with his success as a business man, Mr. Welsh has been very active in civic and political affairs, serving as a delegate to State conventions, and giving his support generally to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Freeland Business Men's Association; a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Freeland; and a director of the Freeland Building and Loan Association. As a member of the State and National Pharmaceutical associations, he is well known to the trade, and throughout this section of Luzerne County Cornelius A. Welsh is recognized as a most able business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a respected associate. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Columbus, of Beta Phi Sigma college fraternity, and of the Hazleton Kiwanis Club. His religious membership is with St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, of Freeland.



Wm. Frank

Cornelius A. Welsh was married, September 6, 1922, to Margaret McHugh, of Freeland, who was formerly a teacher in the commercial department of the Freeland High School. Mrs. Welsh is active in numerous local organizations, including the Civic League, is secretary of the local chapter of the Red Cross, and is active and a past president of the Women's Catholic Club. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh make their home at No. 722 Center Street, in Freeland. Both are popular among a large group of associates, and both are citizens who take an effective interest in the general welfare of Freeland.

LOUIS FRANK—Wilkes-Barre is justly proud of a native son in the person of Louis Frank, widely known citizen who is numbered among her most prominent business men and who rendered worthy service to his country during the Spanish-American War. Mr. Frank has been in the drug business practically all of his life, first as a retailer and, during the last few years in the wholesale trade, and very successfully in both fields. He has won an enviable place for himself in the estimation of his associates and is not only a force in business but is exceedingly alert and active in civic affairs tending to advance the interests of Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Frank was born in Wilkes-Barre January 1, 1875, son of Bernard and Lena (Neiman) Frank, both deceased. Bernard Frank and his wife came to this country from Austria in 1870 and settled in Wilkes-Barre; he was engaged for many years in the grocery business in Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre; and died at the age of fifty-nine years in 1901; his wife died in 1903 at the age of fifty-six.

Louis Frank was reared in Wilkes-Barre and as a boy he attended the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of Dr. Hugh P. McAniff, Lincoln Street druggist, and learned the fundamentals of the business. Later he became a drug clerk for Dr. I. H. Moore on South Main Street; thus he perfected himself in the thousand details which are so requisite to successful prosecution of this business in retail and wholesale lines.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he enlisted in the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and was assigned to duty as assistant hospital steward. When the regiment was summoned to the service of the United States in the conflict with Spain, he accompanied his command to camp at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, and then went with it to camp at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee. Since the hospital corps of the Regular Army was inadequate to care for a large volunteer army, the hospital recruits from civil life were transferred to the United States Army in September of that year. Mr. Frank accordingly served as chief pharmacist of the 3rd Division Hospital of the 1st Army Corps at Chickamauga until October, 1898. Thereupon he was transferred to Lexington, Kentucky, as sergeant-major of John Blair Gibbs General Hospital of the 1st Army Corps. On June 1, 1899, he was transferred to Columbus, Georgia, and served as chief clerk to the chief surgeon of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. On February 1, 1899, he was placed in charge of the Ambulance Corps of the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps and was sent to Savannah, Georgia, where his corps embarked on the transport "Panama" and landed at Matanzas, Cuba, February 15, 1899. Here Mr. Frank remained with the Army of Occupation as chief clerk to the chief surgeon of the district of Matanzas, in Cuba, and was sanitary inspector of the City of Matanzas. After acquitting himself creditably he returned to the United States in June, 1899, and was appointed hospital steward of the 28th United States Volunteer Infantry then being organized at Camp Mead, Pennsylvania. In November, 1899, he embarked for the Philippine Islands and landed in Manila in December of that year. Here he served under General Wheaton in Southern Luzon, a military operation to break the power of General Aguinaldo. In May, 1900, Mr. Frank was transferred to duty with the 28th Infantry Regiment in the Island of Mindanao, five hundred miles south of Manila. On January 1, 1901, he embarked on the transport "Thomas" with his regiment for the United States and landed in San Francisco, California, February 10, 1901. On May 1, 1901, he was mustered out of the service in this city, having served from April 27, 1898, to May, 1901, and he was the only member of the 9th Pennsylvania Regiment, who had served this entire time.

On returning to Wilkes-Barre from San Francisco, Mr. Frank engaged in the drug business, and has continued in it to the present time, 1929. For years of this

time he was engaged in the partnership of Frank & Barber, who controlled seven drug stores in Luzerne County. In 1920 Mr. Frank closed his connections with the retail drug stores and organized the Pennsylvania Wholesale Drug Company, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he became president. This is now the largest wholesale drug house in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and stands as a monument to the business judgment, integrity and foresight of Mr. Frank.

Mr. Frank's interest in local affairs is evidenced by the fact that he served twelve years as a member of the school board, and was elevated to the presidency thereof in 1919 and again in 1928. For ten of the twelve years of his service on the Board of Education he has been a member of the finance committee, and during that time a remarkably successful financial policy has been worked out for the Wilkes-Barre school district. This policy has not only placed the district in the strongest financial position of any school district of its class in the State, but it has held the school bonded indebtedness at the lowest level in the State. This accomplishment, in which Mr. Frank has borne a full share, is the more notable when it is considered that school buildings to the value of almost \$4,000,000 have been erected and added to the school equipment of the district, all of which has been accomplished without bonding the school district.

Mr. Frank is a leading member of the Kiwanis Club, and its vice-president, director of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Advisory Board of the Wyoming Valley Women's Club, and Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the board of directors of the Wyoming Valley Recreation and Playground Association and for ten years he has been president of the East Market Street Business Men's Association, and is a director of the Liberty Market. He was the originator of the boulevard system of street lighting which is now successfully in use throughout the city. For three years he served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. In politics he is an Independent and is first vice-president of the Fair Taxation and Assessment League of Pennsylvania. He is intensely interested in historical subjects, and works along these lines as a member of the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Association and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He has greatly supplemented his education by reading and observation, is the author of a thesis on the Declaration of Independence and a chapter on the history of Wyoming, and also a history of Wyoming Valley for use in the public schools.

Mr. Frank married, June 21, 1911, Guitell L. Harris, daughter of the late Albert Harris, pioneer Jewish resident of Scranton, and Rosalie (Brown) Harris, and they are the parents of a daughter, Rosalie Brown Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Frank and family reside at No. 313 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre.

ROY TRUCKENMILLER, M. D.—In Freeland, Pennsylvania, no physician is better known than is Dr. Roy Truckenmiller, who for a quarter of a century has been ministering to the needs of the sick and suffering in this locality. A graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, Dr. Truckenmiller came to Freeland immediately after his graduation and has continued here since, interrupting his ministry here only during the period of his service in the World War. He is now (1928) a major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Roy Truckenmiller was born in Turbotville, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1879, son of Augustus S., formerly a business man, now retired, and of Elizaeth (Bobst) Truckenmiller, deceased (1928). After graduating from Catawissa High School with the class of 1897, he continued study in the Bloomsburg State Normal School, completing his course there with the class of 1898. For one year following his graduation he was engaged in teaching, and then he began preparation for his professional career by entering the Medico-Chirurgical College, at Philadelphia, where he received his medical degree in 1903. In that same year he came to Freeland and opened his office for general practice. During the quarter of a century which has passed since that time, he has been continuously engaged in ministering to the needs of the people here, and for many years has been known as one of the faithful and skilled physicians of Luzerne County. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and his professional associates know him as one of the progres-

sive and growing men of his profession. Along with the wide experience he has gathered as a family physician for all these years, he is one who believes in keeping well abreast of the times, thus giving to his patients the benefits of long practice and of the later discoveries of medical science as well. There are families in this district which have been calling upon him for medical advice, as needed, through all of the long period of his service here, and among his patients he has many life long friends. At the time of the entrance of the United States into the World War Dr. Truckenmiller enlisted for service, in August, 1917, as a member of the Medical Department, and was stationed at Camp Wheeler, in Georgia. In September, 1918, he was sent overseas, where he was stationed at Base Hospital, No. 31, at Keroun, and later as assistant to camp surgeon at Pontonezan, France. Returning to this country in July, 1919, he was mustered out of service in September, with the rank of captain, and he has since joined the Medical Reserve Corps, ranking now (1928) as major. Upon his return to civil life he has resumed his practice here in Freeland, where he has since continued his work. He is a member of the American Legion, and fraternally, is identified with Lodge No. 1145, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and with Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons. His religious membership is with the Lutheran Church of Freeland.

Dr. Roy Truckenmiller was married, September 7, 1909, to Ella Brundage Radler, of Conyngham, Pennsylvania, and they have one son, George, who is a student in Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Truckenmiller is active in the Civic Club, and is interested in all the activities of the community. Dr. and Mrs. Truckenmiller make their home at No. 537 Front Street, in Freeland, and Dr. Truckenmiller has his offices in the Knights of Columbus Building in Freeland.

HARRY N. SMITH—Superintendent of the Loomis Colliery, Nanticoke, and well-known both here and in the circles which he frequents in Wilkes-Barre, Harry N. Smith was born in Nanticoke April 16, 1886, son of Robert and Elizabeth Smith. Robert Smith was born in England in 1853 and came to the United States when sixteen years of age. He located in the Wyoming Valley and made his residence in Nanticoke, here working in the mines. Connected with the Susquehanna Coal Company, he remained in its employ until the time of his death, in December, 1921, at the age of sixty-eight years. Death came to him in the mines, caused by burns sustained while on duty there. He had risen through the various gradations of mining positions with the Susquehanna to that of inside foreman, and was a man of considerable and favorable repute in the community of Nanticoke. Fraternally he was affiliated with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was the father of nine children, of whom five survive.

Harry N. Smith attended the public schools of Nanticoke, graduated from high school in 1905, matriculated in Bucknell University, and there for three years studied civil engineering. In 1909 Mr. Smith became connected with the engineering department of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's coal mining interests, later known as Glen Alden Coal Company, and he has since been in this company's employ, having progressed within it to the rank of district engineer, then division engineer, special mine cave engineer. He became superintendent of the Archibald & Continental Mines, later took charge of the Pyne Colliery, later Bliss Colliery, and in 1921 came to the Loomis Colliery as superintendent. Mr. Smith has worked in all the collieries owned by Glen Alden Coal Company, save the Truesdale. He began working in coal mines when eleven years of age, during the summer, and has had experience in all departments, now being a qualified professional engineer. It is often opined that his range of experience is wider than that of any other man of his age in the Wyoming Valley. Certainly he is a leader in his chosen field of endeavor, and his interests of a general character are wide. He is a director of the First National Bank. Mr. Smith is affiliated with Greenwich Lodge, No. 597, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is Past President of the Craftsmen's Club, and a member of the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. As a communicant and member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Smith is devout and exemplary in

conduct, an influence decidedly good upon those with whom he enters into contact.

In 1911 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Anna R. Morgan, daughter of W. H. and Mary E. Morgan. W. H. Morgan was for many years one of the prominent men of the Wyoming Valley, highly esteemed and sincerely respected. He died in March, 1927, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are active in work of the church. Mrs. Smith also participates generously in affairs of the Delphian Society, of which she is secretary, and the Order of Eastern Star.

SAMUEL P. MENGEL, M. D.—Outstanding among the names of the leading physicians and surgeons of Wilkes-Barre is Dr. Samuel P. Mengel. He is the son of Lewis and Valeria (Perry) Mengel whose children were: 1. Irwin, a retired farmer of Barnesville, Pennsylvania. 2. Samuel P., of whom further. 3. Harry S., a merchant at Shamokin, Pennsylvania. 4. Lewis M., assistant trainmaster for the Pennsylvania Railroad at Sumbury, Pennsylvania. 5. Orabel, who married Samuel Rarick, of Barnesville, Pennsylvania. 6. Ella, the wife of Harvey Heim of Schuylkill-Haven, Pennsylvania. 7. George, deceased.

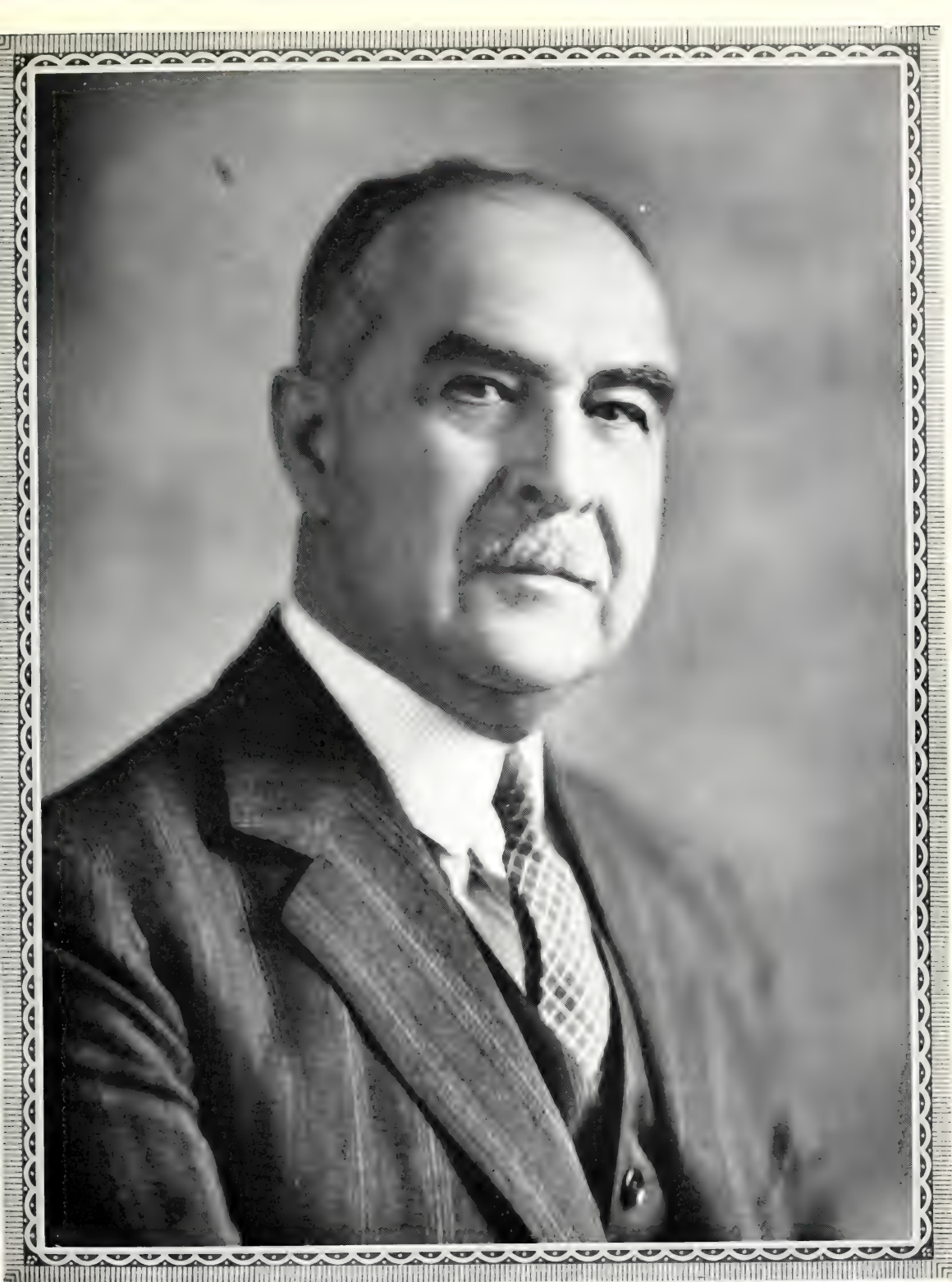
Dr. Samuel P. Mengel, a physician and surgeon of rare ability and skill, is a native of Barnesville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, born June 18, 1870. He is the grandson of George and Lydia (Robinholt) Mengel, who died at the ages of eighty-five and forty-five years, respectively. George Mengel was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and throughout his active career followed agricultural pursuits. George and Lydia (Robinholt) Mengel were the parents of: Joseph, Charles, George, Caroline, and Lewis, father of Dr. Samuel P. Mengel.

Dr. Mengel received his early education in the public schools of his native town and during 1886 and 1887 he attended the Normal School at Kutztown, Pennsylvania. For five years he taught school in Ryan and Rush townships, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He is among the distinguished as having passed the second highest average in the class before the State Medical Examining Board. Dr. Mengel then came to Wilkes-Barre where he was resident physician at the City Hospital for one year. At the end of this time he located in Parsons, Luzerne County, where he practiced medicine for nineteen years. In 1914 he returned to Wilkes-Barre and continued to follow his profession, being considered a physician and surgeon of exceptional ability and skill, one of the ablest of the county.

Dr. Mengel is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Medical Society, the Luzerne County Medical Society, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has held the position of one of the chief surgeons in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital since 1913, and is the chief surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and has had charge of the bureau of compensation since its organization in 1916. He is the chief surgeon for the North Western Life Insurance Company, and is the consulting surgeon of the district of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, also several other insurance cases. In his fraternal affiliations Dr. Mengel is a member of Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons of Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Westmoreland, Franklin, and the Fox Hills Country. In politics Dr. Mengel is a Republican. He and his family are members of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Samuel P. Mengel married, in 1895, Sarah A. Slater, daughter of Matthew and Philadelphia (Hampson) Slater. Dr. and Mrs. Mengel are the parents of three children: 1. Jessie M., married Harley Gritman, vice-president and secretary of the Universal Industrial Silk Corporation of New York City. They are the parents of one son, William M. 2. Faith, married Paul Davis, of Albany, New York, and they have one daughter, Faith G. 3. Ruth Slater, who is a student at the University of Michigan.

CHARLES O. STROH—With an enviable record achieved in the practice of law for practically forty-five years, Charles O. Stroh, of Freeland, has retired to look after his private interests and to serve those institutions which rely upon his counsel in the capacity of solicitor. He is esteemed one of the most accomplished



A. P. Mengel,



Edwin Porter



Edwin Shortz Jr.

members of the legal fraternity in Luzerne County and a progressive citizen of Freeland, where he has had his residence for some thirty-five years.

Charles O. Stroh was born in Honesdale, August 16, 1857, the son of Abraham and Sarah (Yetter) Stroh. He finished his academic education at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. Having elected the legal profession, he read law under the preceptorship of General Albright at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, and made excellent progress in his studies, being admitted to the bar of that jurisdiction in June, 1883. He began practice in Mauch Chunk and for ten years cared for the interests of an increasing body of clients.

In June, 1893, Mr. Stroh located in Freeland, having been admitted at that time to practice before the bar of Luzerne County. Almost immediately he began to participate actively in the affairs of the town and the county, steadily becoming an important factor, especially from a professional viewpoint, in financial and industrial enterprises, in addition to legal circles. He was attorney for the City Bank of Freeland, from 1894, and is now a director and solicitor of that institution. He was solicitor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company from 1894 to 1912, and held a similar position with the Freeland Borough for sixteen years. He was one of the organizers of the Freeland Overall Manufacturing Company, which has proved such a large success, and is one of the more important industrial assets of the community. Until the time of his retirement from private law practice, January 1, 1926, he was a familiar figure in the county, Superior and Supreme courts of the State, having been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of the Commonwealth, April 15, 1895.

Always a strong partisan of the Republican faith, Mr. Stroh has rendered his party and constituency a generous portion of his time in the public service. He filled the office of justice of the peace for six years, and his administration of his duties in that capacity was featured with ability, fairness and fidelity. For a number of years he was attorney for the Freeland Water Company, by whom his services were held in high appreciation. During the World War he was a member of the Local Examining Board under the Selective Service Act. He was one of the group which organized Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America. He has his religious affiliation with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles O. Stroh married, June 30, 1891, Lizzie Cullen, of Mauch Chunk. She has given considerable attention to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross. They have their residence at No. 617 Main Street, Freeland.

JOSEPH G. SARICKS—As president of the First National Bank of Freeland, and president of the Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated, Joseph G. Saricks is known to be one of the able and progressive business men of the borough of Freeland. Though a native of Schuylkill County, Mr. Saricks has for the past twenty years centered his interests in Freeland, where he is very active in numerous organizations. His executive ability is much in demand in local civic and community organizations, and he is president of the school board and also of the local Young Men's Christian Association.

Joseph G. Saricks was born in New Philadelphia, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Charlton) Saricks, both now deceased. The parents were among the original settlers of Sandy Run, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and the father, who was a coal miner, died at the age of fifty-six years, survived by the mother, whose death occurred at the age of seventy. After attending the public schools, Mr. Saricks continued study in the State Teachers College, at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896. For three years following his graduation he was engaged in teaching, and later secured a position as superintendent of the mines at Sandy Run. Two years after he went to Mount Jessup, but only remained there for a short time, turning his attention soon afterward to Young Men's Christian Association work, in which he was engaged for a period of seven years. In 1908 he became associated with the Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated, and so thoroughly did he identify himself with the activities and interests of that concern that about twenty years later, in 1927, he purchased the stock of the corporation and became sole owner of the concern. As president of the Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated, he has given ample proof of his executive and administrative ability, and these special gifts have caused

him to be much in demand in executive capacity in other organizations, both of a business nature and of a civic and philanthropic nature. He is president of the First National Bank of Freeland, also of the school board, of which he has been a member for the past eighteen years, and for fifteen years he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Freeland. Fraternally, he is identified with Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons; with Caldwell Consistory; and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of the Order of Independent Americans. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian Church, which he serves as a member of the board of elders, and he has served as a delegate to the Presbytery. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Joseph G. Saricks is married to Grace E. Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they have two children: 1. Palmer C., a graduate of the Mining Department of the State College, 1927, is associated with his father in the Wolf Collieries Company, Incorporated. 2. Ethelyn W., a graduate of Syracuse University, class of 1928, is engaged in Journalism. Mrs. Saricks is active in church and missionary work, also interested in the local Civic Club, and in the Order of the Eastern Star, of which last she is a Past Matron. The family home is located at No. 611 Main Street, in Freeland.

EDWIN SHORTZ, JR., one of the active and very well known members of the Luzerne County Bar, and a prominent citizen, of Wilkes-Barre, was born January 26, 1876, at White Haven, which is also in Luzerne County. Mr. Shortz is a son of Edwin and Celinda (Belford) Shortz, both of whom are now deceased. Edwin Shortz, Shortz, both of whom are now deceased. Edwin Shortz, the father, was born at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1841, and died at Wilkes-Barre, October 25, 1924. He was a son of Abraham and Sarah (Rothermel) Shortz, both of whom were descendants of old and well-known Pennsylvania families. Edwin Shortz, Sr., was reared at Mauch Chunk, and was for many years a civil engineer of particular note in his part of the State. He long served as the chief engineer of the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, especially giving his time and efforts to the successful building of the particularly difficult part of the line running between Rockport and Wilkes-Barre, in Pennsylvania. Mr. Shortz later formed a partnership with Albert Lewis of Bear Creek, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Shortz & Lewis, the firm later becoming one of the largest lumber dealers and manufacturers in the State. He showed particular ability in legal matters, and in the year 1880 was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County, and carried on a successful practice of the law up until the time of his death. He was a life-long Democrat; he was a prominent member of the Masonic Order; and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. He had married Celinda Belford, a daughter of Judge George Belford of Carbon County. Mrs. Shortz died on the 26th day of February, 1916. By this marriage two children were born: Robert P. Shortz, who is now deceased; and Edwin Shortz, Jr., of whom further.

Edwin Shortz, Jr., received his early education at the Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre, and later attended Princeton University, graduating from there with the class of 1897. After completing his university training, he then began work as a civil engineer, following this type of endeavor for several years. In 1899, he was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County, although he did not actually begin to practice this profession until 1902. Since that time, however, Mr. Shortz has risen to a position of eminence in the work. He has taken a particularly keen and active interest in the political affairs of his county, and like his father before him is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He himself has served as assistant district attorney for Luzerne County, taking this office in the year 1916 and serving thus until 1920 with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. He has been quite active in the club and social life of his community, for he is now affiliated, fraternally, with the Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre.

Edwin Shortz, Jr., married, November 27, 1917, at Wilkes-Barre, Jessie M. McDonnell, a daughter of Robert G. and Ada (Alexander) McDonnell, of Wilkes-Barre. By this union two children have been born: Robert Edwin, and Celinda Belford. Mr. Shortz and his family now reside on James Street, in Kingston, but still maintain active membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

ALBERT A. REDELIN, M. D.—The profession of medicine has no abler practitioner in Luzerne County than Dr. Albert A. Redelin, of Freeland, well known for his successful ministrations to the large body of patients in his office and calling practice, and for the vast amount of industrial work similarly performed for operatives of large railroad and coal mining corporations. He is a veteran surgeon of the World War, with the rank of lieutenant, having served in the medical department of the army at different stations in this country.

Dr. Albert A. Redelin was born in Philadelphia, October 28, 1869, the son of Charles A. and Ella (Bishop) Redelin. Following his graduation from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, class of 1893, with his degree of Doctor of Medicine, he located at Baalsberg, Center County, where he was in practice for three years. For the ensuing five years he was engaged in practice at Tamanend, Schuylkill County. In both those communities he made numerous friends who were loth to part with his services as he moved on to more important centers, to which opportunity and increasing skill called him. In 1902, the town of Freeland was fortunate in that Dr. Redelin settled in that year in that town, where he has ever since been in general practice, the while his popularity and the demands for his services have increased manifold. In addition to his large private practice, he is extensively engaged as surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and for the Hazle Brook Coal Company. He enjoys high standing in important organized bodies of his profession, affiliating with the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Luzerne County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Surgeons Society, Society of New England Surgeons and the American Army Surgeons Society.

In 1918, Dr. Redelin received a commission as lieutenant upon his enlistment for service in the World War. He was assigned to the medical department of the army and stationed at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, whence he was transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service at Willoughby, Ohio, where high-powered gas was being manufactured. His service on that station was concluded December 19, 1918, when he was mustered out with his rank of lieutenant, and returned to Freeland to resume his practice. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Albert A. Redelin married, November 11, 1891, Clara Kreig, of Yeagertown, Mifflin County, and their children are: 1. Albert Norman, who has followed in his father's professional footsteps; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, 1917; served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in the World War, with the rank of lieutenant; stationed at Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, for five months, and then at General Hospital No. 11 at Cape May, New Jersey, where he was on duty until the hospital was ordered closed, when he was mustered out. He is in practice at Nesquehoning, Carbon County. He married Rose Lamb. 2. Kathryn, married Rosco G. Davis, of West Chester, and they are the parents of a daughter, Betty. The Dr. Redelin family residence is No. 605 South Main Street, Freeland.

HORACE H. PRICE—As cashier of the Miners' Bank of West Hazleton, Pennsylvania, Horace H. Price has been an important factor in the remarkable growth of this institution. Thoroughly experienced in all phases of banking and financial activities, he has discharged all the duties of his difficult position with the utmost efficiency, while his opinion on business trends and conditions is always carefully regarded.

Mr. Price was born at Frackville, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1888, a son of Willard and Jeanette (Williams) Price of that place. He was educated in the local public schools, graduated from Frackville High School in 1905, and in September of that year, began his banking career, as one of the first employees of the Frackville First National Bank. For a period of thirteen years, he remained with this institution, gradually winning his way upward through sheer merit until he came to occupy positions of confidence and trust. In 1918 the Miners' Bank of West Hazleton, embarking on a program of expansion, desired the services of an experienced and talented executive officer to fill the position of cashier. It was decided that Mr. Price was ideally fitted by temperament and training for the post, and upon its being offered to him, he accepted. Since that time he has continued in this work.

The growth and progress of the Miners' Bank illustrates admirably the possibilities of a banking institution, soundly financed and capably managed. Incorporated on

May 13, 1913, it opened for business in West Hazleton in June of the following year, capitalized at \$25,000. Its capital stock has been increased by successive steps, until in January, 1928, it amounted to \$200,000, paying twelve per cent on a par value of fifty dollars. Each share now sells at about one hundred and thirty dollars. On January 1, 1928 total resources of the bank were listed at \$1,875,000, with a surplus of \$220,000. In addition to this, in 1919, when the capital stock was increased from \$50,000 to \$125,000, the stockholders received two shares for one, or a dividend of one hundred per cent. At the last increase in stock valuation, a dividend of three-tenths of a share was also declared. The bank is situated at No. 15 West Broad Street, but a fine new building is now in process of erection at the corner of Broad Street and Winters Avenue, at a cost of more than \$200,000. The original president was Silas E. Jones, now deceased, and the present officers, besides Mr. Price as cashier, are: Joseph H. Jones, president; Daniel Sachse, vice-president; and Walter H. Herbst, assistant cashier. The directors are: Joseph H. Jones, Daniel Sachse, James R. Howells, George P. Fichter, Samuel W. Drasher, William B. Tressler, John J. Zehner, Adrian H. Jones, and Joseph P. Silvasi. Into the work of this institution Mr. Price has brought a fine ability and energy which have contributed notably to its success.

Mr. Price is secretary of Hazleton Clearing House, and in civic affairs at Hazleton he has always taken an active part, being one of those who are foremost in the Chautauqua organization in this city. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is a member of Azalea Lodge, No. 687. Mr. Price is also a member of Jericho Lodge, No. 1097, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Woodmen of the World, and of the Craftsmen's Club. He and his family are active members of the Zion United Evangelical Church, of Hazleton.

On August 4, 1912, Horace H. Price married Mary C. Masser, of Ashland, Pennsylvania, and of this marriage there are two children: Ruth M. and Charles W. The family home is situated at No. 15 West Broad Street, West Hazleton.

ARTHUR L. STULL—Woodchopping as a beginning of life for a boy is calculated to develop a sturdy constitution and an independence of spirit that mean much as a foundation for the real work of life. Such was the initiation of Arthur L. Stull, of Alderson, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, whose business of wholesale ice has been an enterprise of constantly growing value to himself and the community for many years. His family is one of the pioneers of this section, all of them men and women of record in the development of the local commerce, in civic and other affairs of importance to the population.

Arthur L. Stull was born at Gouldsboro, Luzerne County, now known as Thornhurst, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1862, a son of Adam and Melvina (Lewis) Stull, the last-named a daughter of Abijah Lewis, of Beaumont, Pennsylvania. She was the mother of six children, of whom Arthur L. was the third. He received his education in the public schools of Luzerne County, and at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. He then went to work for his uncle, Albert Lewis, as a woodchopper on Bear Creek, Luzerne County, winning promotion as he learned the craft and finally becoming manager and member of the firm, known as the Albert Lewis Lumber and Manufacturing Company, the plant being located at Alderson, Pennsylvania. He continued in this capacity for thirty years. Later he engaged in the ice business, in association with his brother Albert, the firm now operating and owning three large lakes of pure mountain water located at the headwaters of Bowman's Creek, at Mountain Springs, Luzerne County. Arthur L. Stull is a Republican in politics. He is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, being an elder in that religious organization. He belongs to the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club, is a member of Landmark Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; also Bloomsburg Consistory, of the Scottish Rite body, thirty-second degree, and is a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He has membership in the Craftsmen Club, and the Westmoreland Club, and is a director of the Miners' Bank, and of the Smith and Clark Ice Cream Company, of Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Mr. Stull married, October 31, 1889, Mary Edie, of York, Pennsylvania, a daughter of the Reverend James



Arthur L. Stull

W. and Josephine (Logan) Edie, the first-named deceased, the mother living, aged ninety-one years. There are three children: 1. Josephine Edie, is a cafeteria manager. 2. Robert Alan, ice merchant at Wilkes-Barre. 3. Arthur, a research chemist, New York City.

THOMAS HENRY MAYS, M. D.—The medical fraternity of Luzerne County is ably represented by one of the younger group of practitioners, Dr. Thomas H. Mays, of Freeiland, who has made his influence felt for the good of the profession and for the patients to whom he so efficiently ministers. His intense interest in educational affairs is expressed through his activities in the school board. He does a great deal of industrial work among the operatives in the hard coal mines of the region, and is a former deputy coroner of the county. Dr. Thomas Henry Mays was born in Philadelphia, May 23, 1885, the son of Dr. Thomas J. and Agnes (Tice) Mays, both parents natives of the Quaker City and now deceased. His father was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and spent his professional career in Upper Lehigh, Sandy Run and Philadelphia, located in the latter city from 1884 until 1918, in which year he died at the age of seventy-two. He was a specialist in diseases of the heart and lungs and a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and Philadelphia County Medical Society.

The preparatory education of Dr. Thomas H. Mays was received in the Philadelphia public schools and he was graduated from that system in 1905. His academic and medical training was taken at the University of Pennsylvania from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine on graduation in the class of 1910. He served his internship at Cooper Hospital, Camden, New Jersey, upon the completion of which he became an associate of Dr. George Wentz in Drifton. Dr. Mays settled in Freeland in 1910, where he has ever since given his attention to general practice. The numerous demands upon his services in both office and calling practice are indicative of his ability and popularity. He is assistant surgeon to the Lehigh Coal Company at Drifton and Eckley, and occupies a similar position in connection with the Jeddo Highland Coal Company. Civic affairs of Luzerne County and Freeland hold the sustained and active interest of Dr. Mays, and he finds time to devote to those interests in spite of the exactions of his practice. His service as deputy coroner of the county was rendered for the term of 1916-18. He was elected to the Freeland School Board in 1922 and has served continuously since that date. His professional organizations are the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and Luzerne County Medical Society. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church at Freeland.

Dr. Thomas Henry Mays married, in 1910, Katharine Carter Brookes, of Philadelphia, daughter of Edward Brookes. Their children are: Dorothy and Thomas Henry, Jr. Dr. Mays and his family have their residence at 612 Main Street, Freeland.

WILLIAM E. MARTIN—From breaker boy in coal mines of Hazleton and vicinity to prosperous merchant of Freeland is the succinct record of William E. Martin, yet between those bare lines may be read one of the vitally interesting stories of ambition achieved and industry rewarded through conscientious effort and upstanding honesty of character. One of a large family of children, he was imbued with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge and position among his fellows, and endowed with natural intellectual qualities that enabled him to advance along the road with steady stride toward the goal of his ambition. Devoted to the development of all worthy enterprises in the district, he took an important part in civic affairs, as well as commercial, and served in public office with distinction and satisfaction to those who reposed in him their confidence. Additional to these associations he is fraternally affiliated with men of prominence in several organizations and has commercial interests outside his own line that engage his attention in cooperation with leaders of business activity. He was born in this district, March 17, 1862, a son of William and Mary (Allen) Martin, his father and mother having been natives of England. Coming to America when a young man, the elder Martin became engaged in mining and rose to a foremanship at Laurel Hill, afterward becoming superintendent at the Latimer mines at Hazleton, where he remained until within two years of his death in the early nineties at the age of sixty-four years. He had been a member of the select council of Hazleton and was continued in that office when the borough

became a city. He also served as treasurer of the township of Hazleton, having been elected by the Republican vote, of which political party he was an ardent member. His church of worship was the Methodist Episcopal. Mrs. Martin died in 1898. She and her husband were the parents of the following children: Richard T., deceased at sixty-five years; Robert L., deceased at sixty-five years; William E., of whom further; Althela M.; Edith, widow of Dr. W. L. Hutchison; Jennie A., deceased, wife of Dr. John Leckey; Edwin A., physician at Hammond, Indiana; Eva A., a teacher in the city schools of Hazleton; Harry L., a clerk in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Hazleton.

William E. Martin was educated in the public schools, Williamsport Seminary, and at Bloomsburg Normal School, having graduated from the last-named institution with the class of 1887. In his boyhood he had worked in the breakers and in the coal mines, rising to the position of foreman with the Lattimer Company, leaving that to obtain higher education, upon completion of which he taught school in Hazleton and Foster Township for thirteen years. It was at this period that he determined upon still broader education, a decision that resulted in his appointment as principal of the Miners' and Mechanics' Institute, a position he held until 1900, when he abandoned it to engage in mercantile work. He began with the hardware business, succeeding William Williamson in that line in Freeland, which he has continued to the present time, its location now being at No. 524 Center Street, Freeland, which is also his residence. In local office he has served as Burgess for three years, and for eight years as school director and auditor of the borough. He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America; Independent Americans; Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons; Lehigh Consistory, Ancient Scottish Rite Masons, and No. 1145, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a director of the First National Bank, and helped to organize the Washington Silk Company, of which he is now the president. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

William E. Martin married, in 1892, Anna Beisel, of Hazleton. Their children are: 1. Robert Allen, associated in business with his father, married Barbara De John and they are the parents of William E., Elizabeth Jane, and Evelyn A. 2. Edith Lenore, married William Larson, of Laurel Springs, and they are the parents of Evelyn and Lenore. 3. John B., married Virgel Stewart, and they are the parents of John B., Jr. The mother of the aforementioned children and grandchildren died, and Mr. Martin married a second time, in 1903, Anna Morgan, of Freeland. Their children are: 1. William E., Jr., a dental student at Temple University, Philadelphia; married Dorothy Lehr, and they are the parents of Mary L. 2. Evelyn A., a supervisor of music in the schools of New Jersey. 3. Meredith G. Mrs. Martin is an active worker in the Civic Club, and in the Order of the Eastern Star.

DR. WILLIAM J. McHUGH—One of the younger members of the dental profession in Freeland, Pennsylvania, is Dr. William J. McHugh, who since 1925 has been building up a very satisfactory practice here. He is a graduate of the Dental Department of Temple University, and has his offices in Rooms 4-5 of the Knights of Columbus Building. He is a veteran of the World War, having been in active service overseas.

Dr. William J. McHugh was born in Freeland, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1896, son of James and Mary (Brogan) McHugh, both of whom are deceased (1928). The father, a native of Buck Mountain, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, was in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, as station agent at Freeland, for some thirty years and for many years served as a member of the local School Board. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Columbus, and held membership in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, of whom three: James, Mary and Thomas, died in infancy; the others being: Margaret, Catherine, died of influenza in 1918; Edward, Marie, William, Sadie, James, Elizabeth and Charles.

William J. McHugh attended the public schools and the Mining and Mechanical schools of Freeland, and then, when school days were over, entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with whom he remained for five years as telegrapher at Freeland. He had always desired to enter professional life, and after five years as telegrapher became a student in the Dental Department of Temple University, at Philadel-

phia, where he completed his course with the class of 1925. After graduation he located here in Freeland, and since that time he has been giving his attention to the building up of his practice. He has already established a reputation for thorough and careful work and for businesslike methods, and is taking care of the dental needs of a large number of people in Freeland and vicinity. He is a member of the National Dental Society, and the Hazleton Dental Association. During the period of the World War, Dr. McHugh served as a member of the 106th Ammunition Train, entering service in March, 1918, going overseas in September of the same year, and being mustered out of service January 10, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, and his religious membership is with St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. He makes his home at No. 219 Washington Street, in Freeland.

JOSEPH A. WILLIAMS—One of the best known and most popular insurance men of the Central District of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, is Joseph A. Williams, general agent, with offices at No. 204 in the Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. Williams has been associated with this company since shortly after the beginning of 1916, serving as a part time agent while attending to the duties of his official position as deputy treasurer for Luzerne County. Since 1920 he has been a general agent and he is handling a volume of business which places him at the head of the list of those who are leaders in the field.

Joseph Williams, father of Mr. Williams, was a native of England, but came to this country and settled in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, about 1886. He and his wife, Mary were the parents of six children: Mrs. Harry Colvin, of Wilkes-Barre; Joseph A., of further mention; Charles, of Wilkes-Barre; Edward, a resident of Wilkes-Barre; Leo, of Wilkes-Barre; and Mrs. George Matthews, a resident of Swoyersville Borough.

Joseph A. Williams, son of Joseph and Mary Williams, was born in England, July 20, 1880 and was brought to this country by his parents when he was six years of age. He attended the public schools of Luzerne County until he was eleven years of age, but the death of his father made it necessary that he should at that early age contribute his share to the resources of the family. He became a slate picker at a coal breaker, at the coal mines of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and so continued until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the employ of the Hazard Manufacturing Company as a wire rope maker. For a period of five years he remained in this position, giving his best energy to the work and saving what he could, but all the time keeping a look-out for some better opportunity. That opportunity came in the form of a connection with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, at Wilkes-Barre, with whom he remained for seven years. He then enlarged his experience by making another change, this time identifying himself with the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company. One year later, however, he was made deputy tax collector for Luzerne County, in which social position he served a term of four years. In 1914 he was appointed deputy county treasurer for Luzerne County, under Joseph F. Gillis, and in this office also he completed a term of four years. It was during this time that representatives of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company located Mr. Williams as a good prospect for future use in the company, and began calling his attention to the possibility of building up a lucrative business of his own as a general agent in their employ. Their trade journal later stated that their first advances were met with "not a flicker of interest" from Mr. Williams, but that they continued to "drop in" and talk to him because they "scented in him qualifications for an insurance agent and were impressed by a personality" which would be valuable to their company. That same journal stated that they found in him more than the average energy in the direction of his duties and with it all a spirit of helpfulness toward every person with whom he associated. Eventually they persuaded him to use part of his time as an agent in their employ, while still serving as deputy treasurer, and finally, after several years of giving part time to this work, he opened his present office in the Miners' Bank Building in Wilkes-Barre, where his success was immediate. From a small volume of business totalling a couple of hundred dollars a year, he has brought his total up to a volume in all lines which places him among the leaders in his State. A hard

worker, quiet, easy in manner, sincere and unassuming, taking defeat quietly as a part of the day's work, and success as also all in the day's work, he is said never to have lost his mental equilibrium in any transaction, and his circle of friends in Luzerne County is very large. Politically, Mr. Williams gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Alhambra Club, the Concordia Society, the Franklin Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, and the Martz Club, and fraternally, is identified with Monoclonock Lodge, of Blakeslee Lake, Monroe County, Pennsylvania; and with Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation is with St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, of Ashley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

In addition to his success as an insurance man, Mr. Williams has found time to contribute several articles to various insurance journals. He has written articles on the writing of surety bonds, published in the "Weekly Journal" and in the "United States Insurance World," and articles of his have also been published in "Rough Notes," a magazine of Indianapolis, Indiana, and other insurance journals of the United States have made favorable comments upon his work and his writings. He has always been deeply interested in athletics especially hand-ball and was considered the best hand-ball player in the three counties of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Carbon; he also plays a good game of golf.

Joseph A. Williams married, February 12, 1912, Helen Leech, of Ashley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Helen (Simons) Leech, and they are the parents of five children: Mary G., Helen, Joseph A. Jr., Jane and Gertrude.

DR. J. ALBERT NORSTEDT—Following a thorough course of preparation for the medical profession, in which he added to the usual courses a term in European study, J. Albert Norstedt came to Nanticoke, where he established himself in practice and where he has made himself indispensable as a member of the local professional ranks. He is possessed of a high skill in medicine and is a citizen of unimpeachable integrity, his activities in his own special field being coupled with helpful interest in civic, fraternal and social affairs, all of which endear him to his fellow-citizens. He comes of a line of hardy Norsemens, his father and grandfather having been natives of Vesterlik, a Swedish port on the Baltic Sea, where the elder worked as a jeweler and where his son, J. Albert, learned the trade, bringing it with him to America in 1872. Here he settled in Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, establishing himself in the business which he continued for forty years at that place. There he married a daughter of David J. Lewis, a veteran of the Civil War and first postmaster of Mt. Carmel, also a justice of the peace for thirty-five years and one of the pioneer coal operators of the State. On the maternal side the ancestry went back to the Huguenots of France. J. Albert died in Mt. Carmel in 1914. He had been for more than forty years one of the substantial citizens of the community, industrious, quiet and home-loving. He was a Lutheran in religion and a Republican in politics, beloved by the people of all faiths and all occupations.

J. Albert Norstedt, son of J. Albert Norstedt, was born in Mt. Carmel, May 13, 1885, the second of seven children of his parents: 1. Carl Adolph, born in 1883, a superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, educational department, United States Army. 2. J. Albert, of further mention. 3. Gustave H., born in 1892; died at Camp Upton, New York, March 15, 1918, a first lieutenant, United States Medical Reserve Corps. 4. Carl Magnus, born in 1893. 5. Freda, born in 1894; a graduate nurse of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, who served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces. 6. Sigrid, born in 1896. 7. Albin, born in 1898.

The second of these children, J. Albert Norstedt, was educated in the elementary schools of Mt. Carmel and graduated from the high school there, after which he worked as a clerk in Mt. Carmel and also made a study of pharmacy. He passed the State examination in this profession and received his diploma, but this was not the work he intended to do and he entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1908. From 1908 until 1910 he was an interne in the King's County Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, then making special studies in London, England. Returning to the United States thus equipped professionally, he settled in Nanticoke, Luzerne County, where



J. A. Williams.



Charles P. Strick

he is still actively engaged in practice. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the Luzerne County Medical Society. In fraternal circles he belongs to University Lodge, No. 610, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, and to the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Other affiliations are with the American Medical Association and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican, in religion an Episcopalian.

Dr. Norstedt married, May 31, 1911, Anna Evans, of Brooklyn, New York. Their children: 1. William Albert, born March 3, 1912; died June 4, 1915. 2. Dorothy, born May 23, 1915. 3. Ruth Elizabeth, born April 1, 1917.

CARADOC REES—At the early age of thirteen years Caradoc Rees began his independent life as a wage-earner. From the lowly position of door boy in the mines he worked his way up to the arduous life of a full fledged miner, and then joined the forces of those fighting for better conditions, being active in the United Mine Workers of America and serving officially in its local organizations. Eventually, he left the mines and engaged in the contracting business for himself, building sewers, paving streets and sidewalks, and constructing roads. He has been very successful in this line of activity, and has completed numerous important pieces of constructive work. He is prominent in the Masonic Order and in other fraternal organizations, and is also active in civic affairs.

Morgan Rees, father of Caradoc Rees, was a native of South Wales, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of that country. He was a miner in his native country, and after his marriage he left Wales and came to this country, bringing with him his wife and several children. Settling first in Frostburg, Maryland, he worked in the mines for several years, and then came to Janesville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he still worked in the mines. About 1886 he again changed his place of residence, this time removing to Nanticoke, where he died in August, 1913, at the age of sixty-nine years. Though he worked as a miner during the early years of his residence in this country, he later was associated with M. J. Rees in the grocery business. He was an active member of Bethel Congregational Church, and was highly esteemed among his fellow-citizens. He and his wife, Ann, were the parents of a family of six children: John, James, Elizabeth, Idivis, Caradoc (of further mention), and William.

Caradoc Rees, son of Morgan and Ann Rees, was born in Frostburg, Maryland, February 27, 1879, but was brought to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, from Janesville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, when he was about seven years of age. From that time until he was thirteen years old he attended the public schools of Nanticoke, but when he was thirteen he began work in the mines as a door boy. At time passed he was advanced and became a regular miner, and he continued in the mines for a period of seventeen years; that is, until he was thirty years of age. During this time, however, Mr. Rees was not merely doing his day's work and receiving his pay. He was intelligently and zealously working to right some of the wrongs and to eliminate some of the handicaps and disadvantages under which he and his fellow workers labored. He was very active in the affairs of the United Mine Workers of America, and when vigorous action was necessary in order to secure attention he was ready to take his share of responsibility and of risk. He served as secretary of the Nanticoke strike organization and later was president of the Bliss local organization. As time passed, however, and his knowledge of life and its conditions enlarged, he resolved to change his occupation. Accordingly, he engaged in business for himself as an independent contractor, specializing in sewer construction and street paving. He secured contracts for nearly all of the sewer and street-paving work in Nanticoke, and as his experience and skill increased, added road building to his special business, constructing thirteen and a half miles of the Lackawanna Trail, from Clark's Summit to Nicholson, and six miles from Dunmore to Elmhurst. Mr. Rees has also completed contracts for a large amount of municipal work in various towns and cities, including Oliphant, Scranton, Avoca, Pittston, West Pittston, Newport Township, and Allentown, and he built five miles of the State highway from Shickshinny to Huntingdon Mills. These are a few of the completed works of Mr. Rees, and he is at the present time working on many uncompleted jobs covering a wide territory. He has done a large amount of contract work for the various

coal companies, constructing roads and doing other work, and he long ago established a reputation for sound construction work and honest business methods. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Nanticoke, which position he has held since 1916, and he is very active in civic affairs, giving his support and his hearty interest to every plan of a progressive nature. He has avoided public office, though often importuned to accept nomination, but his service to the community is none the less valuable because performed unofficially, as a private citizen. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; of Nanticoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Keystone Consistory; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with John Bunyan Lodge, No. 137, Knights of Pythias; and is a member of the Craftsmen's Club. He holds membership in the organization known as the General Contractors of America, and in addition to his general contracting business he is also president of the Tilbury Land Development Company, which is handling some thirty acres in West Nanticoke. In all his various business connections Mr. Rees has displayed ability and sound judgment of a high order and his opinion is valued by his associates. A man of vision, he combines with imagination which is constructive the practical ability to convert dreams into realities, and this combination spells success wherever it is found.

Caradoc Rees was married, in 1904, to Olwen Howells, of Nanticoke, and they have four children: 1. Jane, teacher in high school. 2. Caradoc. 3. Ann. 4. Ralph. Mrs. Rees is a member of Nebo Baptist Church, and is active in its Ladies' Aid Society. She is also an active and interested member of the Pythian Sisters and of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Rees has his office at No. 320 State Street, in Nanticoke.

GEORGE W. WEAVER—One of the most interesting and soundly prosperous businesses in Nanticoke is that conducted by George Weaver and two of his sons, Harold and Jay Weaver, under the firm style of George Weaver & Sons, florists, at No. 700 East Main Street. This enterprise was founded in 1907, by Harry Cornell, who at that time constructed five capacious greenhouses. From him the business passed to other owners, and changed hands several times before 1921, when Mr. Weaver purchased it. He rebuilt the entire plant, putting under glass an area one hundred and fifty by one hundred and twenty square feet. Here are grown the finest flowers, notably chrysanthemums, potted plants of all kinds, and a choice selection of bulb stock. Mr. Weaver does business at retail for the most part, and caters to funeral displays and weddings. As horticulturist and man of sound commercial judgment he enjoys a wide reputation in Luzerne County, and as a citizen of Nanticoke he is outstanding.

George Weaver was born at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1874, son of Henry and Maranda (Smith) Weaver. He secured a good basic academic instruction in the public schools, and at the age of twelve years began to learn the culture of flowers and methods of nurseries. For sixteen years he worked in the firm operated by J. L. Dillon, and advanced from office boy and lad of all work in the greenhouses to the position of foreman. Then there followed several years in the employ of John Dooley, in Kingston, where Mr. Weaver continued in his horticultural work until he came to Nanticoke, and purchased the business of which he is the head. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Florist Club and Scranton Florist Club, the Wyoming Valley Club, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Plymouth. He is a communicant of the Christian Church, devout in its service, and an influence for good upon all, young and old, with whom he comes in contact.

George Weaver was united in marriage with Alice Helder, of Bloomsburg; and to this union were born children: 1. Mabel, wife of Raymond Jenkier. 2. Jay, who is associated with his father in George Weaver & Sons, Nanticoke. 3. Harold, also with his father in business. 4. Irene, at home. 5. Emily, at home. 6. Raymond, also at home. The family resides in Nanticoke and here Mr. Weaver is accounted an outstanding and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Weaver built a commodious residence adjacent to his plant in 1928.

CHARLES P. KRICK—One of the younger members of the legal profession in Wilkes-Barre is Charles P. Krick, who since 1921 has been engaged in practice at No. 313 Dime Bank Building, in Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Krick is a graduate of Muhlenberg College and of Dickinson Law School, and in the six years which have passed since he opened offices here he has made for himself an assured place in his profession.

George Krick, father of Mr. Krick, was born in Butler Township, Luzerne County, and is one of the successful real estate men of Hazleton, Luzerne County. He married Dorothy Zullig, and they became the parents of five children: George, Jr., who is a practicing physician of Reading, Pennsylvania; Adam H., who lives in Panama City, Florida; Charles P., of further mention; Alfred, who is a practicing physician in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Howard D., who is engaged in the real estate business in Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

Charles P. Krick was born in Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1895, and as a boy attended the public schools, taking a special course in the Hazleton High School. Later, he entered Muhlenberg College, at Allentown, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1918, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In June, 1918, he enlisted for service in the World War, and was stationed at various camps in the United States until the spring of 1919, when he was mustered out of service. He then began the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he continued through the year of 1919-20, but the next year he entered Dickinson Law School, where he completed his course in 1921. He was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in the fall of that same year, and since that time has been engaged in general practice at No. 313 Dime Bank Building, in Wilkes-Barre. He is at present (1929) United States Commissioner for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and was an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention, Kansas City, Missouri, 1928. Fraternally, Mr. Krick is a member of the Delta Theta Phi National Law Fraternity; also of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; and Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar. His religious membership is with St. John's Lutheran Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles P. Krick was married, July 17, 1921, to Florence V. May, daughter of John and Emma May, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and they make their home at No. 195 West River Street. They have a daughter, Florence Victoria.

MICHAEL EDWARD WILKES, D. D. S.—For almost a decade, ever since his graduation from dental school in 1920, Nanticoke has been the scene of Dr. Wilkes' successful professional activities as a dental surgeon. There he has built up a large and lucrative practice and has made for himself an enviable reputation and position.

Dr. Michael Edward Wilkes was born at Wanamie, Luzerne County, July 23, 1893, a son of Martin and Josephine (Petcavoge) Wilkes. His father, who was born in Luzerne County and who died there in 1900, was a miner and the son of a miner, who had come to this country from Poland. On his mother's side Dr. Wilkes is also of Polish extraction, his maternal grandfather, Adam Petcavoge, having likewise come to Luzerne County from Poland. He, too, was a miner and was active in this work up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was ninety-three years old. His widow, the maternal grandmother of Dr. Wilkes, is still living (1928) at the advanced age of ninety-nine years.

Dr. Wilkes was educated in the public schools and was graduated in 1910 from the Wanamie High School. Having learned telegraphy and having become an expert in this type of work, he followed it for several years, being engaged in various parts of the country in connection with railroad, commercial, press and cable dispatching. During this period he had the distinction of sending over the wires the inaugural address of Woodrow Wilson, when he became Governor of New Jersey, and later his speech at Baltimore, after he had been nominated for President of the United States. Eventually Dr. Wilkes decided to give up this work and to resume his studies, for which purpose he entered the University of Pittsburgh. After having been graduated there with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1919, he took up the study of dentistry at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1920. In the same year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Nanticoke, where he has continued with great success, maintaining offices at No. 1 North Market Street. Besides attending to his large private practice, he is also dental school inspector of Newport Township. He is a mem-

ber of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania State and National Dental societies, as well as of the local Kiwanis Club, and formerly was a member of the Stickney Hose Company.

Dr. Wilkes was married, in 1921, to Charlotte Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Dorothy (Kashuba) Smith. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkes are the parents of two children: Charles Edward and Dorothy Wilkes.

DANIEL J. CRAY—In this contemporary history of Wilkes-Barre and centers nearby, a considerable space is devoted to the careers of educators. Among those educators of recognized standing and acknowledged talent within this region is Daniel J. Cray, who has devoted the whole of his career to the present time (1928) to the profession, through a period in excess of thirty-five years. His experience has been not only long in point of time, but extensive, he having held varied positions on several educational staffs, always with distinction. Since 1918 he has served as superintendent of the public schools of Pittston, though he has maintained residence in Wilkes-Barre. In the educational circles of Luzerne County and the State at large he is well known and possessor of prestige. His biography is at once interesting as such and of itself, and an inspiration to youth and mankind.

Daniel J. Cray was born in Wilkes-Barre, son of John and Bridget (Kane) Cray, both of whom were natives of Ireland. John Cray came to this country as a young man, in the decade of 1850; Bridget (Kane) Cray came in 1853. They made their home in Wilkes-Barre some time before 1860. John Cray was a miner, and throughout his active years followed that work. He died in 1904, aged sixty-eight years. Bridget (Kane) Cray is living. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five survive as follows: Daniel J., of whom further; Anna, Mrs. Mary Kernan, Mrs. Rose McDonald, and William Cray.

In the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, Daniel J. Cray secured his basic academic instruction, then studied in Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, thereafter entered Mansfield State Normal School, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1891. Later, in the course of his career, he took the regular academic course of instruction in St. Thomas's College, at Scranton, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1911. In 1913, also, he took the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, from Grove City College. His career proper began in the fall of 1891, when at the age of twenty-six years, he became principal of the public schools of Larksville and Plymouth Township, first of the grades and later supervising principal. It was from this office that he was elected to the position of superintendent of the Pittston Schools in 1918. Mr. Cray has taken many summer courses in pedagogy, and has ever kept abreast of modern developments in educational theory and practice. He is a member of the State Educational Association, the National Superintendents Association, the Educational Club of Wilkes-Barre, and other organizations connected with his profession. He was one of the organizers of the North End State Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and a vice-president, until the month of August, 1926, when he was chosen its president, in which capacity he has since continued.

During the World War, although Mr. Cray was somewhat above the age for military service, he did serve his country, devotedly, on the boards and committees of war work, and in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan. He is a communicant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, exemplary in personal bearing and an influence for good among the young persons with whom he comes in contact, either as superintendent of the schools or otherwise. In matters of charity Mr. Cray deals with large heart, giving generously within the confines of his means to all worthy causes, regardless of race or creed whence the appeal may come.

WILLIAM M. CROTZER—More than two centuries of Pennsylvania ancestry flows in the blood of the Crotzers, the forebears of the present generation having settled in this State that long ago. One of the worthiest representatives of this long line of pioneers, a man of action, urbanity, ability and strong civic pride, is William M. Crotzer, jeweler and optometrist, of Nanticoke. For upward of thirty years he has been engaged in the business of jewelry selling and the profession of optometry in the heart of the city, during which time he has built up a commanding trade and, at the same time, endeared himself to his fellow workers by his personality



Charles W. Bixby

and his undeviating uprightness as one of the leading business men of the community.

William M. Crotzer was born in New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1872, a son of Thomas W., and Isabelle (Morrison) Crotzer. The great-grandfather of William, Charles H. Crotzer, was a resident of Union County and engaged in the upholstery business for many years. His son, who bore the same name, was born and reared and spent his life in Union County. Prior to the Civil War he was the proprietor of a hotel, but, enlisting in the Union Army and serving throughout the conflict, he returned and established himself in the manufacture of carriages and buggies in Mifflinburg, continuing in this business until his retirement from active life. Of his children, Thomas W., father of William M., was by trade a shoemaker, but came to Nanticoke in 1885 to accept the position of assistant postmaster under the Cleveland administration. He later went to Pittsburgh and established a real estate business, which he continued until his retirement, in 1921. He now spends his winters in Los Angeles, California. His wife died in 1925, the mother of five children: William M., Charles, Margaret, Emma and Isabelle.

William M. Crotzer was educated in Union County and finished in the public schools of Nanticoke. When he was nine years of age he began work on a farm, herding cattle; at sixteen he undertook to learn the jewelry trade, getting a position in that line with R. C. Hitchler, of Nanticoke. Six years was enough to convince him that he could make his way alone and he opened a store of his own in Nanticoke. It was a small place, but he was a young man, ambitious and vigorous, determined to succeed. The store was in Market Street, not far from his present establishment. He began on a small scale, enlarging as the demand called for extension, until, in 1909, he erected the front part of his present store, further enlarging this in 1921, to a total space of twenty by eighty feet area. His line of jewelry and silverware is complete and modern in every respect, and his store is the largest and best equipped in Nanticoke. His activities in civic affairs may be measured by the fact that, since 1889 when he became a member of the Nanticoke Volunteer Fire Department, he has held every office in that organization. He is now chief of the department and for twelve years has been a member of the Nanticoke City Council. He is a Democrat and not only helped to organize the Fire Department but was largely instrumental in motorizing its equipment. He was the first member from Nanticoke of the Four County Fire Association, which now includes six counties of the State. He belongs to the Nanticoke Kiwanis Club, the Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission, the Craftsmen's Club, the Fraternal Order of the Owls, the Fraternal Order of the Eagles, the Keystone Fire Association, the County Fire Association and the State Jewelers' Association. He attends the Bethel English Congregational Church, is a member of the board of trustees and of the board of directors, and holds membership in the Pennsylvania State Optometry Association. His fraternal organization memberships also include Lodge No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bloomsburg; the Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Lodge No. 331, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a director in the Peoples Savings & Trust Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

Mr. Crotzer married, April 7, 1896, Margaret A. Jacob, daughter of Thomas F. and Cecilia Jacob, of Nanticoke. Their children are: Thomas Richard, educated in Nanticoke and at the College of Optics, in Philadelphia, and at Bowman's School of Technology, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; he is practicing optometry in Nanticoke; has membership in the Eastern Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State Optometry associations, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, of Nanticoke, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Wilkes-Barre. The other child is Muriel Jacob, adopted. The family residence is at No. 109 Market Street, Nanticoke.

CHARLES W. BIXBY—The paternal ancestry of Mr. Bixby traces to Joseph Bixby, an Englishman, and maternally, to Thomas Welles, both of whom came from England in the year 1637, the former settling in Massachusetts, the latter in Connecticut. Thomas Welles, whose English ancestry dated to the tenth century, came as secretary to Lord Saye and Seal and later became very prominent in the public life of the Colony of Connecticut, serving in many high positions, and for a period

of five years, 1655-59, inclusive, was deputy-governor and governor.

Joseph Bixby, the founder of his line in America, was born in Little Waldenfield, Suffolk, England, about 1620, and in 1637 came to New England, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1660. He then moved to Rowley, a village that later was incorporated as Boxford. He was a large landowner, selectman, sergeant of Rowley "train band" and in 1675 fought with his company in King Philip's War. He died April 10, 1700, leaving a widow, Sarah (Wyatt-Heard) Bixby, who died June 3, 1704. The records of that period refer to the Bixbys, Joseph and Sarah, as "noted people for the day," and that Bixbys were remarkable for great energy, force and moral purity. The name Bixby is given as of Danish origin.

Benjamin Bixby, son of Joseph and Sarah Bixby, lived with his wife, Mary, at Topsheld, Massachusetts, where he died about 1725, leaving among other children a son, Samuel, who was baptized June 12, 1689, and died in 1741. He settled, about 1716, in what is now Millbury, Massachusetts, then Sutton, and is named as one of the eighteen original heads of families that settled in that town and as a landowner. He married, May 14, 1718, Martha Underwood, granddaughter of Joseph Underwood and daughter of Thomas Underwood.

Samuel (2) Bixby, son of Samuel (1) and Martha (Underwood) Bixby, was born September 9, 1721, and is said to have been the first white child born in Sutton. He married (first) Lydia Bond, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Fuller) Bond; (second) Mrs. Rebecca Bartlett; (third) Mrs. Huldah Towne, who died February 4, 1843, aged one hundred and four years. He died in 1800.

Sampson Bixby, son of Samuel (2) and Lydia (Bond) Bixby, was born in 1759, died February 11, 1847. He was a soldier of the Revolution as shown by the records of the War Department at Washington, and according to family tradition attained the rank of lieutenant. In his application for a Revolutionary pension—which was granted—made on October 16, 1832, he stated that he was born at Sutton, Massachusetts, May 3, 1759, and that he was living in Sutton when he first entered the army and until 1785. He then moved to Stratton, Vermont, where he lived about thirty years, then moved to Painted Post, New York. He enlisted in the latter part of August, 1776, serving until November. In December of that year he volunteered, serving six weeks. In August, 1777, he was drafted for service in the militia and during his four and a half months spent with the army under this enlistment saw hard service in the field, being at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. In July, 1778, he again volunteered for a term of six months. At the time of making his application for a pension he was seventy-three years of age, and with the application presented affidavits signed by men who had served in the army with him. Sampson Bixby was a farmer. In Stratton he aided in organizing the First Congregational Church, serving as one of the deacons, and at Painted Post, New York, he also served the church as deacon. His first settlement at Campbell, New York, was in 1812, and there he and his sons began several new settlements. In 1816 he located at Painted Post, where he probably was living at the time of his death. He married, April 27, 1786, Sarah Richardson, born in Sutton, Massachusetts, November 16, 1762, died September 15, 1819, daughter of Ralph and Sarah (Bartlett) Richardson.

Salmon Bixby, son of Sampson and Sarah (Richardson) Bixby, was born in Stratton, Vermont, in 1792, died in Steuben County, New York, in 1843. He came to Steuben County in 1812 with his father, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that section. He married Lucy French.

George M. Bixby, son of Salmon and Lucy (French) Bixby, was born in Steuben County, New York, October 30, 1820, died at Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1880. At an early age he went to Rochester, New York, there was educated and lived until his marriage, being engaged for several years in operating a hardware store which he owned. After his marriage, in 1852, he moved to Wyalusing, where for many years he conducted a lumber manufacturing and general store business. He then became interested in banking and for several years prior to his death was engaged in that business. He married, May 3, 1852, Jane Mary Welles, born December 8, 1820, died May 3, 1860, daughter of Charles Fisher and Ellen J. (Hollenback) Welles, of Wyalusing. Children: Maynard, now residing in Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles W., of further mention; George H., deceased; Ellen W., de-

ceased. These children are descendants in the eighth generation of Joseph Bixby, Governor Thomas Welles, William Pynchon, the founder of Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the third generation of Colonel Matthias Hollenback, an early settler of Wyoming Valley and a survivor of Wyoming battle and massacre.

Charles W. Bixby, son of George M. and Jane Mary (Welles) Bixby, was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1854. His early education was obtained in public and private schools but his preparation for college was under the instruction of Rev. David Craft, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Wyalusing. In September, 1872, he entered Lafayette College, where he was graduated Analytical Chemist, class of 1876. For one year after graduation Mr. Bixby traveled in the far west, then returned to Pennsylvania, located in Wilkes-Barre and began his business career that he has continued without interruption in that city until the present time. He entered the employ of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre in January, 1879, as deposit bookkeeper, later became general bookkeeper, holding these positions until October, 1882. In January, 1884, he accepted the position of general bookkeeper with the People's Bank, of Wilkes-Barre, continuing with that institution until March, 1896, when he resigned his bank position, becoming treasurer of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, forming a connection with his uncle, Edward Welles, as secretary and agent. For twenty years this association continued and was only dissolved by the death of Edward Welles, March 8, 1914. Since that date Mr. Bixby has been trustee of the Edward Welles estate. During these years of active business life he has held positions of trust other than those named. He was treasurer of the Glen Summit Association and Glen Summit Company, and for six years was treasurer of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He has been a member of Phi Delta Theta college fraternity for the past forty-two years, member of Wyoming Valley Country Club, deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barre, and independent Republican.

Mr. Bixby married, June 25, 1883, Anne B. Davis. Children: Ellen Welles, born December 4, 1884, married Robert F. Carpenter, of Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Welles, born August 3, 1886, now a practicing physician of Wilkes-Barre. Edward Welles Bixby was educated at Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, and Princeton University, being a graduate of the latter, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1907. He then pursued a course of study in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, when he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1911, standing second in a class of one hundred and fifty students and winning the F. A. Packard prize of one hundred dollars for excellence in clinical medicine. He then spent nearly three years in professional work at Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, then located for the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, where he is laying a firm foundation for a career of future usefulness. He is one of the public school medical inspectors and for a year has been regimental surgeon of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, ranking as lieutenant. At the United States examination during the last drill season his rating was the highest attained by any regimental surgeon in the National Guard.

JACOB MARTIN—One of the steady and reliable automobile dealers in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, is Jacob Martin, whose good judgment of a car is always dependable and who is also a very active man in civic affairs taking his place as a commissioner of public safety, and enjoys the honor and respect of the entire citizenry. He is the son of Christian and Margaret (Maus) Martin, both of whom were born in Germany. Christian Martin came to this country when he was a young man and was a blacksmith by trade and always engaged in his trade and in taking active part in civic affairs of Hazleton Township. He was at one time treasurer of the township and also served as member of the Hazleton School Board and was generally active as a citizen. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Royal Arcanum; and an officer of Grace Reformed Church. He died March 15, 1899, at the age of fifty-two years. He and his wife had nine children: 1. George, assistant cashier in the First National Bank. 2. Jacob, subject of this sketch. 3. Elizabeth. 4. William, a clerk in the post office. 5. Martha. 6. Anna, wife of Walter Robbins. 7. Catherine, wife of Arthur Klimfer. 8. Edith, wife of Mathew Gimper. 9. Arthur, with the Wyoming Valley Water Company.

Jacob Martin was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1873. He was educated in the public schools

of the township and began work when only nine years old. At thirteen, he entered the shop of his father and there learned the trade of a blacksmith which he followed at the shop at No. 19 West Chestnut Street for thirty-seven years. In September, 1923, he entered the automobile business as manager and in 1926, he took over the agency at Hazleton for the Nash Car with his salesroom at No. 328 East Walnut Street, and his territory covers the Southern half of Luzerne County. In addition to his business, as did his father before him, he takes an active part in civic affairs and has always done so since the time of casting his first vote when he served on the board of elections. He is an ardent Democrat and his first public office was as a member of the school board where he served for twelve years. For two years, he was president of the board, being the first president under the new code. He also served as a member of the City Council for twelve years and now holds the office of commissioner of public safety. He has served a term as commissioner of Parks and Buildings and he has been the County Committeeman of his party. He is a member of six county and State firemen's associations; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Independent American Mechanics; and many other social and fraternal organizations. He has also served for twenty-eight years on the board of Grace Reformed Church.

In 1900, Jacob Martin married Elizabeth Kuehnhold, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania. They have one child: Harold C., who graduated from the local high school in 1918 and from Syracuse University in the class of 1922. He is now located in Denver, Colorado, with the Bell Telephone Company, as publicity agent. Mr. Martin has done much to assist his brothers and sisters to attain an education, thereby taking, in a degree, the place of his father whose death occurred when Jacob Martin was twenty-six years of age.

HARRY J. OWENS, M. D.—For a period of thirty-two years Dr. Harry J. Owens has been taking care of a large and important general medical practice in Hazleton, Pennsylvania. During that time he has become one of the most prominent physicians of this section of Luzerne County, and has won an enviable reputation for skill and for faithful attention to the needs of his many patients. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his offices are located at No. 320 West Broad Street, in Hazleton.

Dr. Harry J. Owens is a native of this State, having been born in Ashland, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1872, son of Moses and Annie (Johns) Owens. After receiving a good general education in the public schools he began professional study in Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he completed his course with graduation in 1896. He then located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he has since, with the exception of his period of service in the World War, been successfully engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon. During the World War he enlisted in the Medical Corps, and was stationed at Camp Mills and at Camp Sherman, being mustered out of service at the close of the war with the rank of lieutenant. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and during his thirty-two years of practice in Hazleton he has been active in civic affairs, contributing his full share to the service of the community. For fourteen years he served as a member of the Board of Health, and in all the various community plans for betterment and progress he has been an able and a willing helper. He is a member of the American Legion, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Craftsmen's Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Owens is well liked and highly esteemed as a man and as a citizen, as well as in his professional capacity as physician and surgeon, and he has many friends in Hazleton and vicinity.

Dr. Harry J. Owens was married, in June, 1910, to Jean Urner, of Spring City, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Harry C., who is a student at Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Indiana, class of 1929. 2. Deborah A., who is a pupil in the public schools of Hazleton. Mrs. Owens is active in local club organizations, including the Civic Club, the Garden Club, and the local Young Women's Christian Association, and, like her husband, is popular among a very large group of friends and acquaintances.



Fred^d L. Thinsbaugh

REV. DR. FREDERICK L. FLINCHBAUGH—

Having begun his career in the ministry in the year 1902, in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Rev. Dr. Frederick L. Flinchbaugh has been an important contributing factor to the moral structure of the community since the beginning of his residence here. During his rectorship, he has made St. Stephen's Church a center of activity in community and social service, and his influence for good is widely felt. As pastor and as a man, Dr. Flinchbaugh holds a place as one of the city's most esteemed citizens.

Born at York, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1874, Dr. Flinchbaugh is a son of Frederick and Louisa (Feiser) Flinchbaugh. Following completion of high school there, he matriculated in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, from which, in 1899, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, in 1902, was ordained a deacon by Bishop William Lawrence, in Boston, in January, 1903, and a priest by Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, in the Log Chapel, at Laurel Run, Pennsylvania, the same year. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wesleyan in 1920.

Dr. Flinchbaugh's ministry began in St. Stephen's parish, Wilkes-Barre, as assistant minister under the Rev. Henry L. Jones, D. D., and continued from 1902 to 1904. Following this he was rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Salem, New Jersey, 1904-06; then returned to Wilkes-Barre to become pastor of Calvary Episcopal Church, which charge he held two years. In 1908 he became rector of Calvary Episcopal Church at Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there sixteen years, until 1924, when he returned to St. Stephen's, Wilkes-Barre. He has been a member of five General Conventions of the Episcopal Church since 1913. At present he is also a member of the Executive Council of the Bethlehem Diocese, and was chosen chairman of the Diocesan Committee to create a Memorial to Bishop Talbot, in the endowment of a professorship in the Philadelphia Divinity School, in the sum of \$100,000, which achievement has been accomplished. During the World War he was executive secretary of war work of the Episcopal Church in Ohio, and he served notably as civilian chaplain. At a cost of twenty thousand dollars, while in that work, he erected a church and and recreational building for service men in the community center at Camp Sherman, Ohio. Earlier, following service at Plattsburg in 1916, he was among the first twenty-five men to volunteer for work with the Young Men's Christian Association overseas; but because of the Germanic origin of his name his appointment was held up temporarily, and instead of this duty he entered the Camp Sherman service as recounted. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and a member of Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree, and with Phi Nu Theta Fraternity of Wesleyan University. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club of Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Flinchbaugh was married in 1901 to Lillian Barry of Hamilton, Ohio, with whom he had a son, Philip. Both wife and son died in Wilkes-Barre, during his pastorate at Calvary Church, the son in 1906, and the wife in 1907. He was again married in 1919, to Anne Harrison Bacot, of New York City, who was a great-granddaughter of General William Henry Harrison, first President of the United States elected from Ohio. She died at Glen Summit, July 26, 1926, leaving a daughter, Anne Harrison Flinchbaugh. The residence is at No. 49 South Franklin Street.

JAMES E. GRIFFITH—In Freeland, Pennsylvania, James E. Griffith is known as one of the leading lumber merchants in this part of Luzerne County. He has been engaged in business here as a builder and contractor since 1890, and since 1901 has also been conducting a prosperous lumber business. He carries all kinds of builders' supplies, and his extensive yards located on East Carbon Street furnish ground space for drying and storage sheds, for offices, etc., including some 45,000 square feet. He is a director of the First National Bank, and is prominent in the Masonic Order. James E. Griffith was born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1866, son of John and Maria (Kleintap) Griffith. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age and then went to work. When he was eighteen years old he decided to learn the carpenter's trade. For six years he served as apprentice and as journeyman, and then, in 1892 engaged in business for himself as a contractor. From early years he had given evidence of more

than average ability in this line, and when he was twenty years old and still an apprentice he built a house in Drifton, working from blue prints. Since 1890 he has been continuously busy as a contractor and builder. Experience in this line soon showed him the advantages of handling lumber and other building materials for himself, and in 1901, after eleven years of independent business experience, he established himself in the lumber and building material business, locating first on East Carbon Street, near his present yards and offices. In 1913, his business having grown to proportions which demanded more space for expansion, he removed his yards and offices to his present location on Carbon Street, where he has at his disposal about 45,000 square feet of ground space upon which he has built offices, drying and storage sheds, and he has fitted these with every facility for handling his goods. His building operations he confines mostly to Freeland and vicinity, and he contracts for all kinds of structures, both private and public. Schools, business buildings, private homes, and town buildings receive his careful attention, and he has for some years now been known as one of the leading building contractors of this part of the county. Along with his successful business achievements he has given freely of his time and his interest in civic affairs and has always evinced a lively interest in all that promises to improve the general welfare of Freeland. As a director of the First National Bank he contributes his experience to the management of the bank, and his associates acknowledge his ability and his clear, sound judgment. He is a member of Lodge No. 1145, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is well known in the Masonic Order, being a member of Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Caldwell Consistory. He is a member of the Builders' Association. In giving attention to civic affairs, Mr. Griffith has not refused to bear his share of the burdens of local public office, and for three years he served as a member of the Borough Council.

James E. Griffith is married to Sarah Steiner, of Stockton, Pennsylvania, and they have had five children, of whom four are living, the other having died in infancy. The four surviving children are: 1. Cora E., who lives at home. 2. John F., who is associated with his father in business. 3. Joseph H., who is engaged in the automobile business. 4. James E., Jr., engaged in the garage business, served during the World War in the Air Service, and was stationed overseas for a period of twenty months. The family residence is located at No. 519 Front Street, in Freeland.

E. J. EDWARDS was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1868, a son of E. J. and Margaret (Jones) Edwards, both natives of Wales, where they were married. Coming to America in their youth, they settled in Luzerne County, the husband becoming a miner and following that occupation to the end of his life, which ended in his sixty-ninth year. Their son was reared at Warrior Run, Luzerne County, and attended the public schools until he was eleven years of age, when he went to work at the coal breakers and, later, at other tasks about the mines. When he was seventeen years old he took a course at the Wyoming Commercial College and after a year came to Drifton, where he entered the services of Coxie Brothers & Company as a clerk, and in 1897 he entered into partnership with T. L. Edmunds and James L. Roderick, taking over the Coxie establishment and conducting a successful general retail merchandise business until 1907 when it was completely destroyed by fire. They then removed to another location in Drifton and continued until 1921, when it was incorporated as E. J. Edwards & Company, Inc., and capitalized at \$25,000 with Mr. Edwards as president and Mr. Edmunds secretary and treasurer. This business has since been greatly extended and supplied a large territory surrounding Freeland and Drifton. After forty years of active work Mr. Edwards retired and left the business in the competent hands of his partner. In the mercantile world of Freeland and Drifton he has operated with success for himself and those associated with him and has won the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Operating on a high plane of moral obligation to the public, his example has been an inspiration to others to maintain the standard of excellence with which commercial operations are conducted in this district. Blessed with an optimistic nature and an unflagging industry, when misfortune came to him through the destruction of his building and stock, by fire, he rose superior to the blow and rebuilt the business structure that had been destroyed, setting it upon a firmer founda-

tion and cultivating it to strength and prosperity. In his civic activities he has been a valuable asset to the community; in his cooperative labors a skillful business executive and an honorable member of the body politic. For many years he has been a director of the Citizen's Bank of Freeland and in 1926 was elected vice-president of that institution. He is also a director of the Freeland Water Company. In fraternal organizations he holds membership in Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons. His church is the Presbyterian, and he is a trustee of the Luzerne County Tubercular Home. The family residence is in Drifton.

E. J. Edwards married Sarah Edmunds, of Drifton, September 18, 1895. Their children are: 1. Margaret, married D. M. Yost, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of Mary L. 2. Delbert, married Evelyn White, of Freeland, Pennsylvania, but now living in Hempstead, New York, and they are the parents of Ruth E. 3. Ruth. 4. William. 5. Sarah.

EMIL BUHLER—Hazleton's second largest industry undoubtedly is silk manufacturing, and the most prominent figure in this last named business is Emil Buhler, director and vice-president of the Duplan Silk Corporation, noted throughout the world, and with mills located at Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, Dorranceton, and Nanticoke, Pennsylvania. This company also maintains several foreign offices. Mr. Buhler, who came to the Duplan Silk Corporation as a mill superintendent little more than twenty years ago, has since given this concern his undivided attention, laboring unceasingly through various departments and positions, and reaching his present office entirely through merit. He early recognized the important rôle rayon was to play in the silk business, and familiarized himself thoroughly with the ramifications having to do with the manufacture of this commodity, a step that has proved to be of inestimable value to his firm. Mr. Buhler's success has not come about through the mere direction of affairs, for he never has ceased his study and research work, and at one time went to Europe to take special courses having to do with silk manufacture.

Mr. Buhler was born April 18, 1877, in the Canton of Luzerne, Switzerland, son of Jacob and Rosa (Schaefer) Buhler. Educated in the public schools of Luzerne County, Emil Buhler finished his studies with graduation from the high school there, although later he was to attend technical classes in France. At the age of fifteen years, he migrated to America, located at Hoboken, New Jersey, and there was employed in the silk mills from 1893 to 1896. Possessed of a desire to familiarize himself with the technical and theoretical details of silk manufacture in 1896 Mr. Buhler voyaged to France, remaining in that country for almost two years, engaged in study in the textile schools at Lyons. Here he had made special research into the art of piece dyeing. He returned to the United States in 1898 to accept a position with the Schwarzenbach Huber Company, silk manufacturers, and remained with this organization for seven years, as a specialist in piece dyeing. In 1906, Mr. Buhler was induced to come to Hazleton by the Duplan Silk Corporation, as manager of its plant here. In that year he entered upon his managerial duties of the Hazleton mills, which comprise all the preparatory silk processes, but always have specialized in the weaving of piece-dyed broadsilks. All silk and mixed silk goods, combining silk with almost every fibre, have been produced. Mr. Buhler, through loyal and devoted attention to the details of management of the Hazleton mill, increased the scope of his interests from time to time, eventually attaining his present rank, being a director of the corporation and vice-president, and has supervision over approximately five thousand employees. Mr. Buhler's keen perception and executive ability proved of great value to the Government during the World War. Under his supervision, the corporation, in order to fill the enormous demand for gun-powder bags, balloon materials, parachutes and other army ordnance, immediately changed its plant to manufacture these products, abandoning, for the moment, production of the finest weaves. Through Mr. Buhler's insight into the future, and his realization of the upheaval rayon would cause among silk manufacturers, his corporation was prepared for this innovation, and thus the looms of the Duplan Silk Corporation were kept busy, at a time when others with less foresight were idle.

Mr. Buhler has been especially considerate for the welfare of his employees, and has provided them with many conveniences and recreation places, which are highly prized, both by employees and the corporation, not to

mention the community of Hazleton. Among these are the employees' clubhouse and a recreation park, known as Buhler Park. As befits a man of his caliber and position, Mr. Buhler has faithfully and conscientiously discharged his duties as a citizen. He has aided the city through his membership on the City Planning Commission, and other civic organizations claim his membership, among them the Kiwanis Club, the Country Club and the Motor Club; while his fraternal affiliations comprise the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has helped materially in welfare work, being connected with the Young Men's Christian Association and a member of the advisory board for the Salvation Army. His religious beliefs are expressed through his membership in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Buhler's professional organization interests are centered in the Silk Association of America, and Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association, while other affiliations more or less foreign to Hazleton include membership in the Pennsylvania Society of New York, the Swiss Club of New York, and the Manhattan Club. In June, 1928, Mr. Buhler was decorated by the Republic of France with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of his assistance to the principal two silk weaving schools in Lyons, to secure, free of cost, complete installation of American silk throwing machinery.

Emil Buhler married, June 18, 1902, Jeannette Marguerite Voyer, of West Hoboken, New Jersey, and they have children: 1. Paul H., employed in the mills of the Duplan Silk Corporation. 2. Theodore C., student at Steven's Institute. 3. Jean E. The Buhler family residence is at No. 129 North Church Street, Hazleton.

Duplan Silk Corporation—Autumn of 1928 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Duplan Silk Corporation, which now has four large mills in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, with selling offices in New York City, in London, England, and in Paris and Lyons, France. This corporation, bearing the name of its founder, J. L. Duplan, owes its inception to the Dingley Tariff Act, which made the importation of French silks into the United States so difficult that, in 1898, Mr. Duplan and his associates established this industry now under discussion. Hazleton wanted the concern, and made a serious bid for it. The Board of Trade here agreed to raise \$10,000 by public subscription for purchase of necessary ground, and local banks took \$40,000 worth of bonds in order to secure the mill. During the year 1899, the original mill, No. 1, came into existence and began operations. From 1900 to 1909 the infant industry developed gradually into a healthy affair, despite many knotty problems that confronted the executives, and during the last fifteen years, hardly a year has passed without the addition of one building or another. Now (1928) the Hazleton plant comprises more than 585,550 square feet of occupied floor space, built upon a tract of ground totalling over twenty-three acres. Its force of employees numbers over 2,000, and is steadily increasing.

A great many special features distinguish this plant from the old-fashioned or conventional mill. Among these may be mentioned the following: All machinery is run by individual electric motors. All buildings are thoroughly equipped with automatic sprinklers and are, therefore, fireproof. A well-drilled and paid fire department of eighty men operates as an additional protection to the property. Spacious lunchrooms for the girls and men, accommodating a maximum of 3,000 people, are housed in a special building, and here coffee is served gratis to all employees. A print shop, with automatic presses, furnishes the vast quantities of printed material required in the various Duplan mills and selling offices. An entire loft of the new five-story building has been converted into a continuation and vocational school. This department is run on the Gary plan, and is under the supervision of the public schools. Apprentices between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years are compelled by law to attend classes.

In welfare work, the Duplan Silk Corporation is justifiably proud of the standard it has achieved. A beautiful Girls' Club House is the pride of the entire city, and herein noon-day entertainment and recreation is provided for thousands of girls. There is a company nurse to take care of accident cases and employees who become ill at the plant.

The Hazleton mill comprises all the preparatory silk processes and specializes in the weaving of piece-dyed goods. All of these goods leave the mill in the raw state, to be advanced in process at various other plants in New Jersey. The output of the plant includes novelties



E. Bühler

in printed silks and Jacquards, rivaling in beauty the finest products in this class brought from France.

In 1915 the Duplan Silk Corporation constructed a throwing mill in the Borough of Dorranceton, three miles northwest of Wilkes-Barre, which has since operated under the name of the Dorranceton Division. A year later, another Duplan development was the erection, in Wilkes-Barre, of a weaving mill, operating under the name of the Puritan Division. This mill was built in six months' time, and then completely equipped and put into operation at the end of the next six months. In 1920, at the height of the business depression which overtook the silk industry throughout the world, another throwing plant was erected by the Duplan Silk Corporation, at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, seven miles from Wilkes-Barre. This plant has since then been operated to its full capacity, and is considered the finest and most modern of throwing plant installation. The plant is known as the Guaranty Division. Worthy of mention is the fact that the four mills described heretofore are located within a radius of thirty miles. Naturally this adds to efficiency and makes close cooperation of the various managements possible.

Commercially, the Duplan Silk Corporation owes its origin to the old Duplan & Cie, of Lyons, France, who, previously to 1898, imported silks to this country through the house of Cozzens, Elbers & Prankard. The original sales and executive offices occupied the second and upper lofts of the building at No. 474 Broome Street. After various changes, both in personnel and location, in 1919, the Duplan Silk Corporation moved to No. 135 Madison Avenue, with general offices conveniently arranged on the upper floors, the ground floor being utilized for selling purposes.

GEORGE N. DIETRICH—There is deeply implanted in the personality of George N. Dietrich, of Hazleton, a spirit of public service and patriotism that has irresistibly drawn to him a vast number of close friends and admirers. Quiet in his manners, modest in his accomplishments, serious in his efforts to live up to the tenets of his code of labor for the general good of the community, his reward has been a broad recognition of his value as a citizen, as well as of his ability as a business man and a trustee of the people who have imposed upon him the obligations of public office. His rise to this position has been steady and noteworthy, made possible by his adaptability for the work he has entered into and by his thorough preparation for an active career in business, as well as in civic affairs. In fraternal circles he is popular and active, an organizer of strength and an assistant of value in those matters that appeal to the constructive element of the population, widely known and sincerely respected by citizens of all creeds and political trend.

He was born in Jeansville, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1885, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Eichler) Dietrich, both living in Hazleton, the father being a retired merchant, who for many years conducted a meat market here. The son received his early education in the Hazleton public schools, graduating from high school and then entering the employ of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, where he worked until 1916. As a member of the State National Guard, allocated to the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery as first lieutenant of Battery A, he then went with that contingent to the Mexican border, where he served throughout the military necessity. He was promoted to the captaincy of Battery A, 109th Field Artillery and assigned to Camp Ricketts for training, thence going to Camp Hancock, Georgia, where he attended the officers' school, thence to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in March, 1918. One month later he accompanied the American Expeditionary Forces overseas and saw active service at the front for the remainder of the World War, having been engaged on the Oise Aisne, Fismes Vesle, Ypres, Lys, the Meuse-Argonne and other vitally active fronts. Returning to the United States in 1919, he was mustered out at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in June of that year and returned to his occupation with the telephone company, his health in poor condition owing to poison gas received while in action against the enemy. Entering into the political area with spirit, he soon made a name for himself as an aggressive champion of the right and became the nominee of the Republican party for city treasurer of Hazleton, to which important office he was elected in 1923, and reelected in 1927. He is Past Commander of Hazleton Post, No. 76, American Legion; Past Chef de Gare, Voiture Locale, No. 206, Société 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux; a member of Hazle-

ton Lodge, No. 200, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Azalea Lodge, No. 687, Order of Free and Accepted Masons; Hazleton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Mount Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, also Mountaineer Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias (Past C. M.). His other memberships include the Young Men's Christian Association, Military Order of the World War, District of Columbia Chapter, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and the Hazleton Motor Club and Craftsmen's Club of Hazleton. He is president of the American Legion Home Association and attends Emmanuel Reformed Church.

George N. Dietrich married, in 1910, Edna M. Shelly, daughter of Elmer W. and Estelle A. (Acksrider) Dietrich, of Hazleton. Their children are: George Shelly, Earl Henry, and Coral Edna. The family residence is at No. 333 West Diamond Avenue, Hazleton.

JAMES W. BOYLE—Building operations in Freeland have been carried on with notable success by James W. Boyle since his advent into the field here in 1903, during which period he has erected some of the finest structures in town. He is a man of exceptional ability and industry, ambitious to attain perfection in the work he undertakes and putting every bit of knowledge and strength he possesses into it. Jealous of a reputation for honest dealing, his works here all bear the stamp of satisfaction on the part of those for whom he has labored, for into each structure he has put the best of material and personally supervised the skilled labor that moulded it into the finished work. Aside from his business activities he has ever taken a deep interest in civic affairs, ready to do his full share for the maintenance of law and order and the progress of the community. He is favored with a personality that attracts friends and with a natural honesty that is one of the finest traits man can possess, a leading citizen of this district and a vital factor in its development.

He was born in Highland, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1876, a son of John H. and Wilson (Stephenson) Boyle, both natives of Scotland, who came to America in their youth. Mr. Boyle was a miner here for many years, having been foreman of important mines, and also took a considerable interest in public affairs, serving on the local school board for six years in Foster Township. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: 1. Janet, married Harry Vernon, of Philadelphia. 2. Mariah, married Charles E. Killer, of Freeland. 3. Elizabeth, married Garfield Warner. 4. James W. 5. William G., of Philadelphia. 6. Wallace L., of Freeland. 7. John W., deceased. 8. Edward B., of Hazleton. 9. Margaret, married Ralph Wardell, of Scranton. The death of Mr. Boyle occurred in 1900, at the age of fifty-seven years, his widow surviving him until June 7, 1928, aged eighty-four years. They were both members of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Boyle was a Republican in his political principles. Their son, James W., was educated in the local public schools and afterward became engaged in various business undertakings, establishing himself as a building contractor in Freeland in 1903. His beginning was modest, but trade grew and he became one of the leaders in the field, many of the finest residences and business buildings here being his work. Among them are the Freeland High School Building, the Citizen's Bank, the Freeland Overall factory and about twenty-five school buildings in Luzerne County, ranging in cost from \$1,000 to \$160,000. He also rebuilt the Freeland Presbyterian Church. In 1919 he became interested in coal mining by the stripping process and since then has enlarged his sphere of action, employing a force of some two hundred men and having an annual payroll of upward of \$200,000. He also has constructed some of the finest highways in Luzerne County. He has served for six years as a member of the Borough Council and has been tax collector, treasurer and justice of the peace of Foster Township. He is affiliated with Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Order of Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory of Bloomsburg, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Lodge No. 1145, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a trustee of Union Presbyterian Church and a member of the Freeland Fishing Club. He was one of the first automobile owners in this district and has held the Ford and Studebaker agencies here for years.

James W. Boyle married, in September, 1902, Rebecca Walters, of Hazleton. Their children are: Mary and Rebecca. The family residence is at No. 420 Johnson Street, Freeland.

NICHOLAS GIRARD—In 1914 Nicholas Girard established in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, the musical conservatory now known as the Hazleton Conservatory of Music. A trained musician of brilliant talent he was aided in this enterprise by his wife, Edna (Von Seefried) Girard, also an accomplished musician, and under their able direction this institution has grown and prospered, occupying an important place in the life of the community.

Mr. Girard was born in Philadelphia, in 1888, a son of Charles Girard, now deceased, and of Raffaele (Lombardi) Girard. His father was born in Paris, France, and was there educated in music, becoming a harpist. The mother, a violinist and a native of Italy, was also educated in Paris, where she first met her husband. After their marriage they came to America, settling in Philadelphia in 1888.

Nicholas Girard attended school in Philadelphia and later entered Philadelphia Musical Academy where he was thoroughly trained in all branches of music, specializing in the study of the violin under Dr. Vandebent and Paul Meyers. Mr. Girard made his home in Philadelphia until the time of his coming to Hazleton, and in 1909 first began his work as a teacher of music. In the years 1909 and 1910, he also acted as musical director of Young's Million Dollar Pier, at Atlantic City, winning wide reputation for his work in this capacity.

On August 4, 1909, Nicholas Girard married Edna Von Seefried, daughter of Eugene and Rebecca (Kelley) Von Seefried. Her father, born near Berlin, Germany, and educated in his native country, is the son of a nobleman, Wilhelm Von Seefried. He came to Philadelphia when only twelve years old, finished his studies, and is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business there. Rebecca (Kelley) Von Seefried, a Quakeress, is a member of the famous Kelley and Stockton families, prominent in Revolutionary times, with an ancestor of the Stockton line, being a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Girard came to Hazleton and established Girard's Studio of Music, at No. 40½ West Broad Street, the present Hazleton Conservatory of Music being an outgrowth of this venture. Mrs. Girard had also studied at the Philadelphia Musical Academy under Dr. D. Kendrick Ezerman, and has carried on her full share in their joint work. The conservatory enrolls students for instruction in all string instruments, with special emphasis upon violin and piano playing and voice culture. Individual training is given each pupil and only the most modern methods are employed, while of further benefit to those enrolled is the connection maintained with the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music. Realizing the importance of music in the life of any community, Hazleton has been quick to support an institution whose mere presence brings prestige, and during a period of almost fifteen years the number of students at the conservatory has constantly increased.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Girard are members of the Musicians' Union. He is also a member of the Men's Service Club. Mrs. Girard is a member of the Quota Club and the Women's Civic Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Girard are the parents of one child, Eugene Nicholas Stockton, who is now a student at Princeton University.

PATRICK J. COYLE—Trained from boyhood in the silk manufacturing business, Patrick J. Coyle, since the organization of the Washington Silk Company, of Freeland, in 1911, has occupied the important post of superintendent of the enterprise. Under his expert management it has shown a great development and its output extended into ever widening channels of distribution. Mr. Coyle has been favorably known to the residents of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania for many years, has here established a high reputation for business ability, industry, good fellowship and civic interest, won by his fidelity to the best traditions that govern good citizenship. In advancing the prosperity of the enterprise with which he is most concerned he has given a continuous illustration of the value of cooperation with other business interests in promoting the general commercial development, a code that has brought him many friends in and out of business life. He is a man of the people and an ardent worker for the contentment and happiness of those who make up the productive element of the community.

Mr. Coyle was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1884, a son of Owca and Mary (Kennedy) Coyle, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from high school and then entering the silk manufacturing business as a loom fixer. He made a close study of

the business and was promoted from time to time, eventually reaching the post of superintendent of the Washington Silk Company. This corporation began with a capitalization of \$35,000 and the proposition to manufacture broad silk and auxiliary products with an original installation of forty-eight looms. Since 1911 it has grown to two hundred and fifty looms and two plants, one hundred and fifty being in Freeland and one hundred in Berwick, where a subsidiary mill was established in 1923 and an additional plant in Freeland, the last named being located at No. 435 Ridge Street, which occupies three floors and operates one hundred looms, and at No. 818 Front Street, where two floors are occupied and fifty looms engaged in production, the total force of employees averaging one hundred and sixty persons.

Outside of his business Mr. Coyle is especially interested in the conservation of game and natural resources, devoting himself to such through membership in the United Sportsmen's Club, the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Club and the Fish and Game Club of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1145. His church is St. Ann's Roman Catholic. His residence is at No. 1016 Ridge Street, Freeland.

N. J. DEVERS, M. D.—The profession of medicine is honored by the practice of a skillful and progressive physician and surgeon, Dr. N. J. Devers, of Freeland. In the municipal life and civic activities of the community he devotes much of his time to the furtherance of all worthy movements.

Born in Honeybrook, Schuylkill County, March 4, 1887, Dr. N. J. Devers is the son of Daniel and Margaret (Call) Devers. He attended the public schools of Audenried, Carbon County, graduating from the high school in 1904. In 1905 he entered St. Gabriel's Parochial School at Hazleton, afterwards taking a course in the Hazleton Business College. For some time he assisted his father in the management of the latter's hotel and grocery business, but the call to the medical profession had been distinctly heard by him and he was unable to give himself to a mercantile career. In 1907 he enrolled at a pre-medical school and after two years of study there, he entered the American Medical College at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He passed the tests before the State Medical Board of Pennsylvania, July 6, 1914, and settled in Freeland as assistant to Dr. H. M. Neal. In that same year he opened an office of his own for general practice, which he has built up to large proportions through skillful attention and willingness to be of service. He is affiliated with the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society and Luzerne County Medical Society. Dr. Devers has been a member of the Freeland School Board since his election in 1926, and his presence and counsel are highly valued by his fellow-members in their proceedings. He is a director of the Freeland Building and Loan Association and Medical examiner for the local aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, chief examiner for another fraternal organization and a former physician to Greek Catholic societies. He is a member of the firm known as Devers Pharmacy at Bethlehem. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious fellowship is with St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church at Freeland.

Dr. N. J. Devers married, April 22, 1913, Gertrude Cullen, of Hazleton. Children: Mary, William, Kathleen and Margaret (deceased). Dr. Devers' professional address is 610 Centre Street, and the family residence is 819 Front Street, Freeland.

WILLIAM ROBERT FLAD—Since he was twelve years of age William Robert Flad has been associated with the printing and publishing business, first in White Haven, Pennsylvania, in the employ of a cousin, and since 1895 as an independent publisher, operating his own business in Freeland. For thirty-two years he published the Freeland "Press," which he founded and which is now (1928) owned by Mr. W. E. Joyce. Mr. Flad owns the plant in which his printing plant is located, No. 820 Main Street. He has served continuously as factory inspector for the past ten years, and was at one time postmaster of Freeland.

Michael Flad, father of Mr. Flad, was born in Württemberg, Germany, and after coming to this country settled for a short time in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Soon he removed to White Haven, same State, where he worked as a stonemason and as a builder of culverts



Nicholas Girard



W R Lad

and bridges. He built many of the culverts and bridges of the Lehigh Valley Railroads, and was a workman of true German skill and ability. He was one of the many of his nationality who served in the Civil War, and in 1872, only seven years after the close of that conflict, he died, still a young man. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Lutheran Church at White Haven, and throughout his life was known for his sturdy, honest qualities of character, and for his deep devotion to the principles of his religion and of his country. Able and energetic, he brought to his work in the church the same solidity and persistence of purpose which marked all his activities, and was a tower of strength in any cause which he espoused. He married Pauline Feist, also a native of Württemberg, Germany.

William Robert Flad, son of Michael and Pauline (Feist) Flad, was born in White Haven, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1868, and attended the local public schools until he was twelve years of age. Then, in accordance with the thrifty habits and principles of his father's race, he was expected to begin the task of learning a useful trade. He entered the printing office of W. A. Feist, publisher of the "White Haven Journal," and so his early experience was a preparation for his later success as a publisher, even while he was a "printers devil," making himself useful to everybody and incidentally mastering the art of printing. In this connection Mr. Flad remained, and when the concern was transformed into a show printing and government printing house, he was made foreman of the plant, which position he retained until 1895. In that year he came to Freeland and established the "Freeland Press," a Republican weekly. At the start this was a six-page paper, seven columns each, and during the time of Mr. Flad's ownership of the periodical which he had established, changes were made from time to time, sometimes the paper was published semi-weekly, and at times it was a ten-page weekly instead of a six-page publication. It attained a circulation of about two thousand, and made for itself a firm place in the regard of the people of this section of the county. Mr. Flad retained the ownership and management of the paper until October, 1927, when he sold to Mr. W. E. Joyce, of Hazleton, who is still (1928) the owner and publisher. The printing plant is housed in a building owned by Mr. Flad who also owns his home.

As is fitting for one who keeps the public well informed concerning political and civic affairs, Mr. Flad has always taken an active interest and kept personally in touch with the affairs of the Republican party, and of civic affairs in general. He has served as Republican State delegate, was postmaster of Freeland under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and served for two more years under President Wilson. He has been factory inspector for the past ten years, having served under Governors Broomburgh, Sproul, Pinchot, and Fisher, and is still (1928) holding that position. Mr. Flad's interest in public affairs has not lessened since he sold the Freeland "Press," and his personal interest in the economic affairs of the town and county are as keen as ever, for since selling his paper he has maintained his general job and book printing business, which is the largest job printing establishment in Upper Luzerne County. His plant is modern in all its appointments, and as it is housed in Mr. Flad's own building he has taken care that no useful device is lacking to complete the possibilities for efficiency which the building affords. Mr. Flad is a member of the Freeland Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Social and Community Welfare committees of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is well known in Masonic circles, being a member of Arbutus Lodge, No. 611, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Lehigh Consistory; also of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an interested member of the Sons of Veterans, and of the Young Men's Christian Association; and he is secretary and treasurer of the Freeland Fishing Club. His religious membership is with the Lutheran Church.

William Robert Flad was married, in 1891, to Emma Elizabeth Frasher, of White Haven, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: 1. Ruth, who is a graduate of Freeland High School and of West Chester State Normal School, also of Cornell University, was engaged in teaching for six years, and is now (1928) private secretary to Professor Seward, astrologer, of Atlantic City. 2. William, Jr., a graduate of the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania, is an accountant and advertising manager for a chain of hotels in Los Angeles, California. 3. Pauline, a graduate of Fairfax Hall, Waynesboro, Virginia, and of Temple University, in Philadelphia, is engaged in teaching kindergarten and

first and second grades in the public schools. Mr. Flad resides at No. 960 Center Street, in Freeland.

BEIDER WELLINGTON WILDE—For more than fifty years the name of B. W. Wilde of Hazleton has been known in the business, political and religious life of the Anthracite coal regions.

Known widely for his position of prominence in business and financial circles of Wilkes-Barre and environs, Beider Wellington Wilde was during its existence, a member of the firm of Wilde and Company, manufacturers of knit goods. He was identified with the textile industry for twenty years, Wilde and Company having enjoyed an enviable reputation and fortune through more than a double decade. He was connected, also, with A. Pardee and Company. Both of these enterprises contributed much to the prosperity of Hazleton.

Mr. Wilde is of the third generation of his family in America, the progenitor having been his grandfather, George Wilde. The line follows:

(I) George Wilde was born in Yorksire, England, April 17, 1785, and sailed from Liverpool for the United States, May 15, 1826. Until 1828 he was engaged as a farmer at Crums Creek, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; in that year removed to Norristown, and there followed farming until 1830, when he again removed, to Pottsville. At Pottsville he worked about the mines, living there until his death, April 28, 1833. He had married, December 26, 1811, Sarah Hardy, daughter of John and Nancy (Greenwood) Hardy.

(II) Joseph Wilde, third child and son, was born in Wakefield, Yorksire, England, February 22, 1816, and came with his parents to America in 1826. Shortly after arriving he located in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and resided there until the time of his demise, November 22, 1866. He was in turn a farmer, merchant and lumberman, influential in affairs of his community, follower of Henry Clay, intense partisan for the Republicans, but refused time and again to accept nomination for office. He married early in 1845, Elizabeth Beck, born September 15, 1820, died October 3, 1899, daughter of Jacob and Anna (Beider) Beck, of Cressona, Schuylkill County. Their children: 1. George J. 2. William J. 3. John H. 4. Joseph B. 5. Beider Wellington, of whom further. 6. Ida V. 7. Elizabeth. 8. Charles L.

(III) Beider Wellington Wilde, fifth child and son, was born in New Castle Township, near Pottsville, December 22, 1854. He received his academic instruction in the public schools of Pottsville, learned the trade of machinist in the railroad shops of Hazleton, and was thus employed for twenty years, until 1890, resigning position of assistant general foreman to become for four years postmaster of Hazleton. From 1893 to 1901 he acted as general purchasing agent for the A. S. Van Winkle interests, and from 1901 to 1916 was manager of the stores conducted by A. Pardee and Company. With his brother, Charles L. Wilde, he founded Wilde and Company for the manufacture of knit goods in 1898. This firm was markedly successful, as were also the stores of the Pardee Company under his direction. In 1916 when the A. Pardee and Company mining interests were disposed of to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Mr. Wilde purchased the improved property of the A. Pardee Company, in the city of Hazleton, consisting of some eighty lots, with the company houses thereon. Also the company store property at Broad and Wyoming streets. The latter he sold to the Markle Banking Company in 1917, and the company houses were converted into modern dwellings, many of them disposed of and others rented, thus making a fine residential section of Hazleton City. A Republican, Mr. Wilde has served the party in several capacities: as delegate to conventions, member of the Hazleton Borough Council in 1886, postmaster, 1893-94 (as recounted), one of the McKinley presidential electors in 1896, and messenger from that body to carry the returns to United States District Court. In 1880 Mr. Wilde was chairman of the local Republican committee and was instrumental in sending W. A. M. Grier as delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, where for thirty ballots he was the lone delegate to vote for James A. Garfield, who was nominated for President on the thirty-fifth ballot. A communicant of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Wilde has been an elder since 1897, superintendent of the Sunday school from 1901 to 1916 and continuously active in its works. Since its organization in 1877 he has been affiliated with the Young Men's Christian Association.

Beider Wellington Wilde married, September 20, 1882, Isabel MacDonald, daughter of William and Jane (Cowan) MacDonald, of Hazleton, where Mrs. Wilde

attended school. Her father was born near Glasgow, Scotland, May 28, 1832, and died in Hazleton, April 30, 1904. He was in turn a miner, mine superintendent and powder manufacturer, and during the Civil War served as first sergeant of Company A, 128th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Jane (Cowans) MacDonald, his wife, was a native of England. She was born in 1836 and died January 9, 1915. Beider Wellington and Isabel (MacDonald) Wilde had children: 1. Isabel Florence, born August 4, 1883, graduate of Wilson College at Chambersburg, 1906, married Lyman C. Judson, of Los Angeles, California, January, 1912. 2. John Walter, born February 14, 1886, graduate of West Point Military Academy, to which he was appointed in 1903. Married Ella Drumheller of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, April, 1910, who died November, 1922. 3. Beider Wellington, Jr., born January 19, 1895, married Anna Anderson of New London, Connecticut, July, 1919.

JAMES W. ALLAN—Though a young man, James W. Allan has had some fourteen years of experience in the banking and investment business, and since 1924 he has been engaged in business for himself, handling investments, bonds, etc. He has his offices in the Miners Bank Building, and his ten years of banking experience in the employ of the First National Bank of Pittston is proving useful in his present business operations. Mr. Allan is a graduate of the Pittston High School and of the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, and in addition to the management of his own investment and bond business is also a director of the Miners Bank and of the Franklin Thrift and Loan Company.

James W. Allan was born May 23, 1896, son of William R., of Clark's Summit, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, and of Margaret (Watson) Allan. As a boy he attended the public schools, graduating from Pittston High School with the class of 1914, and after graduation he took a course in the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. In 1914, the same year in which he graduated from high school, he entered the employ of the First National Bank of Pittston, and remained in that connection for a period of ten years, until 1924. In that year he left the employ of the bank and engaged in business for himself, handling investments, bonds, etc., covering the Pittston territory. He is well known as a good financier, a man of discernment and of sound judgment, and his help and advice is much sought by those who are seeking safe investments. As a member of the board of directors of the Miners Bank he is contributing to the progress of that institution, and he is also one of the organizers and a member of the board of directors of the Franklin Thrift and Loan Company. In civic affairs, as in business affairs, he is helpfully and wisely active, and as a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association he is giving to that organization the benefit of his business experience and his business connections. Fraternally, he is identified with St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member of the Irem Temple Country Club. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and of the Fox Hill Country Club, and of the Craftsmen's Club. His religious membership is with the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston, and he serves as a member of the board of trustees.

During the World War, Mr. Allan was one of the many who promptly enlisted, after the declaration of war by the United States, and from late in 1917 to 1919 he was in service overseas. He is very well known here in Pittston, and has made for himself many firm friends, both among his business associates and among those who are associated with him in civic, social, and other activities.

James W. Allan was married, June 22, 1927, to Anna Lowry Hibbs, daughter of the late W. I. Hibbs, of West Pittston. Mr. and Mrs. Allan make their home at No. 227 Montgomery Avenue, in West Pittston.

HARRY WARD CROOP, M. D.—A practicing physician at Kingston, Pennsylvania, since his return from the United States Service during the World War, Harry Ward Croop has been very active in the care of the sick and injured of the community in which he makes his home. He is widely known throughout the Wilkes-Barre district, in which he has built up an extensive practice, enjoying the confidence and esteem not only of those who have consulted him professionally, but also of the community at large.

Dr. Croop was born September 16, 1884, in Hunlock

Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a son of Benjamin and Alvaretta Jane (Eves) Croop. His father, who was born in Hunlock Township in 1856, is the owner and manager of Croops Glen, Hunlock's Creek, Pennsylvania. The mother was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and is also still living.

Harry Ward Croop attended the public schools of his birthplace, and later, Lehman Township High School, from which he was graduated in 1908, and Pleasanthill Academy. Following the completion of this work, he taught school in Luzerne County for a period of seven years, and also attended Wyoming Seminary for two years. Deciding upon a medical career, he entered Jefferson Medical College, and from this institution was graduated in 1917, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Croop immediately enlisted and for two and a half years was a member of the Medical Corps of the United States Navy, leaving the service in October, 1919, with the rank of lieutenant. Thereafter for a time he was an interne, attached to the staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and finally, coming to Kingston, he established the general practice here to which he has since devoted his time and attention in a very successful way. Dr. Croop is still a member of the staff at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and he is also connected with the State Dispensary No. 1, at Wilkes-Barre. He has been active in the work of the various medical associations, holding membership in the county and State bodies, and in the American Medical Association.

In spite of the demands which his practice makes upon him, Dr. Croop has maintained an interest in other phases of the community life at Kingston. He is affiliated fraternally with George M. Dallas Lodge, No. 521, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in this order is also a member of Keystone Consistory, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the American Legion, and of the Craftsmen's Club. He is a member of the Church of Christ, at Kingston.

In 1918, Harry Ward Croop married Elizabeth M. McCloskey, of Philadelphia, daughter of William and Theresa (Walsh) McCloskey, of Wilmington, Delaware. Dr. and Mrs. Croop are the parents of four children: 1. Jane, born in June, 1919. 2. Harry Ward, Jr., born in November, 1920. 3. Betty, born in October, 1921. 4. James Williams, born in December, 1926. The residence of the family is situated at No. 275 Rutter Avenue, Kingston.

GEORGE S. CHRISTIAN—Associated with the First National Bank of Freeland for more than a decade, in the post of cashier, George S. Christian is almost universally credited with being responsible for the present high rating and sound foundation of that financial institution. Mr. Christian, since the day he entered the First National Bank of Freeland, has toiled unremittently to place this house in the foremost ranks of banking, and it is now acknowledged to be in the best condition since it was organized.

Mr. Christian was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1864, son of M. V. and Helen S. (Spaulding) Christian. Entering the public schools of his native district, George S. Christian completed the courses prescribed therein, and then matriculated at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute. Having a strong inclination for the teaching profession, he prepared himself for this vocation by entering Mansfield Normal School. Meanwhile, he had begun teaching at the age of seventeen years, previous to his final scholastic training, and then, from 1883 to 1887, he was an instructor in the schools of Bradford and Wyoming counties. Fate, however, had decreed that Mr. Christian should achieve success in another calling, and in 1887 he accepted a position with a wholesale produce concern in Wilkes-Barre, remaining with this firm for three years and laying the foundation for his future commercial and financial career. In 1890 Mr. Christian removed to Freeland, and in the fall of that year, as a partner of Mr. Lacey, entered upon his first individual enterprise. Here was established a meat business, handling the products of Armour & Company, and one that was to continue for a quarter of a century. During this period the firm operated successfully, but about 1915, Mr. Christian severed his connections with the Freeland enterprise and moved to Philadelphia, remaining in the Quaker City for four years. Fortified by a thorough education, teaching experience, and extensive commercial operations, Mr. Christian came to Hazleton,



H. W. Croop, M.D.





Wilber L. Hutchison, M.D.

and in January, 1918, was called to the cashier's post in the First National Bank of Freeland. The bank's affairs at that time were in a more or less precarious condition, but soon Mr. Christian's labors brought results, and prosperity since has been the lot of this institution. This is evidenced by the fact that the bank, which was founded in March, 1902, now (1928) has resources of more than \$2,750,220. A recent report listed the surplus and profits at \$350,335; and deposits totaling \$2,225,835.04. Its official family is composed of Joseph G. Saricks, president; George S. Christian, cashier; and Edgar Albert, William M. Davis, John Evans, R. A. Evans, James E. Griffith, Henry George, Dr. S. S. Hess, Michael Oleyar, Dr. H. M. Neale and C. A. Welsh, directors.

Not only have financial institutions benefited through the presence of Mr. Christian, for his influence has been felt in other walks of life in Freeland. These include civic organizations, fraternal and religious bodies. He is a member of the Business Men's Association, one of the liveliest stimulants in commercial circles; a member of Arbutus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hazleton Chapter, No. 277, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 77, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, while his religious beliefs conform to those advocated by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George S. Christian married (first) Sarah Oliver, who passed away in January, 1907, leaving one daughter, Ermyl, who married Theophil Mueller of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mr. Christian married (second), in January, 1916, Henrietta Canfield, of Port Jervis, New York, and their children are: George, Jr., William H., and Marguerite. Mrs. Henrietta (Canfield) Christian is active in numerous organizations here, where she has become quite popular. She and her husband reside at No. 1008 Burbeck Street, Freeland.

DANIEL S. BUCKLEY—After more than thirty-five years spent in the printing and publishing business Daniel S. Buckley is serving as justice of the peace in Freeland, Pennsylvania, in which office he has served continuously since May, 1919, when he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of his deceased father. Since then he has been continuously elected to the office which his father at the time of his death had filled for thirty-two years and two weeks. Mr. Buckley has had a wide and varied experience in the printing business and for twenty-eight years was manager and editor of the Freeland "Tribune," formerly published by his father.

Thomas A. Buckley, father of Mr. Buckley, was born in Swansea, Wales, about 1843, and came to this country in 1866, just after the close of the Civil War, he then being a young man of twenty-three years. He went to work in the mines at Highland, Pennsylvania, and continued at that work until 1887, when he was elected justice of the peace for Freeland. From that time to the time of his death, a period of thirty-two years and two weeks, he continuously served in that office, discharging his duties with such regard for justice and such insight into the motives actuating those whom he tried, that his fellow-townsmen refused to elect anyone else to the office. Being a man of ability and of initiative, he, soon after his election, decided to embark upon a business venture of his own, and in 1888 became the publisher of the Freeland "Tribune." This he continued to publish successfully as sole owner until 1896, when a joint stock company was formed and took over the plant, Mr. Buckley acting as treasurer of the company to the time of his death, the other members of the company being Daniel S. Buckley, P. B. McTighe, and Daniel J. McTighe. Meantime, in 1893, Daniel S. Buckley, son of the founder, had been made manager and editor of the publication, and in this work he continued to the time of the closing out of the Freeland "Tribune" in 1921, a period of twenty-eight years. The Freeland "Tribune" was a tri-weekly news sheet, a six page paper, an independent Democratic publication and for thirty-three years wielded considerable influence in this locality. Since the suspension of the publication of the news sheet the plant has been operated as a job printing business. For fourteen years Thomas A. Buckley served as borough secretary for Freeland, and he also served as school director. He was an active member of the local fire company, of Freeland, and was interested in all that pertained to the welfare and progress of the borough of Freeland. He married Abbie Sullivan, now deceased, and they became the parents of but one child, Daniel S. Buckley, of further mention.

Daniel S. Buckley, son of Thomas A. and Abbie (Sullivan) Buckley, was born in Highland (situated one mile

from Freeland) Pennsylvania, May 11, 1869. After attending the public schools of Foster Township, Luzerne County, he took a course in Peirce Business College, in Philadelphia, and then entered the office of the Freeland Progress, where he learned the printing trade. After three years spent in this connection he went to Philadelphia and for two and a half years worked at job printing. In 1888, when his father established the Freeland "Tribune" he returned to Freeland and took charge of the mechanical part of the production of a newspaper, continuing to attend to this work for two years. At the end of that time he went back to Philadelphia as reporter on the Philadelphia "Record," intending in this way to enlarge his experience and his range of ideas concerning the business of conducting a newspaper. Three years in this connection prepared him for the responsible position which he was to take in Freeland, and in 1893 he again returned to Freeland and took charge of the Freeland "Tribune" as manager and editor. That responsible position he held from that time to the time of the closing out of the publishing business, in 1921, a period of twenty-eight years. The paper had been in existence for thirty-three years, and had filled an important place in the life of the community during that time. It will be remembered by many who were its subscribers and friends during more than three decades. Upon the death of the father, May 9, 1919, Mr. Buckley was appointed justice of the peace of Freeland, to finish his father's unexpired term, the father having exceeded thirty-two years of service in that office, and the following November Daniel S. Buckley was elected to that office on his own account. Like his father, he has served too well to invite change, and is still an incumbent of that office, having been reelected in 1926. He has served for four years as a member of the local board of school directors, and is a member of the Typographical Union. He was formerly also a member of the State Editorial Association, but is now, instead, a member of the Magistrates' Association of Pennsylvania. The business, as has already been stated, conducted in the old plant is now a job printing business, and is still flourishing. Mr. Buckley has for many years now been regarded as one of the representative citizens of Freeland, and few are better known or more highly respected in this locality than is he. He is a communicant of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church of Freeland.

Daniel S. Buckley was married, October 24, 1899, to Sarah E. Dooris, of Freeland, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Buckley is active in the Woman's Civic Club and in the Woman's Catholic Club, and, like her husband, has a very large circle of friends and associates. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have two children: 1. Daniel S., Jr., graduated from the Mining and Mechanical Institute, class of 1928, as an honor student, receiving a scholarship to Lafayette College, which he surrendered in order to enter Villa Nova College, where he is now enrolled. 2. Mary L., who is a student in high school. The family home is located at No. 824 Washington Street, in Freeland.

WILBER LAURIN HUTCHISON, M. D.—As a member of the younger group of medical practitioners in Luzerne County, Dr. Wilber Laurin Hutchison, of Conyngham, has made his influence felt for good in that village and the Hazleton area. Son of a physician of long standing and enviable reputation, he is worthily carrying out a family tradition in the profession of his choice and in emulation of his honored father, Dr. Hutchison is prominently connected with professional, civic and fraternal circles in his own village and in Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre.

Born in Hazleton, December 6, 1897, Dr. Wilber Laurin Hutchison is the son of Dr. Wilber L. Hutchison, a short review of whom accompanies this; and Sarah Edith (Martin) Hutchison. The son, Wilber Laurin, attended the public schools of Hazleton, graduating from the high school of that city in 1917. He spent two years in the pre-medical course at Franklin and Marshall College, and then entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1923 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served an internship of one year at the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) General Hospital, and then established himself in practice in Conyngham, where he has ever since been professionally engaged. His practice has grown to satisfactory proportions as his skill and sympathetic attentions have caused him to grow in favor with his people. He enjoys high standing also in the organized bodies of his profession, being affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Luzerne County Medical Society.

During the World War he served as a member of the Student Army Training Corps for two months. He is a member of Oscar Schaeffer Post, No. 560, American Legion. In politics he is enrolled as a Republican, being a staunch adherent of his party's principles. His fraternal affiliations are with Hazleton Lodge, No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 73, Knights Templar; Lehigh Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Allentown; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Hazleton Chapter, No. 277, Royal Arch Masons; and Lodge, No. 308, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church.

WILBER L. HUTCHISON, M. D.—For many years a prominent physician of Hazleton, Dr. Wilber L. Hutchison was born in Jeaneville, Luzerne County, June 11, 1866, died at Conyngham, in June, 1917, the son of James B. and Margaret L. (Workheiser) Hutchison. The father, James B., was born in Columbia County, and was manager of a general store at Jeaneville for twenty years; he was postmaster at Hazleton, 1885-90, following which he managed a wholesale house for one year, and later managed a company store at Ehrenfeld, Cambria County.

The son, Wilber L. Hutchison, attended the public schools, and in 1884 graduated from Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He began the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. Casselberry, of Hazleton in 1888, and in 1891, he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. That same year Dr. Hutchison began general practice at Wapwallopen, and later established a practice in Hazleton, where he continued for a quarter of a century.

He married, June 21, 1892, Sarah Edith Martin, daughter of William and Mary (Allen) Martin, of Hazleton. His son, Wilber Laurin, is also a Doctor of Medicine, and a review of whom precedes.

JAMES M. GALLAGHER—Trained in the school of experience from early boyhood, James M. Gallagher, grocer and dry goods merchant of Freeland, learned well the lessons of industry and perseverance that have been applied by him in erecting a successful business structure. From his beginning as a breaker boy at the mines he rose from that humble labor to become a full fledged miner, then taking a share in the civic affairs of the district and being elected to public office of dignity and responsibility. In all his work he served faithfully and well, bringing to his task an inherent comprehension of its requirements and working for the best interests of the entire community. A citizen of value to the district, Mr. Gallagher exerts a distinct influence for the general welfare of his fellows, conducting his affairs with the instinct of coöperation fully developed and employed at all times. His circle of friends is large, his business prosperous and growing, both tributes to his many fine qualities of sturdy manhood and honesty of action.

He was born in Jeaneville, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1870, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Gallagher) Gallagher, both natives of County Donegal, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in youth and here met and married. The elder Gallagher was a miner all his life and died at an advanced age in 1922. When his son, James M., was seven years of age he became a breaker boy at the mines, rose step by step in various occupations of the coal mining industry and became an expert miner. Ambitious for a broader career, he established himself in the grocery business in 1903 and since that year has been so engaged, adding a complete line of dry goods to his stock. Once in mercantile life, he took an active interest in politics, at first affiliating with the Democratic party but later changing to the Republican ranks. For eighteen years he served as a member of the Borough Council and has also been chief burgess, chief of police and later chief of the local fire company. He is a director of the Citizens' Bank of Freeland and a director and treasurer of the Freeland Building & Loan Association. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The family residence is at No. 359 Center Street.

James M. Gallagher married, in 1897, Anna O'Donnell, of Drifton, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Joseph, merchant; Patrick, drayman; Mary, stenographer; Margaret, teacher; Frances, Anna, deceased; Edward, John, Agnes, James, deceased.

RICHARD J. W. TEMPLIN—In the educational system of West Pittston there have been introduced a number of specializations that not only add to the attractiveness of the schools for the students but have been

found to promote the mental efficiency of all. Reference is made to athletics and to sports of all vigorous kinds which are encouraged as builders of brain tissue through development of the muscular system. For these factors in the general education of the youth of the city the citizens are indebted in large measure to Richard J. W. Templin, superintendent, since 1923, of the West Pittston schools. Mr. Templin's own special trend has been toward mathematics and music, but he has an understanding of youth that has been of great value to those who have come under his tutelary jurisdiction. He knows that youth likes to play as well as study and to play hard. This he encourages, with the result that his little army of growing boys and girls is physically, as well as mentally developing into what will be a magnificent combination at maturity. Filled with vigor himself, he is the father of nine children of his own vigorous nature, thus being highly qualified to judge of what is beneficial for the normal children of others.

Richard J. W. Templin was born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1891, a son of Philip, and Mary (Newberry) Templin, and was educated in the elementary public schools, graduating from high school and then, completing courses at Bucknell University that gave him the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts. Between his high school graduation and his matriculation at Bucknell he took a business course at the Lancaster Business College, completing it in 1912 and for the ensuing two years working as a stenographer to the Division Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Sunbury. In 1916 he came to Wilkes-Barre to accept a position as head of the department of mathematics in the high school, to succeed Professor H. H. Zieser, who had been promoted to be assistant superintendent of schools. Until 1919 he filled the position, then going to Sunbury as principal of the high school there, which he held for one year, when he was called to Lafayette College as instructor in mathematics. He held that post for two years, then returning to Wilkes-Barre as mathematics instructor for one year, when he was selected for his present position. In West Pittston he has done much to advance the school curriculum and promote interest in its work. He was largely instrumental in obtaining the new high school building and in preparing the plans upon which it was erected. During the participation of the United States in the World War he spent his vacation periods in the accounting and auditing departments of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, continuing this for eight years. He is a member of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association and of the Pennsylvania State Association. In fraternal societies he has membership in Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Craftsmen's Club and is a member of the church council of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, of Shavertown.

Richard J. W. Templin married, December 31, 1912, Edith Elliott, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of the following children: Richard E., Evelyn M., Jeanne E., William C. B., Philip R., Mary E., Robert, deceased; Merle T., and Ralph W. The family resides in Dallas.

MARJORIE EDNA REED, M. D.—Of the many physicians of Luzerne County, there is none who is accorded a higher degree of respect and esteem by their fellow-practitioners than is given so freely to Dr. Marjorie Edna Reed, who by her ability has placed herself in the foremost rank of those who ply the art of healing.

Dr. Reed was born in Lee, Luzerne County, on July 2, 1896, the daughter of John E. and Ella D. (Partington) Reed, both natives of Luzerne County, the former born in Hazleton and the latter in Plymouth. Dr. Reed acquired her early education in the public and high schools of Plymouth, graduating from the latter in 1914. She then attended Hiram College, at Hiram, Ohio, and graduated with the class of 1918 as a Bachelor of Arts. For one year she taught school at Dorranceton, now Kingston, Luzerne County, and then entered the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia, graduating in 1923 with her degree as Doctor of Medicine. For a year she officiated as an interne at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital at which time she was the first woman interne to have been admitted, and then located in Plymouth, where she now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice, being the only woman physician in this town. Dr. Reed is an active member of the county and State medical societies and is



W. L. Hutchison, M. D.



J. A. Carley

also a member of the American Medical Association. She is on the staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and has charge of the Baby Welfare Clinic in Plymouth. Her political allegiance is to the Republican party, but she has never taken an active part in that field. Her religious affiliations are with the Christian Church of Plymouth.

THOMAS A. CURLEY—A business man of unusual ability and wide experience, Thomas A. Curley established himself as a plumber and heater in Wilkes-Barre in 1913, and has engaged in this business very successfully since that time, employing now about twelve men. Mr. Curley is connected with many local enterprises and is the owner of nine properties many of which he has improved with fine modern buildings which are a credit to the community and to Mr. Curley's great interest in its development.

His father, Patrick J. Curley, a miner, was born in Ireland, in 1843, and died in 1908. His mother, who before her marriage was Mary Riley, was also born in Ireland and is still living. Thomas A. Curley was born in Sugar Notch, July 23, 1886. He attended the local public schools, and at the age of nine was forced to begin work, taking a position in a coal braker, where he remained until 1903, at which time he had become assistant outside foreman. In 1903, he resigned this place to take up the plumbing and heating trade, and after ten years, in 1913, he was able to go into business for himself. Aside from this work, he is president and a director, and has been since its organization in 1923, of the People's State Bank of Newtown in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1922 he erected the modern brick building now occupied by the bank, a store, and five apartments, the title to this property remaining in his hands. During the past few years Mr. Curley has made many improvements on Hazel Street, all separate but adjoining: 1. Bank building, three stores, five apartments. 2. Store and offices. 3. Store and two apartments. 4. Store, three apartments and single house. 5. Double block. 6. Three single houses.

Politically, Mr. Curley is a member of the Democratic party, and he is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree; Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Alhambra Caravan, No. 4, and Division, No. 18 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Hose Company of Hanover Township, Pennsylvania, and secretary and treasurer of the Newtown Fern Club. He and his family attend St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church.

In June, 1917, Thomas A. Curley married Annabel Earley, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Anthony F. and Mary Earley of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Curley are the parents of two children: 1. Mary, born January 10, 1919. 2. Thomas, born in June, 1922. The family home is at No. 606 Hazel Street, Wilkes-Barre.

ENOCH WALTON GARRISON—As president of the First National Bank of Shickshinny, Enoch Walton Garrison heads an institution in the establishment of which he played a prominent part, and to which he has devoted most of his time and attention since 1907, when he accepted the position of teller. His rise to his present position is the result of continued service of a high order of merit.

Mr. Garrison was born on November 1, 1854, at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, a son of Nathan Garrison, born in Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, now deceased, and of Rachael (Line) Garrison, who was born in Conyngham Township, Luzerne County, also now deceased. His father conducted a general store for many years in Shickshinny. Enoch Walton Garrison attended the public schools of his birthplace, and when still a boy, began work in a local coal breaker. After a period of three years, he took up the practice of telegraphy, accepting a position as telegraph operator for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, at Shickshinny. Later he became station agent here, and for more than twenty years, he maintained his connection with the railroad. In October, 1900, when the First National Bank was established in Shickshinny, Mr. Garrison was one of the organizers, and a member of the original board of directors. In 1907, he resigned as station agent to accept a position as teller with the bank, and with this institution he has since remained, winning rapid but merited promotion. Finally, on March 15, 1921, Mr. Garrison was chosen president of the bank. In this capacity his executive ability together with a sound judgment in the

matter of business trends and property values, have made his services of the utmost value.

In general Mr. Garrison supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, although in this matter he exercises considerable independence of choice. For the past several years he has been treasurer of the Shickshinny School Board, having also served on another occasion as a member of this board. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a member of Shickshinny Lodge, No. 354, and was treasurer of this lodge for a period of more than ten years. Mr. Garrison has always liberally supported worthy civic and charitable movements. He and his family worship in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1880, Enoch Walton Garrison married May Winans, of Shickshinny, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Winans of this place, the wedding taking place in June. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are the parents of three children: Helen, Marion, and Ruth.

ROBERT H. STROH, M. D.—One of the most popular and progressive young physicians to enter the practice of medicine here, is Dr. Robert H. Stroh, who since December, 1927, has made his home and carried on a practice of general medicine in this town. He is of the homeopathic school of physicians and is enjoying a constantly increasing clientele. He is the son of William J. and Helen (Keeler) Stroh, his father, who is a florist, was born at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and his mother was born at Falls, Pennsylvania, in 1868. His father has been interested in raising flowers for many years and continues in the florist business and in charge of Forty Fort Cemetery.

Robert H. Stroh was born at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania, on October 28, 1897, and educated in the public schools of that place completing the public school course by graduating from the Forty Fort High School in the class of 1916. He then had one year at Lafayette College at the end of which period he entered the service of the United States Army and was assigned to the 109th Artillery, Medical Sanitary detachment. He was overseas for eighteen months with the rank of sergeant. In May, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the service and immediately entered upon the study of medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1924, and in 1926 graduated from that school with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served as interne at the Woman's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, for a term of one year and afterwards he came to Wyoming, December 1, 1927, and took up the general practice of medicine here. He is connected with the Wyoming Valley Hospital in charge of the obstetrical department. Dr. Stroh is a member of the County Medical Society; the State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; the State Homeopathic Society, Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Society, North Eastern Pennsylvania Homeopathic Society, and the National Homeopathic Society. Dr. Stroh is a member of Lodge No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons; holds the thirty-second degree in Caldwell Consistory; member of the Shrine, and belongs to the Phi Upsilon Rho Fraternity and the Ptolemy Society. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1927, Dr. Robert H. Stroh married Elizabeth Gould Mehorter, daughter of Mrs. S. A. Mehorter.

REV. WALTER A. GORMAN—As pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Roman Catholic Church, in Sugar Notch, Pennsylvania, the Rev. Walter A. Gorman has worked tirelessly for the moral and spiritual growth of the community. Realizing that these ends are best served by constant contact with his parishioners and the power of an inspirational example, he has been unusually active in ministering to the sick and troubled, and has taken a prominent part in the daily life of Sugar Notch. Father Gorman was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1870, a son of Walter Gorman, who was born in Ireland in 1836, a retail grocer in Scranton for forty-eight years, and well-known there until the time of his death in 1908, and of Anne (Fallon) Gorman, who was also born in Ireland in 1844, and who died in 1918.

Walter A. Gorman attended the public schools of Scranton, and later entered St. Michael's College, in Toronto, Canada, where he completed the classical course and afterwards taught for one year. At the end of that time, he began his theological studies in St. Mary's

Seminary, Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1896. For three years he was curate to Bishop Hoban in Ashley, Pennsylvania, and for two years, from 1899 until 1901, curate to the Rev. J. J. Loughran, at Minooka, Pennsylvania. For five years thereafter, he was curate to Monsignor Coffey, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and then for five years pastor of Bentley Creek and Ridgebury. For ten years he was pastor of the church in South Waverly, Pennsylvania, coming, finally to Sugar Notch in August, 1920, as pastor of St. Charles Borromeo's Roman Catholic Church, and in this position he has since remained. Father William J. Ward, curate, since September, 1927. About December, 1928, a convent and St. Charles School will be completed, the latter to accommodate three hundred and fifty pupils, at a cost of \$150,000.

During the World War, Father Gorman was very active in Waverly and the vicinity in connection with the various drives, and he served as one of the "Four Minute Men" there. Politically he is a member of the Democratic party, and is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus.

Throughout the long period of his ministry, Father Gorman has been a builder, a constructive worker in both temporal and spiritual affairs. He has refused to compromise his ideals, but has never forgotten the humanity of man.

E. D. WOISARD, D. D. S.—Over thirty years ago a young dentist came into Pennsylvania and located at Pittston, where he established himself professionally. During that long period of continuous labor in his field Dr. E. D. Woisard has won for himself an enviable reputation, professionally, socially and fraternally, has reared a family and become one of the substantial citizens of the community. Aside from his professional work he has always taken an active interest in the advancement of the causes that have been for the benefit of the majority of the population, ready at all times to lend his time or labor without thought or recompense. These attributes have brought to him a host of friends throughout the district, whose loyalty has been both pleasing and valuable to him in his career. His high grade of citizenship is worthy of emulation by the younger element who are beginning their careers, an example of benefit to all.

Mr. Woisard was born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 12, 1869, a son of Joseph Henry and Adele (Dupont) Woisard, of French-Swiss descent, and acquired his education in the elementary schools and at the University of Ottawa, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1890. This preparation was followed by a course at the New York College of Dentistry, which graduated him in 1894 with the additional and professional degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. His first professional location was in Waterbury, Connecticut, but he removed to Pittston in 1895 and has been since that time a resident and practitioner here. He is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and resides at No. 8 North Main Street, Pittston.

Dr. E. D. Woisard married, in 1895, Frances Elizabeth Kelley. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Roland E., a graduate of Harvard University, 1918, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, now practicing in Brooklyn, New York. 2. Eugene E. 3. Lionel A., a graduate of the dental college of Harvard University, class of 1925, now practicing in Brooklyn, New York.

JOHN O'DONNELL MANGAN—For two generations the mercantile house of Mangans has been one of the leading establishments of Pittston, where it was founded by Thomas Mangan in 1865, who conducted it until June 1, 1899, when he retired and turned the business over to his son, John O'Donnell Mangan, its present proprietor. The senior Mangan was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to America when he was eighteen years of age, locating in Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and engaging in a general mercantile business there. About the time of the close of the Civil War he removed to Pittston and founded the establishment that ever since has been in active operation, carrying a full line of all commodities, to which his son later added a bakery and retail store for his wares. Thomas Mangan died in Pittston, June 1, 1905, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was very active in civic affairs and served in numerous capacities in financial and commercial enterprises, among these being directorships in the Miners' Savings Bank and the City Electric Illuminating Company. He was a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church of Pittston and married Mary O'Don-

nell of this city, a daughter of James O'Donnell, one of the leading merchants and citizens of this district. There were several children of this union, but two of whom reached the age of maturity, one being John O'Donnell, of whom further, and the other his sister, Margaret, now the wife of M. J. Milhall, an attorney of this city.

John O'Donnell Mangan was born in Pittston, October 20, 1876, and was educated here in St. John's parochial schools and at Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1900. He then entered the Mangan establishment as successor to his father and continuing its success, enlarging as business demanded and finally adding the bakery, the entire enterprise being said to be the oldest mercantile business in continuous operation in Pittston. Mr. Mangan is a director in the Miners' Savings Bank and in the City Electric Illuminating Company, has served on the Board of Education and is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. He is a trustee of Pittston Hospital, for many years having been secretary, and is secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

John O'Donnell Mangan married, October 16, 1901, Grace O'Malley, daughter of Mrs. B. A. O'Malley, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who died October 17, 1903, leaving two children: Thomas and Grace. Her widower married a second time, November 4, 1909, Grace Garvey Horan, daughter of P. J. Horan, of Dunmore, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of the following children: John O'Donnell, Jr.; Rosemary, Clara, Joseph Horan, and Margaret. The family reside at No. 1004 Susquehanna Avenue, West Pittston.

OSCAR WILLIAMS, D. D. S.—The profession of dental surgery in Luzerne County has an able representative in Dr. Oscar Williams, who has been in practice there for ten years. He is prominently associated with the organized interests of his profession in the county and is the executive head of his fellow-practitioners in the Nanticoke Dental Society. Service in the World War was patriotically rendered by Dr. Williams in the hospital branch of the navy, and he has accomplished a fine work for Newport Township as dental inspector of the public schools.

Born in Nanticoke, August 11, 1897, Dr. Oscar Williams is the son of Evan J. and Rebecca (Evans) Williams, the former, a native of Wales, was engaged in the real estate business, vice-president of the Nanticoke National Bank, and a director of the Susquehanna Lumber Company, died March 3, 1927; his wife, a native of Wales, died in December, 1925. The son, Oscar, made a good record for scholarship in the grade and high schools of Nanticoke, graduating from the latter school in 1916. He then entered the School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1919 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. In August of that year he went to Glen Lyon, where he has built up a large and desirable practice from among the best families. Recognition of his professional standing was made by his fellow-practitioners in the Nanticoke area when they elected him president of the Nanticoke Dental Society, whose interests he promotes, while maintaining with his fellow-members' assistance a high code of professional ethics. He also lends a cooperative spirit in his connection with the Luzerne County Dental Society, of which he is a valued member.

Dr. Williams is an ardent supporter of the faith and practices of the Republican party. During the World War he was attached to the hospital branch of the United States Navy, and was honorably discharged in December, 1918, after rendering particularly meritorious service in that important department. Having returned to his native Luzerne County, he finished his education at the university, and then took up his work at Glen Lyon, where he has ever since held the confidence, esteem and patronage of a goodly number of the inhabitants. Since 1923, he has filled the position of dental inspector in the schools of Newport Township, and the standard of health and efficiency has been noticeably improved since he took up the work, for which the authorities in charge are grateful.

Fraternal life finds Dr. Williams highly placed in the Masonic order. He is affiliated with Cauldwell Consistory of the Scottish Rite, of Bloomsburg; Blue Lodge No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. By right of his service in the war he is a member of the American Legion, and belongs also to Hose Company No. 1, of Glen Lyon. He and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Oscar Williams married, September 9, 1919, Emma



Rev. Walter A. Gorman





Oscar Williams U.S.S.

Hansen, daughter of Harry and Ella Hansen, of Alden, and they are the parents of a son, Robert Leonard, born August 28, 1921.

DR. JACOB P. KUSCHEL—Though he has been engaged in practice here in Pittston as an optometrist for more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Jacob P. Kuschel is still (1928) a student and learner, as well as an expert in his field of optometrical practice. A graduate of the Franklin College of Optics and Ophthalmology, Dr. Kuschel has done post-graduate work in the Pennsylvania State College, and received a special diploma from the State as late as 1918. He is well known throughout a wide area surrounding Pittston, and is successfully taking care of a large clientele.

The Kuschel family originally came from France, where the name was spelled Kuzel. At the time of the Inquisition the ancestors of the branch to which Jacob P. Kuschel belongs left France and settled in Germany. Christian Kuschel, the paternal grandfather of Mr. Kuschel, was one of the many fearless and enterprising men who had the courage to leave the unsettled conditions and the many difficulties of the old country and seek a new world where opportunity opened her doors to honest effort. He settled in Pennsylvania, and worked as a wood courier. The maternal grandfather was Conrad Schultz, who came to this country in 1853 and settled in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade as a shoemaker. His wife was Anna (Hildebrandt) Schultz.

Ferdinand J. Kuschel, father of Dr. Jacob P. Kuschel, was born in Crakow, Prussian Poland, son of Christian Kuschel, mentioned above. He learned the trade of the wheelwright and also became a miller, but he came to this country with his parents and as a young man went out to St. Louis, Missouri. Early in the period of the Civil War, he enlisted for service and was on active duty throughout that conflict, serving under General Sigel and Colonel Osterhaut. He enlisted in August, 1861, in the Pioneer Corps, participated in most of the major engagements of the conflict, in the Southern campaigns, including Vicksburg, and was one of the men who were set at work digging the tunnel which was used in blowing up the fortifications at Vicksburg. He was slightly wounded, but was able to continue in active service during nearly all of the period of his enlistment. In 1865, when the war was over, he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and engaged in business for himself as a wheelwright, following that trade to the time of his death, which occurred September 5, 1913, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Elizabeth Schultz, daughter of Conrad and Anna (Hildebrandt) Schultz, who died August 18, 1927, at the age of eighty years and four months, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Ferdinand H., of Pittston, Pennsylvania, who is an automobile painter, of Pittston. 2. William C., who is a moulder at Quakertown, Pennsylvania. 3. Christopher J., engaged as an auto painter at Lansdale, Pennsylvania. 4. Jacob P., of further mention. 5. Susie, who married George Walker, of Rush, Pennsylvania. 6. Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Schach, a tailor of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

Jacob P. Kuschel, son of Ferdinand J. and Elizabeth (Schultz) Kuschel, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1883, and received his early education in the public schools of Pittston and in Wood's Business College. Later he continued study in the Bowman Technical School, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and then entered the Franklin College of Optics and Ophthalmology. When his course there was completed, he still further added to his equipment for his work by post-graduate courses in the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, and 1918 he received a diploma for work done by the State through the Eyesight Survey and Service Corporation. Meantime, in 1903, after completing his professional study in the Franklin College of Optics and Ophthalmology, Dr. Kuschel opened offices in Pittston, Pennsylvania, and here he has been successfully engaged in practice to the present time (1928) completing a period of service of more than a quarter of a century. As has already been stated, he has never ceased study, and his many patients know that when they go to Dr. Kuschel they can be sure of receiving not only expert attention, but the advantages of the latest and most advanced discoveries and inventions of the profession. Progressive, hard-working, thorough, eminently the scientist and student, Dr. Kuschel believes that all of life should be characterized by growth in knowledge and in experience, and he consistently lives up to that belief in the profession which he has chosen and which he has followed for so many years. He is a member and a past president of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Optometric Association; also

a member of the Pennsylvania State Optometric Association, and of the American Optometric Association; and among his professional associates he is very well known and highly regarded. He is a member and Past Master of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons, having served as Master in 1916; of Pittston Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57, Knights Templar; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also of Irem Temple Club. His clubs are the Kiwanis Club and the Craftsmen's Club. During the World War Mr. Kuschel was a second lieutenant in Company E, 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Militia. In his religious affiliations Dr. Kuschel is identified with Trinity Episcopal Church, in the affairs of which he is very active, serving as a member of the board of vestrymen and as financial secretary. In his church, fraternal, and club associations and activities, Dr. Kuschel is as faithful and as dependable as in his professional practice, and he has a host of staunch and admiring friends in Pittston and in the neighboring districts.

Dr. Jacob P. Kuschel was married, in June, 1910, to Susan Mills, of Pittston, and they are the parents of three children: Elizabeth Louise, Charles Edward, and Harold Jacob. The offices of Dr. Kuschel are located at No. 5 Water Street, in Pittston, and his home is at No. 508 Fourth Street, in West Pittston.

GERDON EDWARD BAKER, M. D.—Prominent among dominant physicians and surgeons of Forty Fort, known widely through the whole of Greater Wilkes-Barre, Gerdon Edward Baker, Doctor of Medicine, was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1870, son of Royal and Christine (Shook) Baker. His father, native of Poughkeepsie, New York, engaged long as a farmer, and died in May, 1919. His mother was a native of Württemberg, Germany. Her death occurred in July, 1926.

Dr. Baker secured his elementary and academic instruction in the public schools of his township in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and became a student at Bloomsburg State Normal School, whence he graduated in 1901, at the age of twenty-one years. For ten years thereafter he taught school, himself owning positive gifts as a teacher. Five years of this he spent in Columbia County, and five at Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre. Meanwhile his feeling for medicine as a career had increased so materially as no longer to be denied; and, accordingly, he entered the Medico-Chirurgical College. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1915, and served his internship in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. From completion of internship to the present, he has practiced continuously, in Greater Wilkes-Barre, with offices in Forty Fort. He is a general practitioner of respected position, and holds an important place on the staff of Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. He is a member of the county, State and American medical associations, the American College of Physicians; is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons as member of Lodge No. 182; and Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Baker married, in 1907, Atta Kunkle, of Jonestown, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, daughter of E. M. and Elizabeth (Driesbaugh) Kunkle.

CHARLES E. HOWELL—Starting in business with a capital of \$400, which he had saved from his wages as a boy working about the mines of the Wyoming Valley, Charles E. Howell today has two establishments, one in Pittston and one in Bethlehem, and is the longest established mortician and house furnishing merchant in Pittston, where he makes his headquarters and has his home. He is a man of sterling character, interested in every movement that looks to the improvement of conditions in the community and in the affairs of such fraternal organizations and religious bodies as appeal to the progressive element.

Mr. Howell was born in Pittston, October 16, 1867, a son of William F. and Mary (German) Howell, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Wales. The father was identified with the mining operations of the Wyoming Valley for many years, his death occurring in 1903 at the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife followed him in 1910 at the age of seventy-one years. Both were members of the First Congregational Church of Pittston. Their son was educated in the public schools of Pittston and at the seminary, but left at the age of ten years and went to work. When he was twenty-one he returned to

the seminary and took the course, then reëntering business in various employment and eventually establishing the house which he still conducts, although greatly enlarged and equipped. He has a complete knowledge of the mortician's profession, having taken the course at Clarke's School. He is a member of the State and County Funeral Directors' associations and is the dean of his profession here. He is a Republican in politics and for six years was deputy coroner. He is a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 233; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His clubs are the Craftsmen's and others.

Charles E. Howell married, April 21, 1888, Addie H. Reed, of Pittston, whose death occurred September 14, 1900. Mr. Howell has one adopted son, Harold E., who is manager of his father's business at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Their home is at No. 55 South Main Street, which building was built by Mr. Howell in 1899.

J. ALAN CORSON, M. D.—Although in the active practice of the medical profession but a comparatively brief time, Dr. J. Alan Corson, of Parsons, Pennsylvania, has established a fine reputation in the Wyoming Valley and gives promise of a brilliant future. The son of a reputable physician of Clinton County, Pennsylvania, he fortified himself for his occupation by a thorough preparation in theory and practice before establishing himself independently. His work was of such outstanding nature that it came to the favorable attention of an ever-growing clientele, with the result that he is today held in high esteem as a practitioner by both the professional and lay element of the community. His civic interest commends him to his fellow-citizens, as do his fraternal affiliations in local organizations. Dr. Corson is felt to be an ornament to his profession and an acceptable addition to the ranks of the brilliant medical practitioners in association with whom he labors.

He was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1894, a son of the late Dr. Joseph M. Corson, a native of Lycoming County, graduate of Jefferson Medical College of the class of 1891, who practiced in Hughesville, where his death occurred, March 2, 1928. His mother was May (Boak) Corson, of Hughesville, Lycoming County. Their son was educated in the public schools at Avis, Clinton County, and was graduated from the high school in 1912. He then attended Dickinson Seminary for two years, after which he took the course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1921. From 1921 to 1922 he was an interne in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, upon conclusion of which experience he began independent practice in Parsons. He is assistant surgeon of the Hudson Coal Company and the Glen Alden Coal Company of Parsons and of the Harris-Denly Coal Company of Pittston. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County medical societies and adheres to the principles of the Republican party. In fraternal circles he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles; with Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

Dr. J. Alan Corson married, in 1922, Grace A. Smith, of Parsons, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel and Helen (Gilmore) Smith. Her death occurred July 29, 1927. They were the parents of one child: Jean, born July 27, 1924.

JAMES FRANCIS GIBBONS—As assistant postmaster of Pittston, James Francis Gibbons is one of the very useful members of the community in and near Pittston, not only because of the value of the work which he performs, but also for the reason that his personality is the likeable sort and is pleasing to the many people who constantly come in contact with him. He is especially well adapted to the position which he holds in the Pittston Post Office, since he is a native of Pittston, has lived here practically all his life, and is understood and liked by his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Gibbons is a son of James and Margaret (Doran) Gibbons, both of whom are now deceased. His father, who was born in Ireland, came to the United States as a young man, engaged for a time in the undertaking business, then went into the hotel business, became active

in political affairs, joined the ranks of the Democratic party, was alderman of the Fourth Ward and later of the Seventh Ward of this city, and was one of the faithful members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The mother, Margaret (Doran) Gibbons, a native of England, was well liked and highly esteemed by her many friends and acquaintances in Pittston. James and Margaret Gibbons were the parents of eight children: Virginia, John, James, Joseph, Edward, Sylvester, Ambrose and Frank.

Of these, James F. Gibbons, the present assistant postmaster of Pittston, was born September 1, 1875. As a boy, he attended St. John's High School and Pittston High School; and, having completed his academic education, entered the employ of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone Company, of Wilkes-Barre, with which corporation he remained for several years. Then, in 1896, he became a clerk in the Pittston Post Office. It was not long before his natural abilities and special adaptability to this post office made themselves manifest, and accordingly, on October 1, 1915, he was advanced to special clerk. Finally, on May 1, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of assistant postmaster, a position which he has filled since that time in a creditable and wholly praiseworthy manner. By his genial and friendly attitude, as well as by diligence and hard work, he has made himself worthy of the important post that he holds.

Although Mr. Gibbons is a busy man, he takes time to maintain an interest in public and civic affairs in the city of Pittston. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, as well as of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and the Holy Name Society. At all times he has taken an active interest in the development of Pittston, and has supported those movements which have been designed to bring about some special improvement in conditions, business or otherwise, of the city and the people of this community.

On November 14, 1907, James Francis Gibbons was married to Kathryn F. Tighe, of Pittston. By this marriage there were five children: Paul J., Ruth, Mary, James F., Jr., and Robert J. The Gibbons family residence is situated at No. 46 Plank Street.

STEPHEN J. TKACH—Entering business life as a bank employee, Stephen J. Tkach, of Luzerne, rose steadily because of a native industry and a keen ambition, finally reaching the post of cashier of one of the leading financial institutions of this district at an age when most men are plodding along the road. Such an achievement speaks for itself in determining the personal attributes that brought it about. Beginning with ambition, there must be tireless industry, strict attention to duty, a love of the work in hand and a fidelity to trust. It was the good fortune of Mr. Tkach to be possessed of all of these, as well as of a most attractive personality and engaging manner that won friends wherever he made acquaintances. He has shown himself to be a worthy citizen, with qualities that should carry him to still greater heights in the business world of which he is a valuable unit.

He was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1894, a son of John Tkach, a coal miner, and Anna (Palyo) Tkach, both natives of Hungary, and was educated in the local public schools and at St. Stephen's Parochial School, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and St. Mary's, in Wilkes-Barre, where he took the commercial course. For one year he acted as assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Slovak Union in Wilkes-Barre, then entering the service of the First National Bank of Plymouth as a clerk, remaining there for nine years and then coming to the Merchants' and Miners' Bank of Luzerne, in 1924, as assistant cashier. In October of that year he was promoted to the post of cashier, which he still administers. During the World War he served in the 145th Infantry, 37th Division, and was with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas for sixteen months, engaged in the activities in France and Belgium. He was honorably mustered out April 12, 1919, and returned to his business life. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Pennsylvania and First Catholic Slovak Unions and of the National Slavonic Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree. He is a musician of note, having been organist in St. Stephen's Church in Plymouth for four years and in St. John's Church in Luzerne for eighteen months, in the last named of which he now has membership. The Merchants and Miners' State Bank, of which he is cashier, was organized July 13, 1923, with James J. McCarty as its first president, Emil Freed-



J. Alan Corson M.D.



F. J. Krych M.D.

man and James H. Lare, vice-presidents; David J. Hotenstein, secretary; Joseph H. Finn, solicitor, and C. F. Schlingman, cashier. Its present president is Z. F. Schooley; vice-presidents, Emil Freedman and W. V. Sullivan; cashier, Stephen J. Tkach; secretary, James H. Lare, and solicitor, Joseph H. Finn.

Stephen J. Tkach married, September 24, 1923, Emma A. Demsky, daughter of John and Anna Demsky, of Larksville, Pennsylvania, deceased, December 16, 1926.

F. JOSEPH KRYCH, M. D.—For a score of years Dr. F. Joseph Krych has engaged in the practice of medicine, and is today a foremost physician and surgeon of Greater Wilkes-Barre. He is a native of Wilkes-Barre, having been born here November 20, 1882, son of Peter Krych, native of Poland, in trade as a butcher, who died in 1898, and Mary (Domovicz) Krych, also a native of Poland, who survives her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Krych had four children, two of whom died, and Julian Joseph, a mechanic, born in Wilkes-Barre, and F. Joseph, of whom further.

Dr. Krych attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, graduated from high school with academic markings of distinction, took a year's study at Wyoming Seminary, and matriculated in Atlantic Medical College, of Baltimore, Maryland, whence he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1909, at the age of twenty-six years. Later still, he has taken post-graduate study in medicine. For a year after having taken the degree in medicine he practiced in Wilkes-Barre proper, then removed to Kingston and practiced there sixteen years, coming to Forty Fort and greatly increased his practice in 1925. Engaged in general surgery, he maintains a large clientele, is on the surgical staff of Homeopathic Hospital in Wilkes-Barre, is a member of the county, State and American medical associations, the Wyoming Valley Medical Society, and of other professional bodies. During the period of America's participation in the World War he served as medical examiner in the Fifth District, appointed by Governor Brumbaugh, and was of valued assistance in the several campaigns of patriotic appeal. Dr. Krych was the founder of the Kingston Mills and later in 1923, bought the West Pittston Mills, now operating both mills, and employing about five hundred people. A Republican, he has been consistent in his support of the party's candidates and principles. He is affiliated fraternally on the non-professional side with Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Tatra Club, Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Krych married, in 1911, Stella Ohelski, of Buffalo, New York, daughter of Joseph and Sophie Ohelski.

Dr. Krych's offices are at No. 1497 Wyoming Avenue, Forty Fort.

LUDWIG L. REESE—After completing his studies in Lehigh University, Ludwig L. Reese was associated with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company for four years, as assistant to the paymaster. He then began his long connection with the banking business by entering the employ of the Miners' Bank, at Wilkes-Barre, and after twenty-three years of experience there came to the People's National Bank of Edwardsville, as cashier. In that capacity he has continued to serve to the present time (1928), and since 1915 he has been a member of the board of directors.

Ludwig L. Reese was born in Summit Hill, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1858, son of Daniel Reese, who was born in Carmarthen, Wales, in 1816, but came to this country and settled in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a mine manager by Charles Parrish, died in 1889, and of Sarah (Jones) Reese, who was born in Llanelly, Wales, in 1821, and died in 1890. After attending Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, he entered Lehigh University, and immediately after finishing his course of studies there entered the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, with whom he remained for four years as assistant to the paymaster. He then began his permanent connection with the banking business by associating himself with the Miners' Bank at Wilkes-Barre, and that connection he maintained for a period of twenty-three years, serving for ten years of that time as assistant cashier. Application, ability, and faithfulness in the performance of all his duties had brought him the successive promotions by means of which he had risen to that position, and in 1913 came the opportunity to accept a more responsible position by changing his connection. Accordingly, in 1913, he resigned his position as assistant cashier in the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre to accept his present position as cashier of the

People's National Bank of Edwardsville. For fifteen years now (1928) he has filled the last named office most acceptably, and during that time he has taken his place among the responsible and able citizens of the place. His integrity has long been recognized, and in 1915 he was made a member of the board of directors of the bank. In politics, Mr. Reese gives his support to the principles of the Republican party, and he is a faithful member of the First Baptist Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Ludwig L. Reese married, in 1895, Edith Harvey, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Colonel E. B. Harvey, a veteran of the Civil War, and of Sarah Harvey. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have two sons: 1. Benjamin H., born in 1903, who is now (1928) employed in the Irving National Bank of New York City. He is a graduate of Lehigh University, class of 1924. 2. Robert M., born in 1908, who is now a student in Lehigh University. The family home is at No. 93 James Street, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

JOHN B. SMITH—Coming from one of the oldest families to settle in this section, and being of the third generation in the First National Bank of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, John B. Smith, the present assistant cashier of this institution, is an exponent of that sturdy and dependable family whose identification with this bank has been from its inception, for Mr. Smith's grandfather, John B. Smith, who was born in Plymouth, organized this bank and was its first president in 1864. He held this position until the time of his death in 1904. His son, Robert Newton Smith, father of the subject of this sketch, held the responsible position of teller of the First National Bank of Plymouth for many years. He was an active man in civic affairs and at one time a member of the school board. He was born in 1855 and died in 1910. Robert Newton Smith married Mary Katherine Koch, who was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1859 and died in 1918. They were the parents of John P. Smith, of whom further. John Smith, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, opened the first coal mine here in 1807.

John B. Smith was born at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, on December 7, 1878. He received his education here in the grade schools and in the high school and then attended the Wyoming Seminary and from there matriculated at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, graduating from the School of Engineering with the degree of Electrical Engineer and Mechanical Engineer in the class of 1903. He then took a position with the Bell Telephone Company, and, in 1906, he entered the banking business with a position in the First National Bank of Plymouth where his father was teller. His work in the bank has been such as to justify steady promotions and in 1927 Mr. Smith was made an assistant cashier and has now been in the bank for twenty-two years. He is a Republican in his political proclivities although he has held no public office. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and is a member of the Christian Church of Plymouth.

In 1907, John B. Smith married Emily Davenport Schwartz, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Schwartz, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS DOUGHERTY, M. D.—For fifteen years, save for the period during which he was serving in the Army Medical Corps, Joseph Phillips Dougherty has been successfully practicing medicine in Ashley, at No. 41 North Main Street, where he has a large clientele. Dr. Dougherty has won the respect of his fellow-citizens by his uprightness of character, his unflinching devotion to his profession and the needs of his patients and his sturdy citizenship. He is the fortunate possessor of an attractive personality and a convivial nature that makes association with him in his hours of leisure a pleasure deeply appreciated. Fraternally he is admired for his interest in those associations with which he is affiliated, while the profession of which he is a rising member holds him in respect and high regard.

He was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1885, a son of John J. Dougherty, a native of Ireland and a miner in this State, who died here in 1911, and of Mary (Phillips) Dougherty, also of Irish nativity, deceased in 1921. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from high school and then went to work in a Wilkes-Barre drug store, where he continued for two years. This he gave up, to attend the Medico-Chirur-

gical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912. He then took the usual year's course of preparatory training as an interne, in Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, at the conclusion of which he set himself up in practice in Ashley, where he has since remained.

During the participation of the United States in the World War he was a member of the Medical Corps, with the rank of first lieutenant and stationed at the Base Hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, his discharge coming on September 6, 1919. He is independent in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion, being a communicant of St. Leo's Church and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Westmoreland and the Wyoming Valley Country clubs; and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State, Luzerne County and Lehigh County medical societies. Dr. Dougherty is surgeon for the Central Railroad of New Jersey and is a member of the surgical staff of Mercy Hospital of Wilkes-Barre. His chief recreation is golf.

ARTHUR A. KEARNEY—A resident of Ashley, Pennsylvania, for many years, Arthur A. Kearney has always been recognized as one devoted to the best interests of the community. Having previously filled several official positions, he was elected Burgess in February, 1928, in which office his genuine ability and capacity for executive control have insured a thoroughly businesslike and efficient administration.

Mr. Kearney was born in Ashley on December 16, 1883, a son of Peter Kearney, a miner, and of Margaret (Gorham) Kearney. His father, who was born in Ireland, died in 1890, and his mother, also born in Ireland, died on January 9, 1928. Arthur A. Kearney attended the public schools of Ashley and the high school. He began work when very young, working nights in mines and attending school during the day. He was employed for ten years in the local mines. At the end of that time, he served on the Ashley police force, as patrolman for one year, and as chief of police for three years. Later he served as sub-assessor and as special constable. From 1915 until February, 1928, he acted as lieutenant of police for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, resigning this place to take office as Burgess. In 1912 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Brumbaugh, to fill the unexpired term of Dan Evans.

Mr. Kearney supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, and he is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He and his family attend St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church at Ashley.

In 1912, Arthur A. Kearney married Mae Murphy, who was born in Ashley, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Murphy of that place, her father holding the position of postmaster at Ashley at the time of his death in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Kearney are the parents of six children: 1. Mary, born in 1913. 2. John, who was born in 1915. 3. Elizabeth, born in 1917. 4. Jane, born in 1920. 5. Margaret, born in 1921. 6. Robert, born in 1923.

HARRY S. MAINS—One of the outstanding public-spirited business men of Plymouth, a man who is a native of this community and who has spent his entire life-time here, is Harry S. Mains, who for many years conducted a general store on the site of the present J. J. Newberry establishment. While Mr. Mains was active in his own business enterprise, he took at all times a keen interest in the civic and social affairs of his town, and was always ready to support any movement designed to bring about a betterment of conditions among his fellow-citizens. And even though he no longer operates a store, he is widely respected for his business acumen and for his activity in the public life of Plymouth and its environs.

A son of Charles W. and Emma (Hersherberger) Mains, he is descended from a family that has long held an important place in the business world in and near Plymouth. His parents were both born in Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, the mother in 1841 and the father in 1845. The father, who for years was a successful contractor and merchant in Plymouth, died in 1915; while the mother died in 1903. Charles W. Mains was very active in Masonic circles in his locality; also a charter director of the Plymouth National Bank.

Harry S. Mains, who was born in Plymouth on October 10, 1870, was educated in the local public schools. Later he attended the Wyoming Seminary, as well as Fred Snyder's Business College. Upon completion of his studies, he became associated with his father, Charles W. Mains, in the contracting business in Plymouth; and for five years he continued in the plastering trade with

his father, learning all the details of the business. Then, for ten years, he was a partner in the firm, whose name was at first Hersherberger Brothers and Mains and later was changed to Hersherberger, Mains and Son. In 1900, father and son became engaged together in the general store business under the name of C. W. Mains and Son, with headquarters at No. 35 East Main Street. This enterprise went on under their joint management until the father's death in 1915; then Harry S. Mains conducted the store under his own name, carrying a complete line of general merchandise to meet the needs and desires of the many townsmen who were his customers, until in 1924 he retired. The J. J. Newberry store now occupies the spot on Main Street which was for many years the establishment of Mr. Mains.

Always interested keenly in the public life of his community, as well as that of his State and Nation, Mr. Mains is an independent Republican. Taking a prominent part in the club and fraternal activities of Plymouth, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with Lodge No. 332, the Dieu le Veut Commandery and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, having been one of the earliest members of the Masonic lodge to be admitted to the mysteries of the Shrine. An active Kiwanian, Mr. Mains is an earnest advocate of all those measures which are urged and supported to effect improvements in conditions, especially as regards business activity. He also is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1892 he was married (first) to Ella Vastine, of Danville, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Amos and Mahala (Schultz) Vastine. By this marriage there was one son, Charles V. Mains, who was born on March 25, 1899, and who is a graduate of Plymouth High School and Wyoming Seminary, now engaged in the insurance and real estate business having offices over the Newberry store in the Mains Building. He is a member of the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On November 1, 1901, Mrs. Mains died. In 1904, Mr. Mains was married (second) to Jennie Clapsaddle, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Harry and Olive (Nesbitt) Clapsaddle. This marriage was blessed by three children: 1. Robert Nesbitt, who was born on March 25, 1905. 2. John Bowes, who was born in July, 1908. 3. Elizabeth Frances, who was born on March 25, 1913. The two sons by this marriage, Robert and John, are now students at Syracuse University, and both members of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. The daughter, Elizabeth, is attending Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

JOHN J. MOORE—At the apex of a business career that was carrying him to a greater prominence in the commercial world of Plymouth, John J. Moore, merchant and mortician, was called to his eternal reward. During a busy life here of more than a quarter of a century he had established a reputation of the highest character and had attracted to his side a large circle of friends. His abilities were widely recognized and his value to the community acknowledged. His interest in civic enterprise was such that he had been called by the electorate to public office of honor and trust, the duties of which he administered with distinction and satisfaction to those who had entrusted him with the work. He was a churchman who believed in and operated on the lines laid down by the "Golden Rule," while his fraternal affiliations were of that character that appeals to a great proportion of the population. His death occurred in Plymouth on August 26, 1923.

Mr. Moore was born in Plymouth, May 26, 1871, a son of John J. Moore, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a youth and settled in Plymouth, where he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business until his death in 1898. The mother of his son was Ann (Dooley) Moore, who was born in Plymouth and died here in 1905.

John J. Moore was educated in the public schools of Plymouth and took the business course at the Wyoming Seminary, after which he became a clerk in the grocery business of P. P. Callary, where he remained for three years, then entering the furniture and undertaking establishment of his father, at No. 144 East Main Street. Upon the death of the elder Moore he and his brother, James J., took over the business and conducted it together until the last named died, in 1915, when he continued it alone, retaining the original firm name. Mr. Moore was county treasurer of Luzerne County from 1904 until 1908 and county commissioner from 1914 until 1918. He was one of the organizers of the Plymouth National Bank



J. P. Dougherty A. D.



John J. Moore.

and was its second president, having been in that office at the time of his demise. He was a Democrat in politics; a Roman Catholic in religion, member of St. Vincent's Church, and affiliated with the Knights of Columbus as one of the first fourth degree members in Plymouth and Past Grand Knight of his order. He also belonged to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and served through all the local offices.

John J. Moore married, in 1896, Sarah A. Mackin, daughter of Edward and Mary J. Mackin, of Wilkes-Barre, her father having been a native of Wilkes-Barre, born in 1841, and superintendent for several years in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, of Wilkes-Barre. He afterward became associated with his brother, Thomas, in the grocery business, which continued until his death, August 6, 1912. Her mother was born in West Nanticoke in April, 1844, and is now (1928) living here. The Mackin family is one of the oldest in the Wyoming Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Moore had two children: Mary A. and John J.

E. H. HILL, M. D.—Prominently identified with the medical profession of the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania for upward of thirty years, Dr. E. H. Hill, of Pittston, long ago won for himself a distinguished position among his fellow practitioners and a flattering reputation among a large clientele. That he is a physician of skill and success has been demonstrated by his selection for important posts where his knowledge has been put to the test and found worthy of the choice. His activities in civic, social and fraternal affairs have brought him into intimate contact with a large circle of citizens and constantly added to his large list of close friends and acquaintances. He holds an undisputed place in the ranks of the medical profession of Pittston and neighborhood, an erudite professional man and an upright and conscientious citizen, ever zealous in these affairs that interest the better element of the community.

Dr. Hill was born in Titusville, New Jersey, November 21, 1866, a son of Samuel E., and Mary (Hart) Hill, and was educated in the public schools and at the Hahnemann Medical School, from which last named institution he was graduated with the class of 1888, when he established himself in practice at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, where he remained for nine years. He then removed to Pittston, where he has since practiced. He is a member of the staff of the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital and of the State, County and National Medical associations. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Craftsmen's Club, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His other fraternal affiliations are with St. John's Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons. He has been president of the Pittston Board of Health and is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, of which he is a member of the board.

Dr. E. H. Hill married, September 1, 1887, Bessie G. Gallagher, of Camden, New Jersey. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Harry, killed in France while serving as a lieutenant of engineers with the American Expeditionary Forces. 2. William B., in business in Nashua, New Hampshire. 3. Helen Berlew, wife of Russell J. Berlew. 4. Marie J. 5. Alice. 6. Gilbert. 7. Robert. 8. Edward M., a student at Hahnemann Medical School. 9. Grace P., wife of William Saylor, of Washington, District of Columbia. The mother died in 1925.

P. R. BROWN—For many years P. R. Brown has been an outstanding figure in the life of Pittston. A business man of great ability he has achieved success in several fields and is now a member of the firm of Lynott and Brown, coal operators engaging mostly in retail trade. His administration as mayor of Pittston will always be gratefully remembered by its inhabitants for the many public improvements he was instrumental in bringing about. He provided the city with new fire equipment, new paved streets, an improved lighting system, better sewage disposal and water supply and other similar necessities for a growing community. All these required much labor and thought on Mr. Brown's part but he has always given his best to Pittston, both as mayor and as a private citizen.

He is the son of James and Elizabeth (Keating) Brown, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in childhood. Patrick Brown, a miner, father of James, married Margaret Brennan and upon his arrival in America found work in the mines near Pittston. Eventually he became the owner of a small farm. James Brown grew up about the mines and also became a miner.

He was always deeply interested in public affairs, serving as alderman, and occupying a high place in the esteem of the community.

P. R. Brown was born in Pittston Township, April 10, 1867. He attended the local public schools and as a boy worked about the mines. Later he became ticket agent for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, remaining in this position for about five years, after which he engaged in the ice cream business on South Main Street, Pittston. He continued this business for some fifteen years, finally disposing of his interests. In 1921 he was elected mayor of Pittston for a term of four years, and in 1923 found time to establish a shoe store at No. 40 South Main Street, where he still maintains a business of the first rank. At the conclusion of his term as mayor he became interested in coal, and in 1926, in association with Mr. T. A. Lynott, he established the firm of Lynott and Brown, retail coal dealers, in which business he is also still engaged. He has gradually added to his real estate holdings until he is now the owner of considerable property in Pittston and Dupont boroughs. He is also a stockholder in the Dime Bank of Pittston.

Mr. Brown supports the principles of the Democratic party, and it was as a candidate of this party that he was elected to the office of mayor. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He and his family attend St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

In 1898 Mr. Brown married Mary E. Mullen, a member of an old Luzerne County family. She died in 1924. By this marriage there were four children: Eleanor, James, Grace and Marian. The family home is at No. 69 William Street, Pittston.

James Brown died in 1927 at the age of twenty-seven years. During the World War he served as a member of the United States Navy, Medical Division, stationed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Previously he had been a student at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, but at the conclusion of his term of enlistment his health began to fail, and to the great sorrow of his many friends and acquaintances his death occurred.

JOHN JOSEPH McHUGH, M. D.—Well known among the physicians of Parsons, Pennsylvania, is Dr. John Joseph McHugh, whose offices are located at No. 124 George Avenue, North End, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Dr. McHugh is a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and has been engaged in general medical and surgical practice here for a score of years. He is a member of the surgical staff of Mercy Hospital and is financial secretary of the Luzerne County Medical Society (1928).

Constantine McHugh, father of Dr. McHugh, was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in 1846, received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, and then became interested in machinery. Eventually, he became a skilled stationary engineer in the mines, which calling he followed to the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1901. He was a man much respected in the community, a man of ability and of sound principles, and both he and his wife gathered about them a large circle of friends. He married Mary Kelly, who was born in Wilkes-Barre Township, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1847, and died October 1, 1913, aged sixty-six years.

Dr. John Joseph McHugh, son of Constantine and Mary (Kelly) McHugh, was born in Miners Mills, Plains Township, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1876, and attended the public schools of that district. When he left school he found employment outside the mines, around the breakers, and continued there and at other work in Wilkes-Barre until 1904, when he was twenty-eight years of age. He had always desired to become a physician, but had not seen his way clear to obtaining the necessary preparation until that time, and when, in 1904, he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, his long wait had but rendered him more eager for the knowledge he was to gain there. In 1908 he finished the course with graduation, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and then entered Mercy Hospital, in Wilkes-Barre, where he served his internship. When his internship was finished he engaged in general medical and surgical practice here in Parsons, where he has now been successfully taking care of a steadily growing practice for nearly twenty years. He has been a member of the surgical staff of Mercy Hospital for a number of years, and is well known both as physician and as surgeon. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, which he is now (1928) serving as financial secretary, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. His many patients find in him a faithful physician and a

true friend, and there are many who know him to be a most helpful and warm-hearted friend in need. In politics, Dr. McHugh gives his support to the principles of the Democratic party, and in his religious affiliation he is identified with St. Dominick's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. John Joseph McHugh was married (first), in 1910, to Anna Farrell, of Parsons, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Mary (Kinney) Farrell. She died in February, 1916, and he married (second), in 1918, Mae Farrell, sister of his first wife.

GEORGE B. THOMPSON—In Pittston, Pennsylvania, George B. Thompson has been a prominent and helpful citizen for more than fifty-four years, and during that time he has built up one of the best known real estate concerns in this section of the State. Since the founding of the business in 1874 he has devoted his energy to that one line of business activity with the singleness of purpose and effectiveness which have won substantial success, and since 1908 his son, Walter N., has been a partner in the business which is operated under the name of G. B. and W. N. Thompson, Real Estate Operators. Mr. Thompson, the founder of the business, was a successful teacher during the early years of his mature life, and was a rolling mill operator before coming to Pittston. He has for many years been very active in promoting the interests of Pittston, bringing new industries to the place, serving officially in the board of trade, contributing liberally to numerous philanthropic and civic enterprises, and active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he at one time served as president. The offices of G. B. and W. N. Thompson are located in the Cash Block Building, in Pittston.

George B. Thompson was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1842, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Brown) Thompson. After attending the public schools of Berwick, he continued his education in the Tunkhannock schools, and then, like many of the successful men of his day, engaged in teaching for a time. He taught for one term at Russell Hill, and then accepted a position as teacher of bookkeeping and arithmetic at Cumberland Valley Institute, in Mechanicsburgh, Pennsylvania. In those days, the teaching profession was one in which one might find plenty of opportunity for service and possibly ample opportunity for continued study, but the pecuniary rewards were negligible, and most men of ability taught until they had completed their own education and then entered other more remunerative fields of activity. Mr. Thompson served as station agent at Berwick, and also served as bookkeeper in the Jackson and Woodin Mercantile Establishment, and then entered the milling business in Berwick, the place of his birth. There he built the Berwick Rolling Mill, and organized the company of which he was vice-president, treasurer, and general manager, this continued until the Panic of 1873. In 1874 when he was thirty-two years of age, he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the real estate business, which he has continued during more than fifty years. After thirty-four years of successful development of his business, Mr. Thompson admitted his son, Walter N., to partnership under the firm name of G. B. and W. N. Thompson, and that association has been continued to the present time (1928). They conduct a general real estate brokerage business and also manage estates. Both father and son have for many years enjoyed the full confidence of the residents of Pittston and vicinity, and both are well known as public-spirited citizens as well as able business men. George B. Thompson, the founder of the business, who is now in his eighty-seventh year, has always taken a deep and abiding interest in local public affairs in Pittston, and has for many years been recognized as one of the leading citizens of the place. In many and varied ways he has contributed to the growth and prosperity of Pittston, especially through his successful activities in helping to bring new industries to Pittston. He has served as secretary of the Pittston Board of Trade, and has always been one of the most able and progressive of Pittston's business men. While contributing so actively to the economic and civic progress of the community, however, Mr. Thompson has also been very active in promoting the general welfare of his fellows, contributing generously to the support of the Pittston Hospital, and serving actively in the Young Men's Christian Association, as president, and as a member of the board of directors. Mr. Thompson has devoted his energies, so far as business is concerned, to the real estate business. He is a

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as trustee and as steward, and at the present time he is a steward of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of West Pittston. Few men are better known or more sincerely respected in Pittston than is George B. Thompson, and few have been active in the interests of the city during so long a period of years. For more than half a century he has been a familiar figure upon the streets and in the public gatherings of the place, and during all that time he has been the loyal and faithful citizen, as well as the successful business man. Now, in the sunset years of his life, he can look back over years well spent, and he has only to glance about him to see evidences everywhere of the prosperity which he helped to bring.

George B. Thompson was married in December, 1870, to Alverda M. Gere, daughter of Rev. John A. Gere, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They became the parents of five children: 1. Laura G., who is a graduate of Goucher College. 2. Elizabeth, married Rev. John Gowdy, D. D., a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has been located in Foochow, China, for the past twenty years. He was president of the Anglo-Chinese College and of Fukien Christian University, and his wife has been active in the work during all these years. She is a graduate of Wesleyan University. 3. Alexander. 4. Helen A., who is a graduate of Goucher College. 5. Walter N., of further mention.

Walter N. Thompson is associated with his father in the real estate business operating under the name of G. B. and W. N. Thompson, and has been a member of the firm since 1908. He attended the public schools and then matriculated in Princeton College, at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the class of 1908, after which he became a partner in his father's business. While a student in Princeton he was a member of the Terrace Club, and he is now a member of the Fox Hill Country Club. He was married, July 12, 1916, to Jean Grey Law, of West Pittston, and they have two children, William Law and George Gere. Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Thompson are members of the First Presbyterian Church of West Pittston.

WILLIAM E. WILLINGALE—Executive of one of the large industrial companies Mr. Willingale has throughout his whole business life been identified with the workings of foundries and machine shops, for some years in Tamaqua. He was born in that town, February 8, 1874, son of Samuel Isaac and Mary Louise (Evans) Willingale. His father was an Englishman, born in West Hartlepool, County Durham, in 1853, coming over here when a young man to settle; his mother was born in this State in what is known as Newkirk, near Tamaqua.

William E. Willingale received his early education in the local schools and then supplemented this with courses at a Philadelphia business college. Upon the completion of these courses of study he obtained his first real contact with the commercial world by entering the employ of the Tamaqua Manufacturing Company, where he was soon promoted to office managership. On March 1, 1895, he was taken into the organization in which he has had so long and honorable a career, the Vulcan Iron Works, and he has remained with that company since, working through various positions and with constant promotion. For fifteen of these years, he was in the office of the works at Tamaqua, the greater part of the time at the head of the office, but was called into the Wilkes-Barre office to act as chief clerk in 1911. In September, 1919, Mr. Willingale was inducted into the office of assistant treasurer and in June, three years later, was made treasurer, a post that he now holds in this important industrial company.

In spite of a very busy commercial life, Mr. Willingale has found time to give attention to community matters and, at all times, is ready to further any measure that is pertinent to the welfare of his town. During his years at Tamaqua he served as a school director and as borough auditor. In Wilkes-Barre his name appears as one of the directors of the Hanover Bank and Trust Company. Although not actively interested in political problems, yet he gives the weight of his influence and his endorsement to the candidates and principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Harmony Lodge, No. 86, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Tamaqua, No. 592. He also enjoys a membership in the Westmoreland Club.

On October 25, 1898, William E. Willingale was married to Mary Ellen Harpster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Harpster, of Tamaqua.



John J. McHugh, M.D.



H. A. Roberts

WILLIAM ARTHUR ROBERTS—For many years William Arthur Roberts has been one of the most respected citizens of Plymouth, prominent both in the business world and in the social life of the community. As president of the Shawnee Amusement Company, the local branch of the M. E. Connerford Amusement Company, he was instrumental in presenting to Plymouth and its inhabitants a splendid new theater and office building, modern in every respect, where the latest and best motion pictures are displayed. His membership in many local clubs and civic organizations shows the variety and range of his interests.

Mr. Roberts was born in Wales on April 9, 1872, the son of William and Margaret (Reese) Roberts, both of whom were also born in Wales. His father, a miner, died in 1880, and his mother died eighteen years later in 1898.

Coming to the United States while still very young, William Arthur Roberts began work picking slate in the Plymouth mines at the age of nine, and until he was seventeen he was employed in various mines in the vicinity. At that time he went to Easton, Connecticut, where he did farm work for a year meanwhile attending the local school, and for two years thereafter he attended the Suffield Preparatory School at Suffield, Connecticut, where he earned his way by waiting on table and doing other small jobs. One year in a silt factory at Easton furnished him with enough money to attend the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, where he learned piano and pipe organ tuning, and from which he was graduated in 1898. Soon afterward, he began this work independently at Norfolk, Virginia, but later became associated with the Yarbough Music Company of that place, with whom he remained for several years. In 1903, he returned to Plymouth, Pennsylvania, engaging in business there as a piano tuner under his own name until 1906. During this period he also sold pianos, but in 1905 he left this work to become assistant deputy clerk to the county treasurer of Luzerne County under the administration of Dr. Lewis Edwards, in which position he remained until 1910. In that year he leased a building in Providence, Pennsylvania, where he operated a moving picture theatre for about a year, exchanging theatres at the end of that time with Mr. James S. Thomas, who owned the old Vaudeville Theatre in Plymouth, which Mr. Roberts now took over. Finally, in 1923, he became associated with Mr. M. E. Connerford, president of the M. E. Connerford Amusement Company, and when this company opened its Plymouth branch, Mr. Roberts became president and general manager of the local company, M. B. Connerford serving as secretary, and M. E. Connerford as treasurer. The Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Arthur H. James, became attorney for the company and one of its principal stockholders. In 1925 this company erected its new theatre and office building at No. 24 West Main Street, Plymouth, at a total cost of \$320,000. The theatre, with a seating capacity of 2,000, is one of the finest in the State, and it occupies a prominent place in the life of the community.

Politically, Mr. Roberts is a member of the Republican party. He was one of the organizers and the first president of the Plymouth Kiwanis Club, and is also a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Malta, and the Shawnee Club. He and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

On November 4, 1902, Mr. Roberts married Mary Jane Edwards, the daughter of Thomas L. and Margaret Edwards of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are the parents of one son, Thomas L., who was born in December, 1914.

LESSLEY A. STEELE—Community development has chiefly engaged the attention of Lessley A. Steele, president of Lessley A. Steele, Incorporated, real estate firm of Kingston, and through his own individual efforts and the work of innumerable organizations in which he plays an active part, he has done much to help people of Kingston, Wilkes-Barre, Dallas, Shavertown and other Pennsylvania towns to secure better homes and more pleasant community conditions.

Born in Jackson Township, Luzerne County, September 15, 1894, Mr. Steele is the son of Emery and Emma E. (Compton) Steele, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. Lessley A. Steele attended the Larksville public schools and was graduated from the Borough High School in 1912. The following year he was graduated from Wyoming Seminary, then went to the Pennsylvania State College, where he received a Bachelor of Science

degree in 1917. The succeeding two years he spent farming with his father at Larksville, then served as salesman and gained early promotion with the Metropolitan Credit Corporation in New York City for two years, spending considerable time in executive capacity in Indianapolis and Philadelphia. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1921, he established the real estate business under his own name that has been in operation ever since. In 1924, Mr. Steele and Spencer E. Arnold formed a partnership but after one year and nine months the firm of Arnold & Steele was dissolved. Mr. Steele then incorporated the business under its present name. Donald O. Coughlin is treasurer and Myron E. Steele secretary of the concern. Among the accomplishments of the company are development of the Bennett and Walnut Street section of Kingston, development of part of the Catlin estate in Wilkes-Barre, the Glen View Terrace development at Shavertown, and Goss Manor at Dallas.

Mr. Steele devotes much of his time to aiding community betterment organizations and lodge work and is interested in several business concerns besides his own. He is a member of Lodge No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons, Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, Irem Temple and Mt. Horeb Council. He is director and secretary of the Home Builders Mutual Building and Loan Association, director of the West Side Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of the West Side Mortgage Company. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Fern Knoll Cemetery Association. Mr. Steele lends his aid to the work of the Valley View Union Chapel at Larksville Borough and is superintendent of the Sunday School there.

In September, 1924, Mr. Steele married Harriett M. Booth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Booth, of Pittsburgh. They are the parents of two children, Jean Carolyn, born December 3, 1925, and Betty Ann, born March 30, 1928.

WILLIAM L. FOSTER—The Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania, has been in existence for fifty-nine years, and during forty of those years William L. Foster has been identified with its activities, first as messenger boy and general handy man, then holding various increasingly responsible positions until, in 1917, he was elected president of the bank, which office he is still filling (1928). Mr. Foster is also president of the People's Light Company, treasurer of the Luzerne Cut Glass Company, and a member of the board of directors of the Stonewall Iron Company of Alabama. He is very actively interested in local affairs, and has served as a member of the West Pittston Council for eight years.

Charles H. Foster, father of Mr. Foster, was a native of Connecticut, but came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, by stage coach, when he was a boy of twelve years and remained here during the remainder of his long and active life. As a young man he engaged in the grocery business, locating on the corner of Main and Water streets, and there he continued for about ten years, achieving success and preparing the way for his later venture. After some ten years of the grocery business, he became a manufacturer of crackers and cakes here in Pittston, and he continued to successfully operate this manufacturing bakery until disaster came in the form of a fire, which destroyed his plant. He did not rebuild, but engaged in secretarial work and from that time on devoted much time to the work of the local schools, serving for thirty-two years as one of the most active of the members of the local school board. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1923, at the age of eighty-nine years, he was secretary of the bank. He was one of the first members of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a Past Master; and he was a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Mary Jane Ford, and they were the parents of three children: Alice, who married Isaac L. Bevan; Oscar C., an attorney of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; and William L., of further mention.

William L. Foster, son of Charles H. and Mary Jane (Ford) Foster, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1865, and received his education in the public schools, graduating from West Pittston High School with the class of 1883. After graduation he secured a position as clerk in the employ of Rommel Brothers, green grocers, but later he entered the employ of the Land Department of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, with whom he remained until 1888. In that year he began his connection with the Miners' Savings Bank, tak-

ing a position at the very beginning and working his way up through one position after another. In January, 1893, he was made assistant cashier, in 1905 he became cashier, and in 1917 he was elected to his present position as president of the Miners' Savings Bank. Mr. Foster is a man of unquestioned ability and of proved integrity, a man who has the entire confidence of all who have been associated with him in a business way, and his knowledge of the banking business is such that he is frequently consulted by those of less experience who are engaged in the same business, as well as by those who are anxious to make their savings as secure as is humanly possible. His knowledge and experience are much sought by business organizations, and in addition to his service as president of the bank he also gives careful attention to the duties of his offices as president of the Peoples Light Company, treasurer of the Luzerne Cut Glass Company, and director of the Stonewall Iron Company, of Alabama.

The Miners' Savings Bank, which is now (1928) located on the corner of Main and Broad streets, in Pittston, was founded November 1, 1869, four years after the close of the Civil War, incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and organized for the purpose of doing a general banking business. The old location was just two doors south of the present site, but the directors later purchased a piece of adjoining land and erected a two-story brick building in which they conducted business until 1894. In that year they moved into their new, modern, four-story structure which they had erected at a cost of \$75,000, on the corner of Main and Broad streets, and this has since been the home of the Miners' Savings Bank. A series of able and honorable men have headed the institution, developing and strengthening its organization and extending its business operations, while steadily building a sure place in the confidence of the public. John B. Smith was the first chief executive, a resident of Scranton. He was followed by Michael Reap, Adam A. Bryden, Joseph C. Reap, and William L. Foster, the present incumbent, in the order here given. The semi-annual statement issued by the bank in January, 1928, shows total resources of more than nine and a half millions, with a reserve of two hundred and fifty thousand. Deposits alone aggregate \$7,176,429.19, surplus and profits, nearly two million, and capital stock \$100,000. The bank does a general banking business as well as a savings deposit business and pays an interest of three per cent annually making its interest credits semi-annually, January 1, and July 1. The present personnel of the official family is as follows: President, William L. Foster; vice-president, William J. Fowler; cashier, Leo Reap; with five assistant cashiers, namely, William D. Howarth, Stephen H. Wilson, Thomas E. Sharkey, Donald B. Foster, and William J. Musto. The trustees are: James F. O'Boyle, Edgar B. Gregory, William J. Fowler, William L. Foster, John A. Allan, Leo Reap, Daniel H. Schwartz, James W. Allan, and John O'D. Mangen.

Like his father, Mr. Foster has always been interested and helpful in local affairs, and for eight years he has been a member of the Council of West Pittston. He is president of the Pittston Hospital Association, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and his religious membership is with the First Presbyterian Church.

William L. Foster was married in West Pittston, Pennsylvania, to Ellen Bryder of West Pittston, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Donald B., who is an assistant cashier in the Miners' Savings Bank, and resides in West Pittston; married Mary Watson, who died in March, 1928. 2. Elsie, wife of Reginald Ellis, of West Pittston, a pattern maker, has one child, William F. 3. Catherine, wife of Charles Cheney, a bond salesman of Cortland, New York; they have one child, A. Richard. Mrs. Foster is active in the local Woman's Club and in social affairs in West Pittston. The family home is at No. 11 York Avenue, in West Pittston.

A. BURTON SMITH, M. D.—Finishing in the medical school in 1905 and continuing since that date in the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. A. Burton Smith of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, has continued to follow his profession with a marked degree of success. In later years he has specialized on surgery, and is devoting his time and study to this line, holding a reputation for good work that is establishing him here among the leading surgeons. He is the son of Ziba and Mary Anne (Blaine) Smith, his father, a farmer, was born in Wy-

oming County, Pennsylvania, and his mother was born in Washington, New Jersey. His father died in 1892.

A. Burton Smith was born in Fairmount Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on August 12, 1870. He got his early schooling in the county schools of Luzerne County and later went to the University of Pennsylvania. He next took up the study of medicine and graduated in 1905 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, Dr. Smith served his internship in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital for one year and then came to Wyoming and entered upon the general practice of medicine, but specializing in surgery. He is a member of the staff as chief surgeon of the Nesbitt West Side Hospital at Kingston and surgeon for the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Temple Coal Company and he is a member of the leading medical societies, such as the County Medical Society; the State Medical Society; the American Medical Association; and the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. Also, he is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons. During the World War, Dr. Smith entered the service of the United States Army with the Medical Corps and was sent to various training camps, including Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, as first lieutenant where he was promoted to captain and ordered to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana; from there to Camp Sherman, Ohio, as ranking captain of Base Hospital, No. 112, from where the organization was ordered to Camp Upton, New Jersey, to prepare for transportation to France. Embarked from the New York harbor, landed at Brest, France, and were quartered at Camp Pontanezen, where he held the commission of captain and remained for six months. He received his honorable discharge from the service in April, 1919. Dr. Smith has also been interested in educational welfare and served as a school director here for one term. He is a Republican in his political views and a member of Lodge No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons; the Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Presbyterian Church.

In 1893 Dr. A. Burton Smith married Maude Snell, of Orange, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel B. and Fannie (Anthony) Snell. They had four children: 1. Capitola, died when one year old. 2. Leona, now the wife of Harold S. Johnson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3. K. Russell Smith, mining engineer with the Hudson Coal Company. 4. Gertrude, who is now a student at the University of Syracuse. They also have two grandchildren, Burton S. and Harold Gordon Johnson.

D. H. SCHWARTZ—In Pittston, Pennsylvania, the firm name of Turon & Schwartz has come to be a synonym for good quality in lumber and building materials. Formerly the concern was engaged in general contracting, specializing in the building line, but since 1925 they have devoted their entire attention to the handling of all kinds of lumber and builders' supplies. They are located at No. 232 North Main Street, in Pittston. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the board of directors of the Miners' Bank of Pittston, and is prominent in the Masonic Order. He has been active in the development of the city of Pittston and of West Pittston, where he makes his home, and is one of the active and progressive citizens of the place.

D. H. Schwartz was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1887, son of George J. and Anna (Howell) Schwartz. As a young boy he attended the public schools of Hughestown, but his opportunities for school training were limited, and by the time he was eleven years old he was working in the mines as a breaker boy. Later, he was engaged in repair work, and when he was twenty-one years old he took up carpenter work, at which he was very apt. After several years of success as a carpenter in the employ of others, he associated himself with Louis A. Turon, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, under the firm name of Turon & Schwartz, general contractors. They were located first on West Railroad Street in Pittston, but in 1918 they removed to No. 232 North Main Street, their present location, where they continued in the general contracting business until 1925. In 1918, when they moved their headquarters to their present location they put in a small amount of lumber and builders' supplies, which they sold at retail, continuing, as has been stated, their work as general contractors. As time passed they increased their supply of both lines of merchandise, and built up a more and more extensive business in this



Dr. Benton Smith M.D.



Harry W. Myers.

field. By 1925 the handling of lumber and supplies had become a well established business, and since that time the partners have given their whole attention to the development of that business, giving up the contracting. They now (1928) carry a complete line of first quality goods and have established a reputation for honorable dealing. They sell both wholesale and retail, and during the greatly increased activities in the building of dwelling houses for homes and for investment the firm has received a full share of the rapidly swelling volume of patronage. In civic affairs, as in business matters, Mr. Schwartz is able and exercises sound judgment. He is a member of the board of directors of the Miners' Bank, and his business experience makes him a valuable factor in the management of the affairs of that institution. Fraternally, he is identified with Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons; Pittston Chapter, No. 242, Royal Arch Masons; Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Fox Hill Country Club, and a member and a director of the Rotary Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Luzerne Avenue Baptist Church.

D. H. Schwartz was married, April 6, 1921, to Esther Keithline, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and they have three children: June Eleanor, Coraline Ann and Ruth Joan. The family home is located at No. 206 York Avenue, in West Pittston.

VICTOR S. ROBINSON—Wilkes-Barre, with its ramified lines of business, finance and industry, is one of the most progressive cities in Pennsylvania, and each of these lines of enterprise is captained locally by ablest men. Victor S. Robinson has been a leader in realty, general brokerage, mortgage loans and fire insurance for some twenty years. He has to his credit a number of large deals, and is accounted prominent among contemporary financial figures of the Wilkes-Barre area. His record is of interest.

Mr. Robinson was born February 6, 1885, at Mehoopany, Pennsylvania, son of Edward A. and Ida S. (McLaud) Robinson. He received his academic instruction in the public schools of that community, then, thinking to make a life's work of teaching, entered Lock Haven Normal School, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Both before and after graduation from normal school he taught, during periods of two years each, his graduation having been in 1906, when he was twenty-one. But teaching was not to hold his attention long. In 1908 Mr. Robinson became associated with J. Frank Nuss, dealing as brokers, rental agency, loan operators and fire insurance sellers; also managing the real estate interests of several large estates. In 1914, at the death of Mr. Nuss, he took over the business, and has directed it with prosperous outcome during the years that have followed down to the present (1929). This company serves as rental agents for the Second National Bank Building and has management of several other important properties in Wilkes-Barre.

At one time Mr. Robinson was president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Real Estate Board. He is active in church work in the Wyoming Valley and is secretary of the board of trustees of the district superintendent's parsonage in Wilkes-Barre District, Wyoming Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church. He is secretary of the board of trustees, vice-chairman of the official board, superintendent of the Sunday school of the Forty Fort Methodist Episcopal Church, chairman of the Planning and Zoning Commission of that borough, and is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, Young Men's Christian Association, the Y's Men Club of that organization, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Wyoming Valley Motor Club. His residence is at No. 85 Fort Street, Forty Fort; his office, 100-Second National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Robinson married, August 5, 1908, Ina B. Granger, of Wilkes-Barre, and their children are: Marion, William A., and Marshall F.

HARRY W. MYERS—Mining and civil engineering operations for more than forty years throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania and other adjacent districts have brought to Harry W. Myers, of Pittston, a high reputation for professional ability and made his name a synonym of achievement. His works have been greatly diversified and their results show him to have a most comprehensive knowledge of his profession. In a district where engineering skill is one of the most essential of the professions, Mr. Myers has long held a prominent

position. His preparation was sound and his experience has been broad, many of the more notable works of this section having been the result of his professional guidance. His technical knowledge has been shown in a number of instances in which he has been called upon, as an expert, to offer professional opinion in legal contests, a tribute which is paid only to those of admitted qualifications to give such advice. Add to these attributes a sincere and tireless interest in the civic affairs of the people with whom he has long been associated, professionally, politically and socially, and it is found that he is a citizen of highest character and value.

He was born in Pittston, October 13, 1865, a son of Wyckham and Catherine (Prutzman) Myers, his father having been a native of Orange County, New York, where he was born in 1837 and was engaged in farming until his removal to Pittston, where he died in 1920. There were three children of the couple: Harry W.; William, a building contractor of Pittston; and Dr. E. R. Myers, also of Pittston.

Harry W. Myers was educated in the public schools and at Cornell University, from which last named institution he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer. In 1906 he established himself in professional practice in Pittston, working alone until 1924, when he took his son, Robert N., into the business, which since has been known as Harry Myers & Son. The elder Myers' operations have taken him into various parts of the country, beginning in 1888 as engineer for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and carrying him into several other engagements of importance. In 1894 he became City Engineer for Pittston and in 1902 was engaged as assistant engineer for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in Center and Clearfield counties, Pennsylvania. In 1904 he had charge, as assistant general manager, of the building of the powerhouse on the Canadian shore at Niagara Falls. Following these operations he settled permanently in Pittston, where he superintended the erection of the new courthouse building in Wilkes-Barre. He then constructed the first county road, four miles in length, between Fort Griffith and Wilkes-Barre. During the progress of a legal controversy involving the Liggett Coal Mining Company he was instrumental in gathering much evidence of value, the suit involving upward of \$1,500,000. His professional opinion was also sought in many taxation cases on coal lands in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties. He is a director of the Dime Bank & Trust Company, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Harry W. Myers married, in 1892, Jean R. Neilson, of Pittston, who died in 1921, leaving three children: Robert N., partner of his father and married to Mabel Evans, by whom he has one child, Jeannette; Harry C., husband of Gertrude Robinson; and Jean R. Mr. Myers' office is in the Old Post Office Building, and his residence is at No. 14 Nafus Street, Pittston.

ALBERT DUNCAN THOMAS, M. D.—Few men have taken a more lively and active part in the affairs of Forty Fort and Luzerne County than has Albert Duncan Thomas, who in recent years has been engaged in the realty business, although he was trained a number of years ago for the medical profession and for a considerable period of his life actually practiced medicine. He has been responsible for the development of some of the most attractive parcels of land in this part of Pennsylvania, and for the erection and sale of a number of important building projects. In the course of his busy and useful career, Dr. Thomas has acquired a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom have come to admire and respect him for his public-spiritedness and for the thorough integrity of the man in all his dealings.

Dr. Thomas was born in Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1858, a son of Duncan and Margaret (Scott) Thomas. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland, his father having been born in that land in 1818 and his mother in 1817, the father in Glasgow and the mother in Hamilton. The elder Mr. Thomas came to the United States, where he was engaged for a number of years as a miner, and died in 1866. Mrs. Thomas died in 1901, after having attained to a ripe old age.

Albert Duncan Thomas attended the public schools in his birthplace, Llewellyn, and also received private tutoring when he was a small boy. Subsequently he went for his professional studies to the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years he practiced in Sham-

kin, Pennsylvania, and at the end of that period came to Forty Fort, where he practiced for twenty-five years. In 1905 he gave up his medical work entirely, and became interested in real estate development enterprises of the firm of Thomas and Welles, whose offices were established in Wilkes-Barre, where the organization did business for many years. Thomas and Welles later became the Thomas Realty Company, which is now conducting its affairs from its headquarters in the Brooks Building, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Thomas is a pioneer in the development of the flat lands between Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, in which territory he has really opened up quite new fields to the general public. Among his other developments is that of Bytheburn, which is a mountain suburb of the city of Wilkes-Barre. In all his realty work, he has attracted the attention of some of the foremost operators in this region of Pennsylvania, in which he is highly regarded for his constant activities looking toward the growth and improvement of the community in which he lives and for his wisdom and splendid judgment in the planning and building of a number of the city's newer real estate enterprises.

In addition to his work as a realtor, Mr. Thomas is active in many other business organizations in Wilkes-Barre and vicinity, as well as in the fraternal life of his district. He is vice-president and a director of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, in which he has held a directorship since 1902; one of the organizers and a director of the Forty Fort State Bank; an instrumental factor in the building up of the West Side of Wilkes-Barre; and an active citizen in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Luzerne County and the Wyoming Valley. Independent in his political views, preferring to cast his vote and direct his influence in favor of a deserving man to lending his allegiance to any petty partisanship, he has, nevertheless, done much to bring about the furtherance of prosperity and industrial and social well-being among his fellowmen. He helped, many years ago, to incorporate the village of Forty Fort, of which he is now a valued resident, and was the first treasurer of that village. For six years he was a member of its school board. Mr. Thomas also is actively affiliated with the Presbyterian Church, in which he is regarded as one of the congregation's leaders.

Albert Duncan Thomas has been twice married: (first) to Elizabeth Denniston, of Forty Fort, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Denniston, and by this marriage there were two children: 1. Ethel, who is now the wife of Dr. Julius Michailis, of Brooklyn, New York, where she resides. 2. Dr. Frank D., of Kingston, who was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College; married Frances Pier. Mr. Thomas married (second), in 1893 Leah Grover, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, daughter of Paul and Harriet Grover, and by this union there were two children: 1. Duncan Grover. 2. Harriet Scott, who is now the wife of C. C. Bowman, Jr., of Philadelphia. Mrs. Leah (Grover) Thomas died April 1, 1928.

Mr. Thomas also has two grandchildren, Albert Duncan Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth Thomas.

WILLIAM J. PARRY—In the insurance business of this county, William J. Parry, of Luzerne, has acquired a foremost position, which he has obtained by diligent observation, assisted by his native ability and foresight. Mr. Parry was born in Minersville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1865, the son of John and Mary (Jones) Parry, the former born in Wales, October 25, 1841, and the latter a native of Cumbria, Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1842. The father of Mr. Parry was a foreman in the mines of Luzerne County and was recognized by his associates as a man of exceptional skill and ability.

Following his early education in the local schools of Luzerne County, and during the summer months of vacation driving mules in the shafts of the coal companies for which his father worked, Mr. Parry spent ten years in the office of W. G. Payne & Company, coal operators at Luzerne. At the same time he opened an office for the transaction of the insurance business in which he had always been interested, and with it combined the business of a steamship ticket agent. This office he operated in the evenings, until in 1892 he felt justified in giving up all other work and devoting himself entirely to his insurance business, which he has continued since that time. In community affairs Mr. Parry has ever been to the fore, giving much of his time and attention to any projects which he thought would be of benefit to his fellow-citizens. He has held many local offices and was for a long time deputy recorder of deeds, act-

ing under L. P. Holcomb. He is affiliated with Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; with Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Parry was one of the founders of the Luzerne National Bank, which opened for business in 1907; was appointed vice-president, and in 1910 was elected president on the death of Calvin Perrin, who had held that office up to that time. The religious affiliations of Mr. Parry are with the Presbyterian Church, of which denomination he is an elder.

In 1887, Mr. Parry married Marian McCulloch, daughter of James and Ann McCulloch, of Luzerne. Mr. and Mrs. Parry are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Edith, now the wife of E. C. Gunster, of Kingston. 2. Dorothy.

J. H. LAHM—There is no phase of the community life of the city of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, that has not been touched and aided by the activities of J. H. Lahm, president of the City Bank and Trust Company and of the Lahm Real Estate and Insurance Company. Both of the organizations which he heads as president were sponsored by Mr. Lahm at the time of their organization, and these represent but a small portion of the various interests with which he has been identified and which he has materially assisted in developing. In civic and political life, in philanthropic endeavor, in the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, also in the work of the Presbyterian Church his enthusiasm, his ability, and his devotion have been strongly felt, and it is safe to say that no single individual has contributed more to the development of Hazleton than has Mr. Lahm. In the actual work of real estate development he has sponsored and directed the conversion of large tracts into beautiful residential sections or into dignified and modern business neighborhoods, and for many years he has been known as one of the "live wires" of this community.

Charles Lahm, father of Mr. Lahm, came to this country from Germany and settled in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the brewery for some time. Later, he established himself in the restaurant business here and continued in that line of business during the remainder of his active life. He was prominent in local public affairs, giving freely of his time and his energy for the advancement of the interests of the town, and had a host of friends here. He married Elizabeth Boyer, a native of Hazleton, and they became the parents of eight children, among whom was the subject of this review, J. H. Lahm.

J. H. Lahm was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1874, and received his education in the local public schools. When his school training was finished he learned the barber's trade, which he followed for some years. Being a man of initiative and of ambition, however, he had no intention of remaining always behind his chair. That was a means of earning the necessary funds for further progress, and in this business, as in all other activities in which he has engaged, he gave his best to the work in hand. After a few years he entered the employ of the Hazleton "Evening Sentinel," as collector and solicitor, and that connection was maintained for a period of five years. Even in those early years Mr. Lahm was no drifter, and he was always able to hold himself to one job as long as it was the part of wisdom to do so. At the end of five years he made a change and for six months was employed with the "Plain Speaker," another local publication. By this time he was definitely seeking his own particular field of business interest, and though he had not yet become aware of his versatile abilities, he was willing to change until he found what he was looking for. Accordingly he soon made another change, this time entering the employ of Mr. MacAllister, whom he assisted in his real estate office for several months. On October 1, 1901, he opened a real estate office of his own, and from that time to the present he has been actively and successfully engaged in real property transactions of all kinds. He began operations under his own name, alone, conducting a general real estate and insurance business, and as this enterprise grew and proved successful he became interested in real estate development. He was one of the partners in the development of the Wilde & Lahm tract, located on South Church and Laurel streets, and comprising twelve city blocks, on the site of the Pardee Company's property. All the old buildings were razed and Mr. Lahm and Mr. Wilde



Jacob H. Lohm



built many new structures and sold many lots, under wise and well thought out restrictions. That section now includes one of the best sections of the city and is worth several fortunes. Mr. Lahm also acted as agent for the Duplan tract, owned by the Duplan Silk Company, which was developed under his direction. For years he was manager of the Hazleton Heights Land Company, which developed Hazleton Heights, and he has handled large amounts of property in this city of Hazleton. A man of versatile powers, Mr. Lahm has always been able to give close attention to the details of several enterprises while directing the work of others, and his energy and strength have always been sufficient for the realization of the myriad plans with which his original mind teemed. By 1922 both the real estate and the insurance departments of his business had reached proportions which made incorporation desirable, and the concern was incorporated under the corporate name of the Lahm Real Estate and Insurance Company, with a capital of \$25,000. The concern does a general real estate and insurance business, handling all kinds of insurance except life insurance. His offices are located at Nos. 502-03 in the Hazleton National Bank Building, and the corporation is still increasing the volume of its business (1928).

Along with his real estate and insurance activities, Mr. Lahm found time to give careful attention to the matter of the investment of his profits and earnings, and he became one of the organizers of The City Bank and Trust Company, which he served as vice-president from the time of its organization to December, 1926, when he was elected president of the bank, which official position he is filling with his customary ability.

Some men achieve business success at the expense of all other interests, but Mr. Lahm is not one of these. On the contrary, as business success widened his opportunities for service, he has given larger and larger shares of his interest and his service to the various civic and philanthropic movements of the place, and has been one of the strong factors in the promotion of every good work. He is a Republican in politics, and is active in public affairs generally. He served as a representative of the First Ward on the City Council, was one of the members of the first board for the assessment and revision of taxes for Luzerne County, serving for three years with Jonathan R. Davis and W. I. Hibbs. This is a most important board, and he has been active in county as well as in city affairs. He served as president of the Hazleton Chamber of Commerce for two terms, and during that time contributed much to the advancement of the business life of the place. He was active in the organization of the United Charities Association, serving as its vice-president, and for many years has continued his interest in its affairs. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association were aided in their organization by this same many-sided man of business, and, with Senator C. W. Kline, he was one of the original organizers of the Boy Scout movement in Hazleton, in which he has been active to the present time, serving as a member of its council and aiding the work in every possible way. He is president of the Mountain View Cemetery Association, also secretary of the Anthracite Chain and Engine Company, along with his other business connections mentioned above, and both in business and in civic and philanthropic organizations gives freely of his time and of his personal attention. He was one of the organizers of the local Red Cross chapter, and during the period of the participation of the United States in the World War was one of the most active in the various drives and campaigns, devoting most of his time to that work. Fraternally, he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Pythias, in which last he is a member of the Grand Fraternity, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church, which he serves as head usher. He was one of the organizers and is a past president of the Men's League of that church, and a generous helper in all its affairs. His club is the Rotary Club.

J. H. Lahm was married, September 11, 1896, to Myrtle C. West, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Thelma, who married Ralph K. Smith, an attorney-at-law, and resides in Ambridge, Pennsylvania. They have four children: Geraldine, Ann Elizabeth, Ralph, Jr., and J. Lahm. J. H. Lahm and his wife make their home at No. 150 South Church Street, in Hazleton.

WILLIAM J. DOYLE, M. D.—In the medical profession of Luzerne County a prominent place is occupied by William J. Doyle, of Wilkes-Barre, who has been

established in practice here since 1913. Dr. Doyle has conducted his practice with such careful attention to its manifold details and has been so successful in his work that he has won both the respect and full confidence of those who have had occasion to call upon him professionally. He keeps in constant contact with the advancement of medical knowledge and is affiliated with the societies of his profession that seek to promote the scientific information that accrues through investigation and practice. He is a citizen who takes a deep interest in the operations of the local government and has been ever ready to lend his hand in any works that appeal to the better element, although he has not departed from his personal work to enter the political field in any way. His friendships are many and substantial, won through a personal charm and professional ability, while his position in the ranks of both the medical and civic bodies is high and secure.

He was born in Waymart, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1886, a son of Edward C. Doyle, a native of Wayne County, a retired manufacturer of wagons and sleighs, and of Ellen (Kelly) Doyle, born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, deceased in September, 1927. He acquired his education in the local public schools, was graduated from high school and then attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For the following year he was an interne in St. Joseph's Hospital in Philadelphia, after which practical experience he came to Wilkes-Barre and established himself in practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the Pennsylvania State and Luzerne County societies, as well as of the Lehigh Medical Society. He is one of the surgical staff of the Mercy Hospital, surgeon for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company; is independent in politics and belongs to the Knights of Columbus, with membership in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leo. He is a director in the Peoples State Bank of Newtown and belongs to the Wyoming Valley Country Club. During the participation of the United States in the World War he served nearly two years, and served overseas for nine months as first lieutenant and captain, with the 312th Supply Train and was honorably mustered out January 24, 1919. His favorite recreation is golf.

William J. Doyle married, in 1925, Alice Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Wilkes-Barre.

NATHANIEL G. ROBERTSON—Backed by a preparatory technical education and an experience in great industrial enterprises that had broadened his knowledge of his profession, Nathaniel G. Robertson came to Wyoming thirty-five years ago in association with the Wyoming Shovel Works, of which he has been the president since 1917. In his long period of labor here Mr. Robertson has established for himself and the enterprise of which he is the head, a high reputation for successful achievement and industrial merit. He has set his mark upon the quality of the output which he controls and has given to the community a standard of excellence in that and in his personal character that is a guiding light for those rising in the field of manufacture or barter, or who deem citizenship a worthy cause in which to engage one's talents. He is a man of irrefutable honor, indefatigable industry and engaging personality, whose works will live and thrive as a monument to his labors over the years which he has devoted to their building.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in June, 1864, a son of Richard A. Robertson, an art collector, who died in 1894, and Nancy (Banks) Robertson, of Orleans, deceased in 1865. Educated in the Boston public schools and graduated from the Latin School in that city, he then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after which he became associated with the Aspen Mining & Smelting Company, of Aspen, Colorado, where he remained for three years. He then came to Pennsylvania, where he entered the service of the Lackawanna Steel Company, at Scranton, continuing there for eight years, when he transferred to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which sent him to its plant at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, where he was made superintendent of the Bessemer department and conducted that responsible post for three years. He was then invited to become treasurer of the Wyoming Shovel Works here and in 1893 accepted the position. In 1917 he was elected president of the company, which post he still retains and administers. This company was established in 1873 by Payne Pettybone & Son for the manufacture of shovels and was operated by that firm until 1893, when the business was incorporated as it now stands. It is one

of the largest concerns of its character in the country and employs an average of two hundred and fifty persons to operate it. The present officers are: Nathaniel G. Robertson, president; G. D. A. Belin, treasurer; H. T. Potter, vice-president. The present complete plant was erected in 1920. Mr. Robertson is a Republican and a director of the First National Bank of Wyoming. His church is the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal.

Nathaniel G. Robertson married, in 1893, Mary Belin, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry Belin, Jr., and Marguerita Belin. Their children are: 1. Henry B., graduate of Yale University, class of 1914. 2. Nathaniel G., Jr., graduate of Yale University, class of 1916. 3. Richard A., graduate of Yale University, class of 1920.

THOMAS W. TURNER—Numbered among the substantial business men of Nanticoke is Thomas W. Turner, member of the plumbing, heating and sheet metal works that operates under the style of John L. Turner & Company, No. 118 South Market Street. Mr. Turner takes part in all affairs of Nanticoke, and is here known as one of the community's most public-spirited citizens. He is high in the estimation of his associates fraternally, politically and commercially.

Thomas W. Turner was born in Newport Township, in the village of Alden, June 30, 1889; attended the public schools; graduated from high school in 1906, and ten years later, in 1916, graduated from the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. In 1906 his brother, John L. Turner, also born in Newport Township, founded the plumbing house of his name, and between that year and the year when Thomas W. Turner matriculated in university he frequently was employed in it. Accordingly, upon graduation in 1916, he returned to Nanticoke and gave his whole time to the business, which had expanded considerably in the years since its organization. In 1919 the brothers removed the company from its first quarters, then inadequate, and erected the two-story structure now (1928) occupied. It is modern in every way, forty by seventy feet in its outside dimensions, and has in the rear a capacious tin shop and garage. The company engages in a contracting business in sheet metal and iron work and the installation of heating plants. It is one of the largest of its kind in Nanticoke, and employs eighteen to twenty men the year round. In addition to membership in John L. Turner & Company, Mr. Turner is likewise interested with his brother in the J. L. Turner Brick Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Pennsylvania with charter to manufacture and to deal in bricks. Of the brick company he holds office as vice-president; his brother as president.

While the greater part of his time has been and is devoted to the plumbing and brick enterprises, Mr. Turner has not failed to participate actively in the political and fraternal life of the community. A Republican, consistently in support of the principles of the party, his influence is strong in the township, and since 1923 he has served as secretary of Newport Township. In time past, also, he has served on the Republican County Committee for Luzerne County. Fraternally his connections are extensive. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Past Noble Grand; the Patriotic Order of Sons of America; and in the last two named is very active, having held the majority of chairs in the Nanticoke lodges. Mr. Turner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1908 Thomas W. Turner was united in marriage with Fannie Womelsdorf, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Ray W., student in the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1928, specializing in merchandising. 2. Dorothy M., student in high school. 3. Thomas J. Mrs. Turner is a woman possessed of those fine qualities of charm and refinement which make her much sought after in the circles in which she moves. She is constantly devoted to church work and to the activities of the societies to which she belongs.

THOMAS TURNER—Born in London, England, Thomas Turner, late of Alden Station, was a son of George and Bessie Turner, his father having been a miner. He came to the United States with his parents as a child, and spent the balance of his life in Luzerne County, where he was widely known. Following his attendance at classes in the Highland public schools, Mr.

Turner went to work in the mines, then at the age of seventeen years; and to the mines he gave the vigor and intelligence of a strong, high-minded man. For thirty-eight years he was assistant foreman for the Alden Coal Company, in charge of large responsibility.

While he retired from active work in mining, it is not true to say that Mr. Turner had relaxed in his interests; for indeed, otherwise was the case. Always he interested himself in those movements of greatest concern to citizens of loyal public spirit, and at the time of his death in 1928, was serving a term of seven years as director of the poor, of the Central Poor District. For six years he served as school director, in the township of Newport, and gave of his services also as township commissioner. Mr. Turner assisted in the building of the first fire company hose houses, and in the organization of the first fire company in the township. He was a stockholder in the National Bank of Nanticoke. Fraternally he was affiliated with Nanticoke Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Temple, Wilkes-Barre, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the oldest members and a Past Noble Grand. Mr. Turner was a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been superintendent of the Sunday school for thirty-three years. Although too advanced in years for duty in the military during the period of American participation in the World War, he was of service to his country on boards and committees of war work, and in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan, and War Stamps, took part with valued assistance. He died April 1, 1928, mourned and regretted by a host of friends. The late Mr. Turner was not a college man, having in his youth received but little schooling but he became a great reader, a self-taught man and a proficient public speaker.

In Eckley, Luzerne County, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Sallie Lore, daughter of John and Annie (James) Lore. To this union were born children: 1. Anna M., born July 3, 1880. 2. George, born March 16, 1881. 3. Bessie, born April 29, 1884. 4. John L., (q. v.) born May 30, 1886. 5. Thomas W. (see preceding biography).

GEORGE ARIO SHUMAN, M. D.—As a skilled physician Dr. George Ario Shuman has for a little more than nine years been making himself known and respected in Edwardsville, Pennsylvania, to which place he came soon after receiving his discharge from service in the World War. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and from the time of his graduation to the time of his coming to Edwardsville was serving as a member of the Medical Officers' Training Corps, in charge of medical work in the camps in this country.

Dr. George Ario Shuman was born in Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1888, son of William K., who was born in Catawissa Township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1849 and died in 1893, and of Emma J. (Hess) Shuman, who was born in Mifflinsville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and died, in April, 1916. As the father was a farmer, Dr. Shuman was reared on a farm and attended the local schools, graduating from Catawissa High School with the class of 1905. He then began study in the Bloomsburg Normal School, where he took both the course for preparation for teaching and a medical preparatory course, graduating with the classes of 1909 and 1910. For two years he was engaged in teaching in Catawissa Township and then for two more years he taught in the Catawissa Borough High School. During this time, however, he was attending the summer sessions of the University of Pennsylvania, seasons of 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, and in the last-named year he began his medical course in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1917, he graduated with the class of that year, receiving his medical degree, but by this time the United States had entered the World War and Dr. Shuman became a member of the Medical Officers' Training Corps. He, however, served his internship of one year in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, but, received his commission September 20, 1917, and during the remainder of the period of the war was engaged in medical work in camps here in this country, beginning active duty in July, 1918, as a first lieutenant and receiving his discharge December 24, 1918, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethope, Georgia. He served as acting corporal during training and before his commission. In February, 1919, he came to Edwardsville, and since that time has been successfully practicing here as a general physician. He



Thomas Turner Sr



H. J. Morgan

is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and has made himself known throughout this section as a physician who is thoroughly skilled and who is also faithful in every way to the interests of his patients. In his political allegiance he is a Republican. He is a member of the American Legion and of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. George Ario Shuman was married, in 1918, to Mary Edwards, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, daughter of James D. and Mary Edwards. Dr. and Mrs. Shuman have no children. Dr. Shuman has his offices at No. 587 Main Street, in Edwardsville.

IRA MANN—After spending the early part of his active life in the meat and grocery business, Ira Mann, who has ever displayed a deep interest in the civic affairs of the community, entered politics and rose to important positions by election of his fellow-citizens, being now the city clerk of Hazleton and also administering other offices of the district. Mr. Mann is gifted with an attractive personality and possessed of a keen knowledge of the affairs with which he is associated. Meeting, in the course of his work, many men and women of importance, he has a manner that appeals strongly to the busy citizen, because of the methods used toward them in the performance of service. Gracious, tactful, alert and friendly, he makes friends readily and holds them firmly. There is nothing of the schemer about him, he is open to all, his life a book the pages of which may be read as clearly as the boldest type and on every one of which is written the record of an honest, upright, industrious life. He is held to be one of the worthiest citizens of the county and of the State of Pennsylvania.

He was born in St. John's Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1870, a son of Abraham and Fianna (Kuhns) Mann, both now deceased. His father was a native of Berks County and was engaged in the draying business. Ira Mann was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school of Hazleton, after which he undertook to learn the butchering trade, which he followed for a number of years, then abandoning this for the grocery business, in which he was engaged for upward of twenty years. Upon attaining his majority he became interested in politics and joined the ranks of the Republican party, for which he worked hard and constantly. He did not confine his activities to local work, but entered the broader field of State and national civic matters. He dissociated himself from the grocery business and became a unit in the operations of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, continuing with that organization until 1918, when he was elected city clerk of Hazleton, which office he still fills. During 1907 and 1908 he served as councilman from the Ninth Ward of Hazleton and is at present Register of Vital Statistics for Hazleton and for Hazle and Butler townships. He is also secretary of the Board of Health and of the Police and Engineering boards of the local civil service administration. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Royal Arcanum and the Hazleton Club. His church is the Emmanuel Reformed, of which he is a charter member.

Ira Mann married, November 22, 1890, Ella K. Bottiger, of Union County, Pennsylvania. Their children are: 1. Vera, deceased in 1918. 2. Ruth F., married Fred Brown, of Hazleton. 3. Alma C., married Dr. J. Howard Sharp, of Ocean City, New Jersey. 4. Blanche E., married George Kropp, of Weatherly, Pennsylvania. 5. Miriam G., a stenographer. 6. Laura E., a school teacher. 7. Eleanor C., a student nurse at Jefferson Medical College.

The family residence is at No. 625 North Church Street, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM J. MORGAN—A native of Wales, England, but a resident of this country since 1914, Mr. Morgan, until 1925, was actively engaged in the ministry of the Baptist Church. With this work he also combined banking, first at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and since 1926 at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he is treasurer of the Peoples Savings & Trust Company. He still continues preaching and in the short time for which he has lived at Nanticoke he has established for himself a very fine reputation as an upright man, an able banker and a useful citizen.

William J. Morgan was born in Wales, May 18, 1885, a son of Philip J. and Mary (Johnes) Morgan. He was educated in the schools of his native country and at the University of Wales, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910. In the meantime

he had also studied theology at the Bangor Baptist College, Bangor, Wales, and in 1910 he was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church. In the same year he commenced his active pastoral work as the minister of the Baptist Church in the Rhondda Valley, South Wales, where he continued to serve with much success until 1914, when he came to the United States. There he located at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and for the next three years he had charge of the First Baptist Church of that town. In 1917 he accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, serving as minister of this church until 1925. In the meanwhile he had been drafted for military service during the World War, in 1918, though he was not inducted into actual service. About the same time he had also become interested in the banking business, having become cashier and a member of the board of directors of the Shelburne Falls National Bank, with which financial institution he continued to be connected until the latter part of 1925. Elected treasurer of the Peoples Savings & Trust Company of Nanticoke, he removed to that town, January 15, 1926, and since then has held this position with much ability and efficiency and has made his home at Nanticoke. Though the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to banking, he still preaches from time to time but, since coming to Nanticoke, has not held a regular charge.

The Peoples Savings & Trust Company of Nanticoke, of which Mr. Morgan is treasurer, was founded December 1, 1923. In 1924 its fine new and up-to-date banking building was erected on Main Street, at Broadway, representing an investment of \$128,000. It carries on a general banking business, including a savings and commercial department, trust service and safe deposit service. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and its business is carried on under the supervision of the Banking Department of the State of Pennsylvania and under that of the Federal Reserve Board of Washington. At the end of business on June 30, 1927, its total resources and liabilities balanced at \$1,034,423. With a capital stock of \$180,000, it had a surplus and undivided profits of more than \$40,000, bills payable amounting to \$75,000, deposits of \$738,800. Besides its banking house the resources include \$360,932 in loans and discounts, \$457,263 in bonds and securities, and \$87,793 in cash on hand and in banks. In addition to Mr. Morgan the officers of the bank include: William W. Smith, president; Dr. F. E. Davis, vice-president; F. W. Quoos, vice-president; Howard B. Nash, assistant treasurer; Fred W. Mundy, teller; Henry Sejjak, teller; and Miss Mary, Moskwa, bookkeeper. The board of directors is made up of prominent citizens of Nanticoke and includes the following: William M. Crotzer, jeweler; John Dorak, Jr., merchant; F. E. Davis, veterinary surgeon; William N. Edmunds, hardware merchant; F. D. Hess, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Andrew Lakatos, merchant; A. W. Olszewski, baker; R. M. Pollock, farmer; F. W. Quoos, contractor; Richard Stefanski; Dr. Z. L. Smith, physician; William W. Smith, Jr., manager Lee & Scouton; F. R. Tubbs, undertaker; and F. A. Zerfoss, butcher. Though a comparatively young bank, the Peoples Savings & Trust Company has grown rapidly and is considered one of the substantial financial institutions of its locality. It has established for itself a fine reputation for the efficiency of its service and for the courtesy of its organization, and much of its recent growth and prosperity are attributable to the work and ability of Mr. Morgan.

Though naturally his business and religious activities receive the major share of his time and attention, Mr. Morgan has found it possible to take an active and effective part in the civic and fraternal life of the community. Every movement tending to advance the welfare and development of the town always finds him a ready and enthusiastic supporter. For a number of years he has been active in Masonic affairs and he is a member of Mountain Lodge of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, Free and Accepted Masons, and of several other bodies of this organization, including Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty-second Degree. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Shelburne Falls.

Mr. Morgan married, in February, 1915, Marguerite A. Davies, of Nanticoke, a daughter of Rev. Jacob E. and Anna Jane (Williams) Davies. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are the parents of two children, Enid and Philip J. Morgan. Like her husband, Mrs. Morgan takes an active part in the life of the community and she is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of several other organizations. The family residence is located at No. 250 State Street, Nanticoke.

JOHN R. DYSON, M. D.—For thirty years (1928) John R. Dyson has practiced the profession of medicine in Hazleton. He has built up a reputation for ability and integrity that cannot be challenged, and is accounted among the foremost of physicians and surgeons of Luzerne County. In Hazleton, aside from professional pursuits, he has been most constructive as a force in public welfare, assisting greatly in all worthy movements designed for the benefit of the people and the municipal corporation.

Born May 6, 1874, at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Dr. Dyson is a son of John and Mary E. (Wilson) Dyson. He received his preparatory education in the Collegiate Institute, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and entered the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1897, at the age of twenty-three years. For a year, 1897-98, he served as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital, Blockley, then came to Hazleton, 1898, where he has practiced through the years succeeding to the present time, with offices, now, at No. 22 North Church Street. His residence is at No. 309 West Diamond Avenue. Dr. Dyson's specialty is laryngology. He is a member of the Luzerne County, Pennsylvania State and American medical associations. He is a director of the United Charities and the Young Men's Christian Association, being a director also of the Hazleton National Bank. He belongs to the American Red Cross and other organizations whose aims are similar, and to the Wyoming Valley Country Club, Valley County Club of Hazleton, and the First Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon. Fraternally, his affiliation is with the Free and Accepted Masons, Azalca Lodge, No. 6.

From August, 1917, until January, 1919, Dr. Dyson took part in the World War, serving in the Medical Department of the United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant, captain, and finally major. His duties were with the 31st Division, 116th Field Artillery, overseas, where he was stationed from November, 1918, until the time of his discharge.

Dr. Dyson married, in 1901, Mary Lauderbach, of Hazleton, daughter of William Lauderbach; and of this union were born three children: 1. John M., who received his preparatory school training at Lawrenceville, graduated from Princeton University in 1925 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1929. 2. Helen, student at Wellesley College, class of 1928, and who prepared for college at the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr. 3. William L., student in the public schools of Hazleton. Mrs. Dyson is a member of the Garden Club, other local societies, and is active in the Red Cross. She is vice-president of the Woman's Aid of the First Presbyterian Church, Hazleton.

EDWARD WELLES, SR.—Of the eighth generation of the Welles family in America and a direct descendant of the founder, Colonial Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, Edward Welles, Sr., carried on with distinction the noble traditions to which he fell heir and lived in Wilkes-Barre a long and useful life of generous public service. Unostentatiously he gave of his substance to worthy institutions of learning, to charitable enterprises, and to those of his friends and relatives who were not as blessed in this world's goods as he was. He was an able though quiet and unpretentious business man, and was deeply learned upon a variety of important subjects, his interests inclining particularly to literature. He was esteemed for his broad culture, the sincerity of his friendship and the sweetness of his disposition in his contacts with his fellows.

The youngest of nine children, Mr. Welles was born in Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1832, the son of Charles Fisher and Ellen J. (Hollenbeck) Welles. The American branch of the Welles family is descended from the Welles of Essex, England, who trace their ancestry to the year 794. Charles Fisher Welles was, in addition to giving his attention to his farm and business affairs, active politically. For six years he held office as prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder of the then newly organized Bradford County, and became part owner of the Bradford "Gazette," powerful anti-Federalist newspaper, in order to mould public opinion to his ideas.

His youngest son, Edward Welles, received his higher education at Lafayette and Williams colleges, leaving his work in the latter in 1851 in order to aid his brother, John, in the administration of their mother's estate, work that occupied his attention until 1870. When General Robert E. Lee, at the head of the Confederate forces,

violated the land of Pennsylvania in his raid of 1863, Mr. Welles enlisted in the defense of his native State and served in the Union Army for three months. He came, in 1871, to make his residence in Wilkes-Barre, where his townspeople soon came to recognize him as a citizen of whom they could be proud and a man possessed of the spirit of leadership in any worthy human welfare cause. He had varied and extensive interests. He became a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, but retired from the office in 1879. In 1884 he was made a director of the People's Bank, a position he occupied for a number of years. He was a manager of the Hollenback Cemetery Association and its secretary and treasurer from 1882 to 1896. He was also president of the Hollenback Coal Company. To Mr. Welles belongs the distinction of having built the first large office building erected in Wilkes-Barre, the Welles Building facing the public square, which was finished in 1888. He was a member and active worker in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, which he served as trustee for many years, and he was a member of the board of trustees of Memorial Hall, the headquarters of Conyngham Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church.

During the last four years of his life Mr. Welles wrote a series of articles dealing with the quaint old characters in the village of his birth. He was contributor of a number of articles on historical subjects to the Pennsylvania German Magazine, in which he expressed his deep interest in the German immigrants of a former generation and their descendants.

Mr. Welles married, August 26, 1891, Stella Hollenback, daughter of George M. and Julia A. (Woodworth) Hollenback, of Yorkville, Illinois. To this union was born a son, Edward Welles, Jr., who was graduated from Lafayette College with the class of 1916.

The death of Mr. Welles occurred at his Wilkes-Barre home March 8, 1914, his passing marking the loss of a citizen who had made a place for himself in the life of a community that will ever be the better for his having lived in it. Because it epitomizes so adequately the accomplishments and worth of Mr. Welles, the following extract from a tribute written by one who was long a close associate with him is here reproduced:

He was not a man deeply engrossed in business; in fact, did not desire to be numbered with the captains of industry who flourished in his day. He, however, conducted his own affairs well, and although he made some mistakes of judgment, his investments were generally well selected. He was a man of highest principle, esteeming his honor and his promise sacred. He held to the old ideas in regard to property, believing it should be held intact in the family that accumulated it. He was most charitable, giving away probably one-tenth of his income each year, but doing it without ostentation and so quietly that few were aware of the magnitude of his benefactions. A number of schools in the South and in the Far West received generous aid from him every year, as did many other institutions. He possessed a keen sense of humor, and no one enjoyed a good joke more than he. He was not as ready at repartee and joke as some, but if he had a little time to prepare himself, could be very witty. But pathos came more readily than wit, and few there are who were present a few years ago at a banquet given Lafayette College Alumni who will soon forget the beauty and pathos of his speech in which he called the roll of his class, all of whom, save himself, had answered roll call in the spirit land. In his religious faith he held to the strict interpretation of the orthodox faith of the Presbyterian Church, and he ordered his life in accordance therewith. Honor, uprightness and truth characterized his life, and no descendant of Governor Thomas Welles ever lived a purer, more blameless life.

WILLIAM W. BITTENBENDER—The firm of William W. Bittenbender & Company, of Nanticoke, on Broadway, manufacturers of drills for mining, was founded by Elias Bittenbender, about 1887. It was Elias who patented the first drill manufactured by his company, and who started it upon the way to prosperity. He was joined in its direction, later, by his eldest son, Frederick T. Bittenbender, in due time gave to him control of the organization, which he, Frederick T., retained until the time of his death, in 1895. At this period two other sons of Elias assumed control; they were William W., whose name the company has borne for many years, and Eli G. Bittenbender. The company has continued to manufacture drills, and the product is sold in mining districts throughout the United States and Canada, though the greater portion of it is disposed of in the anthracite coal fields, in Pennsylvania. Five skilled mechanics are in constant employment. Through the careful direction of the brothers, and notably of William W. Bittenbender, the



W. W. Pettibone

Bittenbender drills have maintained a reputation unsurpassed in this particular line, and the prosperity of the company which followed soon after its foundation has not waned, but indeed has increased most satisfactorily to those interested.

Elias Bittenbender, organizer of the manufactory, was born in Nescopeck, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, there attended the public schools, and learned the trade of shoemaker. It happened after a time in this employment that he came to Plymouth, in Luzerne County. Employed as engineer by the D. & H. Coal Company, he manifested a comprehensive understanding of machinery, pursued this bent, perfected a mine drill of superior qualities not theretofore available to the industry, secured a patent from Washington for its manufacture, and opened the plant in Nanticoke which has become William W. Bittenbender & Company. Within a short while after foundation of the company, Elias Bittenbender retired from its active direction, as recounted. He did, however, continue his numerous general activities, and was known as one of the outstanding and public-spirited citizens of Plymouth. In Plymouth he was one of the earliest members of the local lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons; he was, further, a member of the Royal Arch Masons. He was a communicant of the Christian Church, of Plymouth, devout in its service, and exemplary in his private conduct, temperate in manner, sincerely esteemed for his character by all persons who knew him. Elias Bittenbender was united in marriage with Elizabeth Frountz, and they were the parents of seven children: 1. Frederick T., first after his father to assume charge of the Bittenbender drill company; died, as noted, in July, 1895. 2. George H., dealer in automobiles, of Plymouth. 3. Charles M., engineer, with the D. & H. Coal Company. 4. William W., of whom further. 5. Eli G., associated with William W. in the mine drill manufacturing company. 6. Ella, wife of Thomas Drye, of Philadelphia. 7. Frank G., a decorator.

William W. Bittenbender was born in Plymouth, there attended the public schools, and in Kingston was a student in the Wyoming Seminary. Upon completion of courses he went to work with the drill company, in Nanticoke, which was founded when he was twenty-one years of age. First he was under the direction of his father, then of his elder brother, and in 1895 assumed to executive position, associated with Eli G. Mr. Bittenbender has been continually occupied with the important concerns of his company, but has, nevertheless, found time for other matters, of commercial, fraternal and general character. He is a director of the Nanticoke National Bank, of the Susquehanna Lumber Company, and of the Nanticoke Construction Company. Largely through his instigation and efforts the community secured Nanticoke Hospital. Always Mr. Bittenbender has worked in the interests of the fire department, and has been responsible in great measure for the standing of that organization today. Never during his extended period of residence in Nanticoke has there been a movement calculated for the public good that has asked in vain for support from Mr. Bittenbender; his assistance is ready, energetic and fruitful of ideas. It is said that any movement of civic character sponsored by him is certain of attainment. A Republican, he is possessed of a considerable influence, which he exercises discreetly, to the good of the people at large; and, though frequently asked, he has never accepted the suggestion that he run for office, for he prefers to exercise in the service of the community in private capacity. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church, was for a number of years a member of its board of trustees, and in his attitude toward charity has ever been generous and sympathetic, his donations generous, given without thought of race or creed or other limiting consideration. In the World War, while somewhat too advanced in years for duty in the military, Mr. Bittenbender did serve, and tirelessly, on the boards and committees in charge of the prosecution of the conflict from within this country, and was of equal service to his country in the Liberty Loan drives. As his works have been of lasting value to the community, so does Nanticoke appreciate them, and so does it value his citizenship.

In 1899 Mr. Bittenbender was united in marriage with Helen M. Lape, of Nanticoke. She died in 1919 and left one child, a son, William Lape, now (1928) associated with his father in the drill manufacturing company. Mr. Bittenbender married (second) Emma L. Davis, of Nanticoke. Mrs. Bittenbender is active in the several women's organizations of which she is a member, and is most popular in them. In 1912 Mr. Bittenbender erected the residence at No. 69 West Main Street,

wherein all appointments are of the finest; and here Mr. and Mrs. Bittenbender reside.

STEPHEN STEVENS, M. D.—Although living in Nanticoke and its neighborhood nearly all his life, Stephen Stevens, medical practitioner and pharmacist, is not a native American, but an adopted son of whom his fellow-citizens are proud. From boyhood to manhood he has displayed every characteristic that makes for a high standard of citizenship, while his professional record is equally meritorious. His interest in civic affairs, in the religion of his forefathers and in fraternal organizations is no less keen than that which he devotes to his profession, in which he has proven his worth. It is such members of the population that makes up an enlightened community who add to its value as an integral part of the splendid State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Stevens is a distinct asset to the citizenry of Nanticoke.

He was born in Austria, September 15, 1880, a son of Barney and Julianna (Chismer) Stevens. His father was a blacksmith and came with his family to America in 1882, locating at Edwardsville, where he engaged in mercantile business and conducted it successfully until his death in 1907. He helped to organize and was very active in the work of St. Mary's Greek Catholic Church in Kingston. In his early manhood he had served in an Austrian cavalry regiment.

Stephen Stevens was educated in the public schools of Kingston and for three years studied at the Medico-Chirurgical Institute and at Lyola, afterward attending the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1915 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served a term as interne in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. He afterward conducted a drug store and practiced his profession of medicine, eventually establishing himself in practice in Pittston, Pennsylvania, where he remained for ten years, coming to Nanticoke in 1927. He is a member of the college fraternity of Alpha Pi and of Pittston Lodge, No. 382, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also is Supreme Medical Examiner for the State of Pennsylvania of the Slovak (Roman) Greek Catholic Society and for three years was Supreme President of the United Societies of Greek Catholics of the United States, with headquarters at McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Stevens married, November 27, 1904, Clara Kytte, daughter of Lewis and Ellen (Trumbower) Kytte, of Moorestown, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Emil F. and Edward V.

WALTER SUNDERLAND BARRITT—To build a large and prosperous business upon an initial investment of less than fifty dollars is an achievement worthy of record and one of which any man may well be proud. Everybody in Pittston knows that Walter Sunderland Barritt, whose establishment is located at No. 58 North Main Street, is the proprietor of a substantial business, dealing in wall paper, paints, artists' supplies, etc., both wholesale and retail, and that he is the leading interior and exterior contracting decorator of this section of Luzerne County, but very few know from what a modest beginning this big enterprise has grown. Mr. Barritt and his son who is in business with him, now (1928) employ thirty-five people, and their business operations cover a large territory. Many public buildings in this section bear testimony to the skill and artistic ability of Mr. Barritt, the founder, and the son is ably continuing the work so carefully and ably founded by the father.

Thomas S. Barritt, father of Mr. Barritt, was born in Devonshire, England, son of John R. Barritt, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was eleven years of age. The parents settled first at Carbondale, Pennsylvania, but later came to Pittston, where they died. They boy, Thomas S., attended the public schools and Wyoming Seminary, the latter located at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and then, as a young man, engaged in the hardware business in Pittston. Being a man of initiative and of business ability, he first placed his hardware business in Pittston on a firm foundation and then enlarged the field of his operations by opening a branch store at Carbondale. Successful in these interests, he extended his activities in other directions as one of the organizers of the first ice company established in Pittston and also one of the organizers and the operator of the first car line in Pittston. He was a member of the board of directors of the Miners' Bank of Pittston, and was well known as one of the most active and progressive citizens of this community. In civic affairs,

as in business affairs, he was prominent, serving in many minor local offices and giving freely of his time and his means for the furtherance of the general good. He was identified with numerous fraternal organizations and was a member of the Episcopal Church. Thomas S. Barritt married Ruth Lister, daughter of Governor Lister, of Washington Territory, and they were the parents of four children: Emma, wife of Charles Hillars, of Pittston; Cora, married George Dewey, of Pittston; Walter Sunderland, of further mention; and Sadie, who married Bert Hall, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Walter Sunderland Barritt, son of Thomas S. and Ruth (Lister) Barritt, was born in Pittston, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1871, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, graduating from West Pittston High School with the class of 1888. After graduation he learned the decorating business, both interior and exterior, and since that time he has steadily devoted his attention to the development of the business. When Mr. Barritt had thoroughly learned the business which he so early chose as his life work, he had the courage and the resourcefulness to engage in business for himself with a total initial capital of forty-two dollars and fifty cents, plus youth, energy, ability, and ambition. That a big business can be built upon a small material capital has been amply demonstrated by Mr. Barritt, and through the more than two decades of the life of this enterprise Mr. Barritt has steadily enlarged the scope of its operations until now (1928) his activities cover a territory extending from Carbondale to Nanticoke, and the volume of his business requires the services of thirty-five employees. Mr. Barritt deals in wall papers, paints, artists' supplies, etc., and does both a retail and a wholesale business in these lines, but the greater part of his attention is devoted to contract work on public buildings, doing both interior and exterior decorating. A few of the many examples of his excellent work on public buildings may be seen in the Pittston High School, Scranton High School No. 3, Hyde Park High School, etc. He has also decorated many churches and numerous other buildings. His store at No. 58 Main Street, in Pittston, is one of the finest in the Wyoming Valley, and his many satisfied patrons are his best and most effective advertising mediums. In addition to the care of this large and still growing business, Mr. Barritt is also the owner of a garage in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is a charter member of West Pittston Hose Company and of the Kiwanis Club, and as a member and director of the Pittston Chamber of Commerce he is aiding in the development of the general business interests of the city. Fraternally, he is identified with the Loyal Order of Moose, and he is an interested member of the Fox Hill Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church, which he serves as a member of the board of trustees. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Barritt served as a lieutenant in the National Guard.

Walter Sunderland Barritt was married, April 15, 1894, to Mary B. Neilson, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Mary Neilson, and they are the parents of one son, Robert Carlisle Barritt, who received his early education in the schools of West Pittston and after graduating from West Pittston High School, continued his studies in Belle Font Academy. Later, he became a student in the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia and in the Academy of Fine Arts in New York City, and he is now (1928) devoting his time and attention to art and to his father's business. He is a member of the Art League of New York City, and is well known here in Pittston. He married Sinclair Westbrook, of Danville, Virginia, and they have two children, Westbrook and Cameron.

Mrs. Walter Sunderland Barritt is active in the Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary and in other women's organizations, and has a host of friends here in Pittston and in West Pittston. The family home is located at No. 1200 Susquehanna Avenue, in West Pittston.

JAMES HAROLD BECKLEY, M. D.—In the annual addition to the ranks of the medical practitioners of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, there are few who come with greater preparation for the work or with higher possibilities of successful achievement than James Harold Beckley, of Nanticoke. His education in the elementary and professional technical schools has been broad in scope and minute in detail, his practical experience after graduation of a nature to lend to his theoretical knowledge a concise factor of potential strength that cannot but be of the greatest benefit to him in the prosecution of

his practice. The field is unlimited for men of high attainments and there is reason to believe that Dr. Beckley will soar to the heights.

James H. (J. Harold) Beckley was born in Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1902, a son of William and Clara (Osterman) Beckley. His father, for more than thirty-five years has been stock inspector at Susquehanna and is active in civic and fraternal affairs. He and his wife are the parents of seven children: Francis, an attorney of Nanticoke and Wilkes-Barre; Kathryn, wife of Dr. B. J. Ford, a dentist of Nanticoke; William, an accountant with the Western Electric Company in its New York City offices; James Harold; Robert, an attorney of Akron, Ohio; Clare, a teacher in the Nanticoke public schools; Edward, a student at Bucknell University. All have been college graduates, except the last named, now a student.

James Harold Beckley was educated in the public schools and at Bucknell University and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1926. He then became an interne in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, where he prepared for private practice. He is a member of the State and county medical societies and of the college fraternities of Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Alpha Sigma. He has been president of the Laux Neurological Society and is a member of the Shaeffer Anatomical Society and of the Paterson Medical Society. He has been active in the work of the Strecher Neurological Society, the Graham Pediatric Society and the Morse Bio-Chemical Society. He is a qualified pharmacist and has served with the rank of first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Reserve Corps. He is a member of St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church.

HARRY TRAVOR KUSCHKE—Conducting a general store on Center Avenue, Plymouth, Harry Travor Kuschke has won the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen and of the members of the community for the careful and helpful manner in which he handles his business affairs and attends to the needs of the hundreds of people who are his customers. With a sound business sense and with those elements of character which aid a man in getting on with his fellows, Mr. Kuschke has fully earned the success that is his. The son of Christian B. and Margaret (Llewellyn) Kuschke, he was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1879. His father, who is still living, a retired meat merchant, was born in Hamburg, Germany; while the mother, who died in August, 1927, was a native of Swansea, Wales.

As a boy, Harry Travor Kuschke attended the public schools and the high school of Plymouth, having been graduated from high school in 1895. Then he went to the Hillman Academy, of Wilkes-Barre, which has trained many of the leading business and professional men of this region of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1899. Until 1903 he was a student at Cornell University, from which he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in that year. Following his graduation from Cornell, he worked for three years with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, chiefly in the mechanical engineering department of that company. For six years he was with the Lackawanna Railroad, in the capacity of draftsman. Then, in 1912, he became engaged in an entirely new enterprise; for it was in that year that he started the general store which has since grown into one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the community. The store, which he opened on Center Avenue, has continued since then at its original location. He has spared no time, effort, nor expense to maintain it as one of the really up-to-date stores of this vicinity; and the appearance of its counters and merchandise, as well as the quality of service that it renders to the public, are the results which inevitably have followed Mr. Kuschke's work.

In addition to his business activities, he takes a leading part in the civic and social affairs of his town and community. Mr. Kuschke has for years been one of the ardent supporters of the Democratic party's principles and candidates, and at all times he takes an active interest in the political life of his municipality, State and Nation. As an active Kiwanian, he performs many services in the interests of the business men of Plymouth. As secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association of Plymouth, he is always united with all those movements which are designed to promote the business life of his town and which make for the prosperity of its people. He is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, which he joined in his university days. His religious affiliation is with the Christian Church.



J. Harold Beckley M.D.



D. H. Dodson. M. D.

In 1904, Harry T. Kuschke was married to Mary Emmons, of Baltimore, Maryland, a daughter of Albertus W. and Ida Emmons. By this marriage there have been four children: 1. Gordon, who was born in October, 1906. 2. Virginia, who was born in August, 1909. 3. Marjorie, who was born in May, 1915. 4. Carol, who was born in May, 1920.

JOHN CARL FLEMING, M. D.—For nearly a score of years, Dr. John Carl Fleming has practiced as physician and surgeon in Dallas, Luzerne County. During the later portion of that period he has specialized in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He has taken advanced work in study of the diseases in which he specializes, and is recognized throughout the profession as one of the foremost authorities on the subjects to which he has devoted so much time and thought. Born in Sullivan County, January 13, 1884, Dr. Fleming is the son of Isaac R. and Minerva (Matthews) Fleming. His father, native of Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, born in 1854, was for forty years identified with the firm of Burrows Brothers and Company, extensive manufacturers of furniture, of Picture Rocks, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. During that long period he served the company as an official, and was in a measure, responsible for its prosperity. Minerva (Matthews) Fleming, mother of Dr. Fleming, was born in Bradford County, in 1861, and died in 1924.

Dr. Fleming secured his elementary and secondary academic instruction in the public schools of Picture Rocks, where he graduated from high school with the class of 1901. He then attended the Normal School at Muncy, Lycoming County, later transferred to the Normal School at West Chester, Chester County, and completed his college preparatory work at this institution in June, 1904. In the fall of that year he matriculated in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and was graduated therefrom in 1908 as a Doctor of Medicine, at the age of twenty-four years.

After having served a year as resident physician at the State Hospital in Scranton, Lackawanna County, Dr. Fleming came to Luzerne County, and in 1909 located at Dallas, where he quickly built up a large and important practice. He continued in general practice of medicine with satisfactory success until 1925, meanwhile carrying on extensive studies into the specialties which he now practices. In September, 1925, he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and in June of the year following graduated in Oto-Laryngology, diseases of the ear, nose and throat. One year later he was graduated from the same institution in Ophthalmology, diseases of the eye. This two years' study at the premier post-graduate college, coupled with a very extensive training in general medicine and surgery, made Dr. Fleming eligible to the coveted diploma given by the American Board of Ear, Nose and Throat men, which diploma he subsequently acquired, after successful examination by these men, who are endeavoring to maintain a very high standing in this particular specialty.

Dr. Fleming is a member of the staff of the Nesbitt West Side Hospital, and is on the registers of the County and State medical societies and the American Medical Association. He is active in Masonry, being a member and Past Master by Merit of George M. Dallas Lodge, No. 531, Free and Accepted Masons; member of Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In May, 1918, Dr. John C. Fleming married Miriam Harris, daughter of Rev. Henry H. Harris, a well-known minister of Kingston, Luzerne County. Mrs. Fleming died in May, 1921, from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. She left a son, Robert Louis, who was born October 25, 1919.

VESTER VIVIAN VERCOE—After he had engaged for a number of years as engineer, having prepared himself for this profession with work leading to the degree of Electrical Engineering, Vester Vivian Vercoe entered the automotive field, and has attained to a place of distinction within it. Today he is among the foremost of Wilkes-Barre's executives, constantly on the alert to adapt affairs of his company to latest trends in business development. Talented and a proven success as an engineer, he has transferred the success of one field into that of a second, here finding a still greater

measure of fortune. He is one of the city's outstanding men, and his record is of interest.

Mr. Vercoe was born at Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1888, son of Benjamin T. and Ida Eleanor (Ziegler) Vercoe. His father, who was born at Cornwall, England, came to the United States early in life. He is now retired from the active affairs of a highly satisfactory career. His mother is a native of Espy, Pennsylvania.

In the public schools of Kingston, Mr. Vercoe secured a comprehensive academic preparation for advanced study. He graduated from high school there in 1904. (This school is known as the Dorranceton School, accounted one of the best in the district.) After that he attended Wyoming Seminary, whence he graduated with the class of 1908, and from which he entered Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology. His bent had been toward things mechanical, and he now applied himself diligently to the engineering course at Pratt, from which, as indicated previously in this narrative, he took the degree of Electrical Engineering, 1911. His first position in application of what he had learned was as district manager for the Pacific Power and Light Company, at Sunnyside, State of Washington. There he remained six years, returning to Pennsylvania in 1917 to become associated in turn with several concerns in Wilkes-Barre, such as the Wales-Adder, and Owen Magnetic Company and others, and in 1921 became a salesman for Warman-Pfouts, distributors of the Ford automobile product, as salesman. This marked the turning point from the professional to business fields; and Mr. Vercoe so succeeded as a salesman that in 1922 he was encouraged to form the V. V. Vercoe Motor Company, in Plymouth, where he distributed the Ford for himself. But his interest in the Warman-Pfouts organization did not relax, and in 1923 he became a member of that firm, replacing Mr. Pfouts, with official title as secretary and full partnership. Subsequently the firm style was changed to Motor Twins, Mr. Vercoe continuing as secretary of the reformed organization. He has contributed materially to the prosperity of the company, meanwhile having found it advisable to give up his direction of the V. V. Vercoe Motor Company, 1923.

Mr. Vercoe is a Republican. He supports the party's principles consistently, and has a wide influence locally in politics. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge, No. 138 (State of Washington), Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Shavertown, where he makes his residence.

Mr. Vercoe married, June 3, 1916, Vivian Martin, of Sunnyside, Washington, daughter of Jesse W. Martin, and their children are: Jean Elizabeth, born September 8, 1918; Doris Louise, born July 8, 1920; and Vester Vivian, Jr., born May 23, 1926.

HOBART W. DODSON, M. D.—Since the completion of his internship in the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. Hobart W. Dodson has been located in Nanticoke, where, since 1922, he has been building up a successful general practice, both medical and surgical. His offices are at No. 130 Prospect Street, and he has succeeded to much of the practice of his father, who served as a faithful physician here for more than thirty years. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. Daniel W. Dodson, father of Dr. Hobart W. Dodson, was born on North Mountain, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1853, and died January 14, 1922, aged sixty-nine years. He received his professional training in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating with the class of 1888, and then opened offices in Nanticoke, where he practiced for some thirty-four years, continuing active to the time of his death. As a professional man and as a citizen he was able and progressive. For seven years he served as coroner of Luzerne County, and for sixteen years he was a member of the local school board. He was also a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Nanticoke. Professionally he was identified with the Luzerne County Medical Association and the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. Fraternally, he held membership in Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Anna Vincent, and they were the parents of one child, Dr. Hobart W. Dodson, of further mention.

Dr. Hobart W. Dodson was born in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1896, and attended the public

schools of his birthplace. In 1915 he was graduated from Dickinson Seminary, and in 1916-17 studied at Gettysburg College. He then began professional study in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he completed his course with graduation in 1921, just thirty-three years after his father's graduation from the same institution. After serving his internship in the Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, he began general medical practice here in Nanticoke, taking the place of his father, whose death occurred in January, 1922. Dr. Dodson is a worthy successor of his much loved and highly respected father, and he is taking care of a large general practice. He has been surgeon of the Wyoming Division of the Susquehanna Colliers Company since 1923, and is a member of the Nanticoke State Hospital staff. He is also identified with the county, State, and National medical associations.

Dr. Dodson is a member of Olivet Lodge, No. 607, Free and Accepted Masons; of Keystone Consistory; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His fraternal affiliations include the A. T. O. National Fraternity and Phi Alpha Sigma. His clubs are the Craftsmen's Club and the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Schaffer Anatomical Society, and his religious membership is with the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Dodson is one of the well-known and progressive men of Nanticoke, and both professionally and as a citizen is one of the forces for betterment in the community.

DANIEL W. DODSON, M. D.—Among the highly esteemed professional men and greatly beloved physicians of Luzerne County, was the late Dr. Daniel W. Dodson, of Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where for nearly forty years he administered to the needs of the sick and built up a practice among a clientele of patients who had in him the greatest confidence and who have felt his loss deeply.

Daniel W. Dodson was born at North Mountain, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1853. After his early school days were completed and he was prepared for higher education, he entered the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia for training in the profession of medicine. He graduated from that institution in the class of 1888, and immediately opened his office at Nanticoke, where he practiced medicine for thirty-four years and continued active until the time of his death. In his profession and as a citizen, he was always progressive and able in every undertaking. His public service in the nature of civic office was as coroner for Luzerne County which position he held for seven years, and as a member of the local school board where he held a place for sixteen years. He was also interested in the business welfare of the community and was on the board of directors of the First National Bank of Nanticoke. As a professional man, he was identified with the Luzerne County Medical Association and with the Pennsylvania State Medical Association. In his fraternal affiliation, he was a member of the Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Daniel W. Dodson married Anna Vincent. They were the parents of one child, Hobart W. Dodson, M. D. (q. v.), who is one of the prominent young physicians of this community. Dr. Daniel W. Dodson died January 14, 1922.

GEORGE P. LINDSAY, organizer of the Plymouth Red Ash Coal Company and one of its officers since its organization, is one among the older business men of this section and is one of Plymouth's most highly esteemed citizens. He is the son of Andrew and Janet (MacFarlane) Lindsay. Both of his parents were born in Scotland and are now deceased. His father, who was a miner, was born in 1825 and lived until 1857; his mother was born in 1827 and died in 1918.

George P. Lindsay was born at Plains Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Plymouth and at Wyoming Seminary. After he was ready for work, he took a position as clerk in the general store of E. C. Wadhams and H. H. Ashley and Company until he was twenty years of age and at that time he was sent to Wanamie and put in charge of a store belonging to the H. H. Ashley and Company. He remained in Wanamie for seven years and then returned to Plymouth. This was in 1884 and at that time Mr. Lindsay became connected with the Parrish Coal Company in the capacity of secretary and remained there until 1913, a period of twenty-nine years. During this time, he thoroughly

learned the coal business and in 1913, organized the Red Ash Coal Company where he is now one of the executives, holding the position of secretary and general manager. Mr. Lindsay is a Republican in his politics and for ten years he was a school director, nine years of this term in the position of president of the board of school directors. He is a member of Lodge No. 867, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Wanamie, of which he is Past Grand; Lodge No. 540, Free and Accepted Masons of Nanticoke, and in 1884 was Master of that lodge, which makes him the oldest living Past Master of the Nanticoke Lodge. He is a member of the Valley Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons; the Wilkes-Barre Commandery, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past officer in the Chapter and for the past twenty years he has been treasurer of the Chapter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and since 1874, he has been a member of the official board of that organization. At present (1928) he is president of the board of trustees and treasurer of the Sunday school.

In 1888, George P. Lindsay married Annie P. Jones, daughter of David and Jane Jones, of Danville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay have two children: 1. Janet, now the wife of James C. Langdon of Long Island City, New York. They have two children, George Lindsay Langdon and Elizabeth Cordis Langdon. 2. Marjorie Pritchard, now the wife of A. Harden Coon, of Kingston.

JAMES R. BEAVER, M. D.—One of the best known physicians and surgeons of Pittston is Dr. James R. Beaver, whose offices are located at No. 100 Luzerne Avenue. Dr. Beaver has been engaged in general practice here for the past sixteen years and is a member and chief surgeon of the Pittston Hospital staff. He is also a director of the West Side Bank, and is prominent in the Masonic Order.

Dr. James R. Beaver was born in Millerstown, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1888, son of William A. and Emma (Troutman) Beaver. He received his early and preparatory education in Tuscarora Academy and then began professional study in the Medico-Chirurgical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he completed his course with graduation in the class of 1911. He served his internship at Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, remaining there for one year, and then, in July, 1912, located in West Pittston, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He has built up a very successful following, and in addition to the care of his general practice has specialized in surgery. As chief surgeon of the Pittston Hospital staff, he is well known for his skill and for his faithful care of those whom he has in charge, and he has for several years now (1928) been known as one of the notably successful surgeons of this section of the county. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and has won in a high degree the respect of his professional associates. As a member of the board of directors of the West Side Bank he is taking part in the financial development of the city's interests, and he is well known in local Masonic circles, being a member of Valley Lodge, No. 499, Free and Accepted Masons; also of the Royal Arch Masons; of Wyoming Valley Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is actively interested in civic affairs, and as president of the board of health is rendering efficient service to the community. For the past several years he has also served as medical inspector of the West Pittfield public schools. He is a well liked member of the Kiwanis Club, and his religious affiliation is with the First Methodist Episcopal Church. As a professional man, as a citizen who is always ready to contribute a full share to the advancement of the general weal, and as a pleasant and desirable friend and associate, Dr. Beaver has long held the high regard of all with whom he has been in contact, and he has a host of personal friends here. Mrs. Beaver, too, is one of the very active and well-known women of the community, being identified with a large number of the local organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Young Men's Christian Association Auxiliary, the Hospital Auxiliary, and the Craftsmen's Club Auxiliary. She is also a member of the Republican Women's Club, and is identified with numerous other helpful civic and philanthropic organizations, as well as with all of the women's organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



D. W. Dodson



Charles Cortow

Dr. James R. Beaver was married, September 1, 1917, to Helen Kasper, daughter of Joseph W. and Minnie (Dodd) Kasper, of West Pittston, and they have two children: 1. Helen Mae. 2. Minnie Betty.

CHARLES HORTON—The life of Charles Horton is suited to serve as an inspiration to the young man who would progress in any chosen career; for Mr. Horton is one of the many who began his own career in the mines of Nanticoke, and he has become prominent and substantial as an operator in real estate and insurance, a member of the Nanticoke Board of Aldermen, and a most influential citizen of the community, respected sincerely by all who know him. Advancement for him was not rapid, but it was firmly founded, based on honesty, industry and intelligent direction, and was steady. The use to which he has put his position now attained is as admirable as are the means which he exercised in the long years of attaining.

Charles Horton was born in Bradford, England, in the month of July, 1866, a son of Richard and Jane (Moon) Horton. His father died in 1875, when Charles Horton was nine years of age, and five years thereafter, in 1880, he came to the United States, located in Nanticoke, and we see him at the age of fourteen at work in the mines, employed in the humble capacity of door boy on No. 4 Slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company. During the next sixteen years his body grew and hardened, and his intelligence and skill together with the application with which he met his work advanced him to a miner of the first class. Then he quit the mines, and became an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, continuing with it for sixteen years, and became assistant superintendent. Then he opened an office under his own name, dealing in fire insurance and real estate, at No. 327 South Walnut Street, and in this office he has been in business through the years succeeding until the present time. Mr. Horton is local representative for six insurance companies, deals largely in real estate, and is owner of considerable property in Nanticoke. Although he has given the major portion of his time to business, he has not failed to participate in the civic and fraternal affairs of Nanticoke, and has for many years been outstanding as a member of the Republican party, to whose principles of government he is loyal, and in which, locally, his influence is strong. In 1925 he was elected alderman, from the Fifth Ward, and he served so well that in 1927 he was reelected without opposition. Mr. Horton was one of the organizers of the first fire department in Nanticoke, a charter member, and has maintained membership in it continuously. Fraternally his affiliation is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in that order he has been active since 1897. During the World War he was tireless and unsparing of self in the work of committees and boards in charge of the prosecution of the conflict from within this country, and in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan was instrumental in securing subscriptions. He is a communicant of St. George's Episcopal Church, is devout in its service, exemplary in his private conduct, and generous in contributions to all worthy causes, notably to charity.

In 1889, at the age of twenty-three years, Mr. Horton was united in marriage with Charlotte Davis, and to this union were born children: 1. John, now deceased. 2. Lillian, deceased. 3. Ann, who served for two years in France as a nurse; married George Narcona and is the mother of two children: Marjorie and Dorothy. 4. Jennie, who married Robert Stover and they reside in Aberdeen, Maryland, with their children: Charlotte and Robert. 5. Sarah. Mr. Morton married (second) Lillian Powell, who had been a teacher in the public schools of Nanticoke for eighteen years; and this union also has been blessed with children: Richard, and Dorcas. Mr. and Mrs. Horton reside on South Walnut Street, Nanticoke.

DAVID M. ROSSER—In the fields of business, agriculture and public service David M. Rosser has played an important part in the affairs of Luzerne County and the Wyoming Valley. His broad experience and organizational ability have made his services as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Luzerne County particularly valuable; and, after having served in this office from 1923 to 1927, so highly did the people of the county regard him and his achievements that they elected him to succeed himself in one of the most vigorously contested and exciting elections ever held in this vicinity.

Mr. Rosser is a native of Great Britain, having been born in South Wales, May 6, 1871, son of Morgan D.

and Mary (Edwards) Rosser. His father was a miner of long experience, having been superintendent of the mines of the Kingston Coal Company for many years; and he and his wife and family came to the United States to live when David M. Rosser was only three months old. Mrs. Rosser, the mother, died in 1890, and the father passed away in 1911, when he was sixty-nine years of age. Morgan D. and Mary (Edwards) Rosser had eleven children, of whom seven lived to maturity. These seven were: 1. Mary, of East Orange, New Jersey. 2. E. M., president of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company. 3. David M., of further mention herein. 4. Jane, now a teacher in East Orange, New Jersey. 5. Richard M., who operates the white clay mines at Sailorsburg, Pennsylvania. 6. Bessie, deceased. 7. Ceridwyn, now Mrs. Charles W. Edwards, of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

Of these, David M. Rosser, with whom we are chiefly concerned herein, spent his early life in Luzerne County. He attended the public schools in Kingston Township, now Edwardsville; and later studied at the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, from which he was graduated in the class of 1890. He then entered Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Each summer of his college course he spent with his parents at Edwardsville, helping his father about the mines and putting into practice many of the technical theories of construction and engineering that he was learning at the university. Under the tutelage of his father he had worked about the mines from the time when he was eleven years old, and so it was that, academically and practically, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the engineering problems affecting them. Upon his graduation from Cornell, he went to Iowa, where he became official engineer for the towns of Cedar Rapids and Cedar Falls, supervising the construction of public buildings, streets, sewers, utilities and improvements. After four years in Iowa, he returned, in 1899, to Kingston, where he entered the business world in the capacity of a general contractor, specializing in the construction of different engineering projects. In this business he continued until 1916, being concerned chiefly with street and highway building and with bridge and sewer construction and development of coal mines in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania; but in that year, feeling that this business was, though profitable, somewhat exacting in its requirements, he retired to farming, in which he has remained engaged since that time. His farm, situated near Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, was formerly the home of Nathaniel Beach, a member of the State's earliest legislature; and Mr. Rosser, putting into it the enthusiasm that has characterized all his other efforts in life, has made it one of the model farms of the county.

It was in 1920 that Mr. Rosser's career of important public service in this community began. He was appointed, in that year, county engineer for Luzerne County, in which capacity he served for four years, winning praises and esteem for his thorough devotion to his work and the abilities that he displayed in it. Then, in the November election of 1923, he was chosen to fill a vacancy on the Board of County Commissioners, a post which he has held with distinction ever since; and then, as a reward for performance in office, he was reelected in 1927 for another term of constructive work. To the Board of County Commissioners Mr. Rosser has brought the technical experience of the engineer, and so has aided materially in the sound building up of his community and county. It is doubtful if the county has ever had a better management of its affairs or a greater period of accomplishment than has come during his tenure. Such structures as the Fort Jenkins Bridge, the Market Street Bridge, the Shickshinny Bridge and the South Street Bridge have been completed while he has been in office; while more than one hundred and seventy-five miles of hard surface road have been added to the county's highway network, so that the roads and boulevards of the Wyoming Valley have now become one of the finest systems in all Pennsylvania. The East End Boulevard, the West Wyoming Road and the Hunlock's Creek Road are but a few of the fine highways that have been added to Luzerne County since he became a member of the board; and his administration promises to be continuously conspicuous for its vast amount of road improvement and material benefits to community welfare.

Mr. Rosser has always been actively interested in the political affairs of his county and State, having been closely aligned with the Republican party. In the period about 1912 he was a staunch supporter of the Progress-

sive party, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1912; after the split of the Republican party, he joined the Progressive forces, becoming county chairman of the newly formed party, and staunchly supporting Theodore Roosevelt. He continued the new party's head in Luzerne County for two years following the Presidential campaign of 1912. In addition to his political interests, he is active in fraternal and social affairs, being a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Cornell Society of Engineers, the Rotary Club of Shickshinny, the Craftsmen's Club and the Shrine Country Club. In the Masonic Order he is affiliated with Kingston Lodge, No. 395; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, of Knights Templar, the Keystone Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

David M. Rosser married, September 14, 1899, Mary Law Cranston, of Avoca, Luzerne County, daughter of Robert and Grace (Hastie) Cranston, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Rosser became the parents of four sons: 1. Charles Morgan, who is a traveling salesman; he married Carroll Woodworth, of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. 2. Robert Cranston, who at the time of writing (1929) is a student in college. 3. Morgan D. 4. David M., Jr. The last two of these sons make their home at the Rosser family residence.

RAYMOND L. WADHAMS, M. D.—The Wadhams family have long been prominent in the affairs of the American Nation, and a worthy representative of it who is a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts, and who is a graduate of Princeton University, is Dr. Raymond L. Wadhams, of Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Wadhams took his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and as a result of his skill and personality he has built up a most gratifying practice, and in addition is a useful citizen in all movements tending to build up the city and section.

The family of Wadhams originated in Devonshire, England, and takes its name from the Manor of Wadhams, "home by the ford," in Knowston Parish, near the incorporated town of South Molton. In his "Magna Britannica," Lyson explains: "The Manor of Wadhams, at the time of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, belonged to an old Saxon by the name of Ulf, who had held it in demesne since the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042. It was not improbable that he, Ulf, might be the ancestor of Wadhams, of which this was the original residence. William de Wadhams was a freeholder of this land in the time of King Edward I, 1272, and both East and West Wadhams descended in his name and posterity until the death of Nicholas Wadhams, founder of Wadhams College, Oxford, in 1609, when it passed to his sister's families, and is still in possession of their descendants. Merrifield, in Somersetshire, came into possession of Sir John Wadhams, Knight, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Stephen Popham, and was inherited by their son, Sir John Wadhams, whose descendants were called "Wadhams of Merrifield."

The principal places of residence of the Wadhams family in England were in Devon, Somerset and Dorset counties. The original paternal American ancestor, John Wadhams, or Wadhams, as the name is now usually spelled, came to this country as early as 1650 from Somersetshire, England, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1676; his name appears on real estate transfer deeds of the town. The descent from him is through the following: his son, John Wadhams, native of Wethersfield, born July 8, 1655, resided there all his life and died there; Noah Wadhams, son of the above, born August 10, 1695, at Wethersfield, lived successively at Middletown and Goshen, and there died in 1783; Rev. Noah Wadhams, son of the above, born at Middletown, May 17, 1726, graduated in 1754 from the College of New Jersey (Princeton University) with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, studied theology at Yale and graduated in 1758 with the degree of Master of Arts. His diploma from Princeton, signed by the president of the college, Rev. Aaron Burr, father of Aaron Burr, vice-president of the United States in 1801, is now a prized possession of Dr. Raymond L. Wadhams, his great-great-grandson. He married Elizabeth Ingersoll, of New Haven, and died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1793; Calvin Wadhams, their son, married (first) Esther Waller, of Connecticut, born June 10, 1768, died February 19, 1818; married (second) Lucy Starr Lucas, born August 13, 1762, died September 21, 1840, and he died April 22, 1845; Samuel Wadhams, son of Calvin

and Esther (Waller) Wadhams, married April 7, 1824, Clorinda Starr Catlin, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, died December 15, 1868, in the house where he was born, and his wife died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1870; Calvin Wadhams, their son, was the father of Dr. Raymond L. Wadhams.

Calvin Wadhams, the third son of Samuel and Clorinda S. (Catlin) Wadhams, was born at Plymouth December 14, 1833, and died at Harvey's Lake, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1883. He graduated from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1854, just a century after his great-grandfather, Rev. Noah Wadhams. He studied law with Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, and was admitted to the bar April 6, 1857. He was a leading member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society from 1858 until his death, and served as recording secretary from 1862 to 1865, again in 1870-71, and was president in 1873. He was one of the incorporators and first managers of the Wilkes-Barre Hospital. He married October 8, 1861, Frances Delphine Lynde, and their children were Mary Catlin, Lynde Henderson, Frank Cleveland and Raymond Lynde Wadhams. The first three of these children died in childhood as the result of a scarlet fever scourge, and all within thirty days. A few years after this sorrow he and his wife erected a Memorial Presbyterian Church to their memory. The deed conveying the property thus set forth the object:

Whereas, Mary Catlin Wadhams, who was born July 20, 1862, and who died January 16, 1871; Lynde Henderson Wadhams, who was born April 8, 1864, died February 9, 1871; and Frank Cleveland Wadhams, who was born May 7, 1868, died January 14, 1871, were all children of Calvin Wadhams and Frances D. L. Wadhams, and were taken away by death in early life, leaving their parents at the time childless. And the said Calvin Wadhams and Frances D. L. Wadhams desiring to commemorate the brief lives of their children, and feeling accountable as parents not only for the influence exerted by their children while on earth, but for the perpetuation of good influences after they have gone to their reward, and anxious to do some act as representing the good works which they hoped of and from their children had the latter attained mature years, have erected in the city of Wilkes-Barre a church for the worship of Almighty God, intended as a house of prayer for all people. And in connection therewith a congregation was gathered and a church organization duly effected February 24, 1874, the membership numbering forty-two.

In the autumn of 1870, Mr. Wadhams organized a Sunday school class in the upper part of Wilkes-Barre and remained superintendent of it a number of years. The work of building the church was begun Tuesday, May 21, 1872, and on Saturday, July 20, the tenth anniversary of Mary Catlin Wadhams' birth, the cornerstone was laid with religious ceremony. On this occasion the following paper was read, clearly expressing the motives of Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams:

These children were not permitted to live long enough to exert much influence for good in the world. We, therefore, desire to enlarge that influence by erecting this edifice for the worship of God. We feel that as our children can no more speak for Jesus here, they may have a representative to do it for them; and as they cannot go about doing good, the money that would have been theirs may be profitably spent in getting others to go about doing good for them.

Dedication of the church followed April 8, 1874, the tenth anniversary of the birth of Lynde Henderson Wadhams. At this time Mr. Wadhams formally presented the church to the new congregation, subject to the following conditions:

First, that the same shall be kept and maintained as a place for the worship of Almighty God agreeably to the principles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in its doctrines, ministry, forms and usages.

Second, that the same shall be used only for religious purposes, and shall not be used for any secular purpose whatever.

Third, that said Memorial Church shall keep and maintain the buildings and premises in thorough order and repair.

Fourth, that the buildings and furniture be kept reasonably insured.

Fifth, that every tenth pew in the church shall remain forever free, and shall not be liable for any charge or assessment for any purpose whatever.

Sixth, that the said Memorial Church, in case of the death or the inability of the said grantors, shall keep in thorough order the lot in Hollenback Cemetery in which lie buried the said three children of the said Calvin Wadhams and Fanny D. L. Wadhams, his wife.

The first pastor was installed May 7, 1874, the sixth anniversary of the birth of Frank Cleveland Wadhams, and the institution has continued to grow and flourish ever since.





Charles E. Waite

Frances D. (Lynde) Wadhams was likewise descended from distinguished ancestors, the line of descent being as follows: (Deacon) Thomas Lynde, (1593-94-1671), native of England, settled in what is now Charlestown, Massachusetts, married Margaret (Martin) Jordan as the second of three wives; Joseph Lynde, their son, (1636-1726), married three times, the first having been Sarah Davison, of Boston, and they resided at Charlestown; Nicholas Lynde (1672-1703), Harvard Graduate in 1690, merchant, died in Jamaica, West Indies; married Dorothy Stanton, of Stonington, Massachusetts; their son, Joseph Lynde (1702-88), Boston Merchant, 1723 graduate of Harvard, married Mary Lemmon, native of Charlestown; Jonathan Lynde, their son, (1753-1822), merchant in hardware line, identified with Boston, Worcester, and finally Owego, New York, married a widow, Rhoda (Warner) McIntyre, daughter of General Warner, of the Revolutionary Army, who resided at Harwich, Massachusetts; their son, Jonathan Warner Lynde, jeweler, (1788-1875), married Mary Ann Jerusha Alice Cleveland, granddaughter of Captain Josiah Cleveland, of the Revolutionary Army, and descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony. Their daughter, Frances Delphine Lynde, was the mother of Dr. Raymond L. Wadhams and wife of Calvin Wadhams.

Dr. Raymond L. Wadhams was born at Wilkes-Barre, September 25, 1872. As a boy he attended the Harry Hillman Academy, after which he entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, and graduated with the class of 1895, following which he entered Medical School. He matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City and graduated in the class of 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then served one year as interne in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital. He has practiced his profession continuously in Wilkes-Barre since that time, with the exception of three years (1916 to 1919) when he was in Federal Service, fourteen months of which were spent with the United States Expeditionary Forces in France. He belongs to the Luzerne County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the Westmoreland Club. He is a member of the Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Royal Arch Chapter, No. 182; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45; Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He is a Republican.

Dr. Wadhams married, October 18, 1900, Mary Bergmann Dobbs, of New York City, daughter of Charles Gordon and Agnes E. (Bergmann) Dobbs. They have two daughters: 1. Dorothy Lynde, wife of Harold S. Wright, of Pensacola, Florida. 2. Agnes Elizabeth, both graduates of Wellesley College.

CHARLES E. WOLFE—From a beginning as a coal miner in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, at which strenuous occupation he worked for twelve years, Charles E. Wolfe, of Plymouth, has risen to a prosperous position among the local merchants and has won the respect and admiration of a large circle of friends and patrons by reason of his many commendable qualities. Having spent the early part of his life in close contact with the laboring people, he learned the value of fraternal association, both as a pleasing diversion from the struggle of life and as a medium for the mutual exchange of opinion on civic affairs that he felt of utmost importance to the progress of the community in which he had spent his life and in which he is vitally interested. This and other attributes have attested his worthy citizenship and attracted to him a valuable clientele. His advance in the commercial field has been rapid and indicates still greater heights that will be reached by this progressive merchant.

He was born in Plymouth, October 4, 1892, a son of Andrew Wolfe, a miner, and of Dora (Boat) Wolfe, his mother being a native of Germany. Both are living in Plymouth (1928). His education was acquired in the public schools of Plymouth Township and in the high school of Larksville. He then went to work in the mines and remained at that occupation for twelve years, when he abandoned it and went to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked as a painter and bricklayer, returning to Plymouth in 1914 and going to work in Shupp's Meat Market. There he remained until 1916, when he established himself in a meat and grocery business at No. 324 East Main Street; two years later removing to his present location at No. 306 East Main Street, which building he purchased from E. P. Dymond. He is a Republican in

politics and has served as ward committeeman, now holding the office of judge of elections. He is president of the Plymouth Merchants' Association and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. His fraternal affiliations include the Knights of Pythias, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Patriotic Order Sons of America and Lodge No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member and trustee of the Kiwanis Club. He belongs to the First Reformed Church of Plymouth.

Charles E. Wolfe married, August 15, 1916, Minnie Hoffmeister, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of George and Augusta Hoffmeister. Her father is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served in Company D, 11th New Jersey Volunteers. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe are: 1. Charles, Jr., born July 2, 1917. 2. Mildred, born April 13, 1922. 3. Robert, born September 14, 1925.

FREDERICK O. SMITH, principally identified as vice-president, director and manager of purchases of the Vulcan Iron Works, was born January 28, 1876, in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Smith is a son of Frederick G. and Charlotte (Rittersbach) Smith, both of whom are now deceased. Frederick G. Smith, the father, was born in Germany and came to this country during the year 1850, two years prior to the beginning of the Civil War. He volunteered for service as soon as that emergency arose, and was assigned to duty with the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving for four years with this unit and engaging in many of the major battles of the war with them, particularly in the South. At the end of that time he was mustered out of service with the rank of lieutenant. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre where he took up his trade as a machinist, and as such he became identified with the Vulcan Iron Works. Here he remained up until the time of his death which occurred in the sixty-seventh year of his age. At that time he was one of the officials of the company; a man, beloved by those who knew him and respected by all with whom he came in contact. He was one of the very active men in Wilkes-Barre; a staunch supporter of the Republican party and an ardent attendant of the Grant Street Presbyterian Church. He and his wife were the parents of four children: 1. Carl F., of Boston, Massachusetts, now deceased. 2. Julius, who died in childhood. 3. Frieda, who also died in childhood. 4. Frederick O. Smith, of whom more follows.

Frederick O. Smith, the third son and fourth child of Frederick G. and Charlotte (Rittersbach) Smith, received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, Wilkes-Barre. He later attended and graduated from the Harry Hillman Academy. During this latter work, when he was still but fourteen years of age, he was also apprenticed to the machinist's trade at the Vulcan Iron Works. Upon the completion of his scholastic training he at once became a part of this old established concern, where he has since remained, working in various capacities until, today, he has served for more than thirty-nine consecutive years and is now a director, vice-president, and manager of purchases of the company. He is also a director, vice-president and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company, makers of mine car wheels, axles, etc., and he is also a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Despite the many varied and often exacting duties of the work in which he is engaged, Mr. Smith has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen interest in the civic and general affairs of his community. In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and he has done much for the general commercial advancement of Wilkes-Barre. He has been almost equally active in his club and social life, and in the work of organizations pertaining to his profession as an iron and steel manufacturer. Mr. Smith is also president of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Branch of the National Metal Trades Association and a trustee of the Danville Steel Hospital; a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute and Machinery Club of New York City and of the Westmoreland, Wyoming Valley Country Club and Franklin Club of Wilkes-Barre.

Frederick O. Smith married, September 14, 1899, at Wilkes-Barre, Maude Priscilla Nagle, a daughter of George M. Nagle, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Smith became the parents of two children, both of whom are sons: 1. Ralph O., who is now identified with the Vulcan Iron Works, and who married Elizabeth Forve, of Wilkes-Barre, by her becoming the father of Jane Elinore. 2. Alan N., who is now identified with the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and who married Bettie G. Guard of that city, who has one daughter, Sarah

Nagle. Mr. and Mrs. Smith maintain their residence at No. 16 Riverside Drive in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the First Presbyterian Church.

HAROLD N. RUST—Established in 1896, the firm of Shepherd & Rust, contractors and dealers in various electrical supplies and appliances has been rated a prosperous concern and a credit to the city of Wilkes-Barre. Its ideals and methods have been in no small part a reflection of those of Harold N. Rust, one of the members of the firm. His determination to be of wide service has not only made his business at the same time a personal and community success, but has associated Mr. Rust with a variety of civic projects. He is a representative citizen of Wilkes-Barre.

Harold N. Rust was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1873, son of Francis Marion and Elizabeth C. (Raeder) Rust. The father, born in 1839, near Frankfort, Kentucky, was a member of an old Kentucky family, and for many years interested in orange growing in Florida. He died October 21, 1903. His son, subject of this record, was educated in the public and high schools of Wilkes-Barre, graduating from the latter in 1890, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1895, with the degree of Electrical Engineer. His education was then completed by a year's tour in Europe.

When Mr. Rust returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1896, he engaged in the electrical supply and contracting business at No. 25 North Franklin Street. So progressive was his firm, that they moved to larger, and then still larger quarters, finally in 1908 purchasing the property at No. 42 West Market Street, selling this property in 1921, the property at Nos. 11-13 West Market Street was acquired, and various other lines added to a rapidly increasing business. By 1917 the company had increased to such size and importance as to warrant incorporation, and consequently the same was incorporated in that year under the title Shepherd Rust Company, which was a short time later amended to Shepherd-Rust Electric Company. Besides his large share in the operation of this company, Mr. Rust is associated with other important business ventures. Since 1921 he has been president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, organized in that year, situated at the corner of South Main and Northampton streets. He is also president of the Masonic Temple Association of Wilkes-Barre, and director of the Wyoming Valley Building and Loan Association. His many-sided interests are indicated also by his able incumbency of the office of trustee to the General Hospital of Wilkes-Barre and treasurer of the Craftsmen Club. His political views are those of the Republican party. His church is the Presbyterian. His fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and a Scottish Rite Mason with the thirty-third degree; he is a member and Potentate of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wilkes-Barre. His clubs are the Westmoreland, the Franklin, the Irem Temple Country Club, the Craftsmen, and Rotary. He was the first president of the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club, and later served as district governor of International Rotary. He has been District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons since 1913, and in 1916 directed the erection of the Masonic Temple, an undertaking mainly due to his inspiration and initiative.

In October, 1898, Harold N. Rust married Edith M. Boyd, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Samuel W. and Ella (Simpson) Boyd, members of an old Luzerne County family.

MIRON LUKE BRIGGS, M. D.—Through two generations there has been a Doctor Briggs in Shickshinny. Son succeeded father after they had practiced together fifteen years, death severing the partnership. The work carried on through several decades by the father has been borne forward with equal skill and integrity by Miron Luke Briggs, who is today one of the foremost physicians of the Shickshinny area, Luzerne County.

Miron Luke Briggs was born in Shickshinny, September 7, 1858, son of Dr. Jacob F. and Sarah (Whitebread) Briggs. Dr. Jacob F. Briggs was a native of Luzerne County, born at Hobbie, in 1836. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1880, from Pennsylvania College, and practiced without interruption until the time of his demise, 1919—a period of fifty-nine years. Sarah (Whitebread) Briggs was also born at Hobbie, Pennsylvania, and survives to the present time.

In the public schools of Shickshinny, Dr. Miron Luke Briggs secured his elementary and secondary instruction. After high school studies he had one year as student in Wyoming Seminary, then entered Jefferson Medical College, from which he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904, at the age of twenty-five years. That same year he began to practice with his father, and since his father's death has continued to serve an extended clientele. He is a member of the medical societies of county and State, and of the American Medical Association. He is one of the staff of the State Hospital at Nanticoke, physician for Shickshinny Board of Health, vice-president of the Farmers State Bank of Shickshinny, president of the Shickshinny Water Company, and president of the Imperial Slate Blackboard Company of Wind Gap, Pennsylvania. A Republican, Doctor Briggs has consistently supported the principles and candidates of the party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Briggs married, in 1915, Mary E. Meyer, of Boonville, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry Amazon and Mary Theresa Meyer. Their children are three, a fourth having died: 1. Sarah Josephine, born January 13, 1919. 2. Miron Luke, Jr., November 16, 1921. 3. John David, November 21, 1923. Dr. Briggs and family reside at No. 56 South Main Street, and his offices are at No. 37 West Union Street.

JAMES LINCOLN MORRIS—For nearly four decades James Lincoln Morris has been engaged in practice of the law, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His offices are located at No. 409 Coal Exchange Building, in Wilkes-Barre, and he is actively interested in the general welfare of the city in which he lives and practices his profession.

Michael W. Morris, father of Mr. Morris, was born in the village of Kinvara, County Galway, Ireland. In 1847, as a lad of seventeen years, he came to this country and settled in Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he left Wayne County, went to Pittston, Luzerne County, and engaged in the milling business at a place then known as Babylon, now Duryea, on the Lackawanna River, conducting the business under the name of Morris and Walsh. In 1864 Mr. Morris and his partner, R. F. Walsh, came to Wilkes-Barre and purchased the old Sterling Mills, in which they continued business until 1902, this concern being one of the oldest milling plants in the Wyoming Valley. Michael W. Morris was until 1872, a strong Republican, when he followed Horace Greeley out of that party and became a Democrat. In religion he was a Catholic and a member of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church of Pittston, to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1907, at the age of seventy-seven years. He married, in 1856, Bridget Ellen Mulligan, and came to Luzerne County that same year, after which date he was engaged as a merchant miller in Luzerne County for fifty-five years. They were the parents of four children: 1. Alice M., deceased. 2. James Lincoln, of further mention. 3. Mary S. R., who is the widow of Dr. R. H. Gibbons, of Honesdale. 4. John Williams, of Wilkes-Barre.

James Lincoln Morris, son of Michael W. and Bridget Ellen (Mulligan) Morris, was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1860. As a boy he attended the local parochial and public schools. Later he became a student in St. Hyacinthe College, at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada, continuing his studies there from 1874 to 1877. He then entered Georgetown College, at Washington, District of Columbia, matriculating in the fall of 1877. He completed his course there and was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Coming to Wilkes-Barre in 1882, he began the study of law in the office of E. P. and J. V. Darling. He was admitted to the practice of law in Luzerne County, April 22, 1889. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in general practice in Wilkes-Barre. From 1880 to 1895 he was the owner and editor of the Hazleton "Plain Speaker," and he has always been actively identified with those organizations which have for their aim the advancement of the general welfare of Wilkes-Barre. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Wilkes-Barre Community Welfare Federation, and for thirty years has been a member of the Westmoreland Club. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, and a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Politically, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a Catholic, being a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Wilkes-Barre.

James Lincoln Morris married, June 3, 1902, Mary M. Mulligan, daughter of James and Caroline (Van Horn) Mulligan, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have one son, Michael Joseph, who was born at Pitts-



M. L. Briggs, M. D.

ton, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1904; and was graduated from Georgetown College, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He married, December 16, 1926, Mary Aline Charlotte Hawkins, of Torquay, who was born in London, England.

CHARLES HOWARD MINER, M. D., is not only one of the most prominent physicians in the State of Pennsylvania, but he comes from a long line of ancestors prominent in this country and in England since the days of Edward III. It is with justifiable pride that Dr. Miner points to his forebears, for in the history of the family is a parallel to the history of the development in England up to the beginning of the early English colonies in New England, the winning of independence by those colonies, and the establishment and progress of the United States of America as the outcome of the valiancy of such men as the original Thomas Miner who emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in the early part of 1630. The beginning of the family history is with the record of Henry Miner, a native of England who died there in 1359 noted for his loyalty to King Edward III. In recognition of his loyalty to the king, he was given his coat of arms, as stated in "An Heraldical Essay of the Surname of Miner," "He had his coat armorial gules . . . fesse id est, cingulum militare, (because attained by valor) betwixt three plates Argent . . . the crest being a battle axe, armed at both ends, *Minerall*."

From this Henry Miner the line comes directly through another Henry, then William, Thomas, Lodoric, Thomas who spelled his name Mynor and his son, William, who spelled his name Myner, to another William, then Clement, who was the father of Thomas who came to Salem, Massachusetts, on the good ship "Arbella" in 1630. He immediately went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, joined the planters there and subscribed to the covenant. The affairs in temporal government of that plantation were administered under authority of the Established Church, so Thomas Miner joined that church and became one of the company. In 1629, Walter Palmer had come from England with his daughter, Grace, and it was she whom Thomas Miner chose for a wife. They were married on April 29, 1633. A year later, Thomas Miner and his wife moved to Saybrook in the colony of Connecticut with the company of the younger John Winthrop. In 1643 he accompanied Winthrop to Pequot, now New London. In 1646 he was elected a townsman, and admitted to the rights accorded freemen who were approved. In 1647 he was chosen of the selectmen, and in the same year was appointed by the general court as assistant with others to have power as a court "for the settling of some way for deciding small differences." In the same year he was appointed a military sergeant with power to call forth and train soldiers. In 1650 and 1651, he was deputy to the general court. In 1653, he joined the settlement at Stonington where he held important public offices and in 1677 he was of the founders of the Church of Christ. He died on October 3, 1690. His wife died the same year. They had eleven children. It is through their fourth son, Clement, that the line comes directly to the Pennsylvania Miners. The line runs after Clement to his son, Clement, then Hugh and then Seth. The sons of Seth Miner who was an ensign, and born in New London, Connecticut, in 1742, were Asher and Charles. Seth Miner held other prominent positions besides being ensign in the Connecticut militia and was a member of the Susquehanna Land Company which gave him a claim to land in that territory which was so long in dispute between the Pennsylvania proprietary and the colony of Connecticut. It was through his influence and to look after his claims that his son, Charles, was deputed to come out to Susquehanna to look after his father's interests.

Asher Miner, the elder brother of Charles Miner, after serving as an apprentice on the "Gazette" and "Commercial Intelligencer" of New London, and continuing to follow his trade, serving for one year as a journeyman printer in New York, was persuaded by his brother, Charles, to come to the Wyoming Valley and continue his trade. He came to Wilkes-Barre and worked for a while on the Wilkes-Barre "Gazette" until it ceased publication. He then founded the "Luzerne County Federalist," the first number of which was published on January 5, 1801. A year later he formed a partnership with his brother, Charles, which continued until 1804, when he sold his interest to Charles and moved to Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where he published the first number of the "Pennsylvania Correspondent and Advertiser," a strong paper with equally strong Federalist leanings. It

was afterwards known as the "Bucks County Intelligencer." This paper was not at first a success, but as time went on, it gained in popularity and just as soon as it was well on its feet, Mr. Miner branched out into other publications. He had a firm conviction that a monthly periodical pertaining to farming interests would be acceptable, but this project lacked the support of the public and was abandoned. However, in 1817, Mr. Miner opened an office in Newtown where he published a paper known as "The Star of Freedom" with its contents devoted chiefly to "agricultural, biographical, literary, and moral matters." While his purpose was to spread the publication of good newspapers in the country, it was also to keep out competition, but this latest venture lasted only until 1818. Asher Miner was not limited to his newspapers for occupation or support, he was postmaster for a number of years and also sold certain articles from his printing establishment which was also a kind of store and in which the post office was situated. In 1824 he gave up his interests in Doylestown and joined his brother, Charles, in West Chester where they formed a partnership and published the "Village Record." In 1834 the paper was sold and the two brothers returned to Wilkes-Barre. On May 19, 1800, Asher Miner married Mary Wright, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dwyer) Wright. They had thirteen children. Asher Miner was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. He died on March 13, 1841.

Robert Miner, third child of Asher and Mary (Wright) Miner, was born on August 17, 1805, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. At the very young age of fourteen, he took charge of his father's mill and then taught school in Plains Township, Luzerne County. On January 3, 1826, he married Eliza Abbott, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Searle) Abbott. He managed what was known as Miner's Mills for a long time and also owned and published the "Wyoming Herald," a weekly newspaper, which later was merged with the "Wyoming Republican." He was actively interested in the coal business and after a time formed a company known as Pardee, Miner and Company. He continued in this line of business until ill health made it advisable for him to retire. He died in December, 1842, leaving a memory of highest ideals in business and personal conduct which had endeared him to a host of friends. He had three children, one of whom, Charles Abbott, survived him.

Hon. Charles Abbott Miner, eldest son of Robert and Eliza (Abbott) Miner, was born in Plains Township, August 30, 1830. He was educated at Wilkes-Barre Academy and the academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania. His whole business life was devoted to milling interests and in his personal hobbies, he made education the chief. He was a director in a bank, interested in the promotion of a street railway company, trustee of a hospital, and one of the trustees of the Harry Hillman Academy. His military service during the Civil War was with the Company K, Thirteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers from which service he was honorably discharged. He was a much beloved citizen and greatly missed when he died in July, 1903. On January 10, 1853, Charles Abbott Miner married Eliza Ross Atherton. They had six children: Elizabeth, deceased; Robert, deceased; William Ross, deceased; Asher, married Hetty M. Lonsdale; Sidney Roby, and Charles Howard, of whom further.

Dr. Charles Howard Miner was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1868. He is the son of Charles Abbott and Eliza Ross (Atherton) Miner. He spent his early childhood and youth in his home city going to the public schools and to Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre. He then went to Princeton University from which institution he graduated in the class of 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then attended the University of Pennsylvania Medical College from where he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. He then spent the next eighteen months as interne in the Presbyterian and Children's hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1895 he spent some time in Europe at Heidelberg and at Vienna in the advanced study of medicine. He returned to this country and settled at his old home, Wilkes-Barre, in 1896 where he has been practicing medicine ever since. From 1907 to 1923, he was county medical director for the State Health Department. In 1923 he was appointed by Governor Pinchot as secretary of health for the State of Pennsylvania with offices at Harrisburg. He held this position until January, 1927. On April 1, 1927, he was reappointed by Governor Fisher to the position of medical director for the County of Luzerne. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society; the Pennsylvania Medical Society; the

American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania Tuberculosis Society of which he was the president for 1927. He is a member of the American Climatological and Clinical Association; a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; and St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

On June 1, 1904, Charles Howard Miner, M. D., married Grace Lea Shoemaker, daughter of Robert C. Shoemaker of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. They have two children: 1. Charles Howard, Jr., who is a student at Princeton University. 2. Stella Mercer Shoemaker, who is a student at Wilkes-Barre Institute. Dr. Miner and his family live at No. 264 South Franklin Street, in the old Miner home.

O. C. REICHE, M. D.—In 1915 Dr. O. C. Reiche, eye specialist, opened his offices in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, and since that time he has been steadily engaged in practice here. Dr. Reiche is a thoroughly progressive expert in his special field, and in 1925 he spent several months visiting clinics in Vienna and Buda-Pesth, Austria; and in Berlin, Germany. He has his offices in Suite No. 810-11 in the Markle Building.

Carl L. Reiche, father of Mr. Reiche, was born in Germany, and was a student in Heidelberg University. As a young man he came to this country and located in Weatherly, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the manufacture of cigars to the time of his death in 1920. He married Clara Paul, and both are now (1928) deceased.

Dr. O. C. Reiche, son of Carl L. and Clara (Paul) Reiche, was born in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1883, and as a boy attended the public schools of his birthplace and also studied under the direction of tutors for a period of two years. From early years he had desired to become a physician, and under his tutors he prepared for entrance to the Medico Chir at Philadelphia, where he completed his course with graduation with the class of 1910, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving his internship in the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital he engaged in general practice in Allentown, Pennsylvania, but he had planned to prepare himself for special work in his profession, and while giving careful attention to his general work, he was making a special study of the eye. At the Polyclinic Post-Graduate School in Philadelphia, he studied in 1914, and then spent one year in Chicago with Dr. Westcott, the famous eye specialist. This was most excellent preparation for his later work, and in 1915 he came to Hazleton, where he has since been engaged as a specialist in diseases of the eye. Dr. Reiche has always been a student, and he has never been one to remain content with past achievement or with past preparation. He is progressive in all his work, and believes that it is the duty of any physician not only to do his best but to make his best increasingly effective. He believes that no member of the medical profession can be excused for not knowing the latest and best there is to know, and accordingly, in 1925, he spent several months visiting the best clinics in Vienna, Buda-Pesth, and Berlin, gathering for the benefit of his patients all that could be obtained of European medical practice at its best.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World War Dr. Reiche enlisted for service in the United States Army, and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, for three months, as eye surgeon, ranking as a first lieutenant. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, also of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and of the American Academy of Ophthalmology. He is a member of the American Legion, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church. Before entering the service of the United States Army, Dr. Reiche served as a member of the Advisory Draft Board. He is well known as a man who thoroughly knows his special field of practice and who is faithful to the interests of his patients, and he has built up a large practice.

SAMUEL H. HUBER—The chief value of biography lies not in the mere record of the life of an individual, interesting though that record may be, but in the educational value of that record; in the suggestions it offers for the practical solution of life's problems, and in the inspiration it affords to growing and ambitious youth. From the career outlined below, the lad just entering the world of business and viewing the future with wonderment and concern, may learn the value of

high ideals consistently pursued; he can see what may be accomplished by concentration of purpose and action; and he can not fail to be impressed with the prime importance of mastering thoroughly every detail, theoretical and practical, of the vocation he is to follow.

Samuel H. Huber, district manager of the F. W. Woolworth Company, with offices in Wilkes-Barre, was born in Scranton, October 17, 1886, son of William H. and Mary Cordelia (Hofferkamp) Huber. For three generations they have been prominent in the world of business. And one of the lessons that may be gained from this brief glance at the antecedents of Samuel H. Huber is that it pays to be well born. No one ever thought of training the progeny of truck horses for the racetrack. True, it is that only a small percentage of the descendants of racehorses ever achieve fame; but this only serves to emphasize the responsibility of the individual to develop to the highest powers the potentialities that reside within him. Samuel Huber, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the owner of a large iron works at Danville, this State. There the first chilled plow made in the United States was produced. Samuel Huber was an important industrialist in his day, a man of energy and large ability. He was also the owner of canal boats that were towed from Nanticoke, Luzerne County, to Danville on the old Susquehanna Canal.

Samuel H. Huber's maternal grandfather was George Hofferkamp who was in the crucible business in Philadelphia. He was associated with the father of Charlie Ross, whose kidnaping in the early '70's of the nineteenth century stirred the Nation from coast to coast. Mr. Hofferkamp spent much time and money aiding in the attempt to trace the little lad. Samuel H. Huber is the eldest of three children born to his parents, the other two being his brother, Stuart B., and a sister, Cordelia, who married Albert Dietrick, of Ridgewood, New Jersey. She died in 1927. The brothers are in business together as owners of the H. and B. Petroleum Company of Paterson, New Jersey, the management of which is in the hands of the younger brother.

Samuel H. Huber was reared in his native city, Scranton, the public schools of which he attended until he had reached the age of fourteen. He then entered the employ of the First National Bank of Scranton as messenger, and remained with that institution for fourteen years. From the beginning he gave close attention to the performance of the duties immediately assigned him; but his ambition was not content to rest there; he observed and studied, made the most of every opportunity to be useful at any time and in any capacity. Naturally, he was advanced, as openings occurred, to positions of constantly increasing responsibility. He thus attracted the attention of the brother of the founder of the Woolworth business who had charge of their Scranton store, and he was given a position in the stock room of that store in order that he might familiarize himself with the nature of the merchandise handled and the methods of the company. All this was with a view to placing Mr. Huber in a position of executive responsibility; so later he was made manager of that store and after a time was transferred to Wilkes-Barre to take charge of the store there. His mastery of the business became evident to all; he knew the policy of the company and was in harmony with it; ability to manage employees he had demonstrated; he understood the public, its whims and caprices; and he had ideas. Advancement is inevitable to a man thus equipped; and in course of time Mr. Huber was made traveling superintendent for the Wilkes-Barre district. His next step forward was as merchandise man in the Wilkes-Barre office, and from that he was promoted to the assistant district managership. In 1925 he was advanced to the position of district manager and assistant treasurer and was elected a director of the company. Mr. Huber takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of Wilkes-Barre and in a quiet, unostentatious way, he contributes in any way in his power to the furtherance of movements to promote the common good. He is a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. His religious affiliation is with the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church of Scranton.

Samuel H. Huber married Ethel M. Woolworth, daughter of C. S. Woolworth of Scranton, and they have four children: Evelyn Louise, Harriet Sylvia, Sumner Woolworth and Betty. While Mr. Huber is in no sense of the word a politician, he believes it to be the duty of every citizen to take a lively and intelligent interest in matters comprehended in the term politics and to ally himself with that party whose policies he believes will advance the interests of the country. Mr. Huber is a Republican.



O. C. Reiche, Esq.



Edward R. Myers M.D.

FRANK A. GAMBLE—The affairs of the financial institutions of Wilkes-Barre are taken care of by a group of financiers and business men, of whom the city is justly proud. Among those who are rendering excellent service in this field is Frank A. Gamble, vice-president of Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, who after an extended experience, including three years with the Interstate Commerce Commission, was elected to the position which he now holds in October, 1925. Mr. Gamble is a graduate of the Southern University, of Alabama, and of the Law Department of the University of Alabama, and has been engaged in legal practice since 1900.

The Gamble family is of English and Welsh origin, and is one of the old Virginia families of this country. Robert Gamble, great-grandfather of Mr. Gamble, was one of the many Virginians who served during the Revolution as an officer under General Washington, by virtue of which service, being the oldest son of the oldest son of that officer, Mr. Gamble is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Cincinnati. Frank A. Gamble, father of Mr. Gamble, was a judge in the courts of Walker County, Alabama, for a period of thirty years, and was a large landowner and a banker. He was twice married (first) to Jennie Freeman, and of that marriage there survives Leila, who married J. B. Cunningham of Anniston, Alabama. He married (second) Mary Owen. Of that marriage there survive: Frank A., Jr., of further mention; Foster K., who is a missionary in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Seoul, Korea, and Dr. Thomas Owen Gamble, a physician of Albany, New York.

Frank A. Gamble, son of Frank A. and Mary (Owen) Gamble, was born in Jasper, Alabama, April 8, 1880, and spent his boyhood days in his birthplace, attending the public schools there and graduating from the Jasper High School. After the completion of his high school course he entered the Southern University of Alabama, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following fall he entered the Law Department of the University of Alabama and his course there was completed with graduation in 1900, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He returned to Jasper, Alabama, was admitted to the bar, and began practice there, but later removed to Birmingham, where he was engaged in general practice until 1915. In that year he became associated with the Interstate Commerce Commission, in connection with the valuation of the railroads of the United States, and he retained that connection until November 1, 1918, when he accepted a position in the Federal Inheritance Tax Department of the United States Treasury. On October 1, 1925, he was made vice-president of the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, in charge of the Trust Department, and that responsible position he is still (1926) efficiently filling. Politically Mr. Gamble gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Democratic party. For several years he was Register in Chancery for Walker County, Alabama, and from 1907 to 1915 was clerk of the House of Representatives of Alabama. Fraternally, he is identified with Sigma Alpha Epsilon College Fraternity; and is a member of York Lodge, No. 211, Free and Accepted Masons, of Jasper, Alabama; Jasper Chapter, No. 110, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; and Zamora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

Frank A. Gamble married, October 5, 1920, Peggy Zimmerman, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Mary (Bonkley) Zimmerman. They have no children.

EDWARD R. MYERS, M. D.—Since the completion of his internship in 1905, Dr. Edward R. Myers has been engaged in general medical and surgical practice in Pittston. He is one of the well-known physicians of this city, and has served on the local board of health for many years.

Born in Jacobs Township, Luzerne County, March 20, 1878, Dr. Myers is a son of Wickham and Catherine (Caffrey) Myers. After attending the local public schools he became a student in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he completed his medical course with graduation in 1903, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and then served an internship of two years in the Harrisburg City Hospital. In 1905 he came to Pittston and opened an office, and after the usual period of waiting, he steadily and surely enlarged the very modest beginnings of a general practice into the present important one. For many years now (1928) he has been one of the prominent physicians of the city, taking care

of a large general practice and specializing in surgery. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and fraternally, he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

There are many in Pittston and vicinity who owe much to the skill and faithfulness of Dr. Myers, and during his more than twenty-three years of practice in Pittston many of his one-time patients have become his firm and devoted friends. His offices are located at No. 7 Broad Street, in Pittston.

Dr. Myers has one son, Edward R. Myers, who is a student in Keystone Academy, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH ERIC FLEITZ—The career of Joseph Eric Fleitz, well known Wilkes-Barre lawyer, member of the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board, has been full of worthy accomplishments, dating from the time when he served as a member of the military forces during the Spanish-American War before he had attained the age of twenty-one years. Close contact with all sides of human nature has given Mr. Fleitz a well-rounded experience and amply qualified him for the high position on the Pennsylvania Workmen's Compensation Board, to which position he was appointed February 1, 1927, by Governor John S. Fisher for a four-year term.

Mr. Fleitz was born January 27, 1879, at Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, son of John and Katherine (Emberger) Fleitz both natives of the town mentioned above. John Fleitz engaged in the lumber business in Tioga County, and was one of the pioneer lumbermen in Pennsylvania. He died in 1904, and his wife, a woman of estimable qualities, died in 1891. Mr. Fleitz received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place and then became a student at the State Normal School at Mansfield. When the Spanish-American War broke out he enlisted and saw service with the volunteer forces, after which he returned home to complete his studies. Having laid a good foundation, he matriculated in the Law School of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in the year of his graduation, he began the practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, and had conducted a general and corporation law practice under his own firm name in the Bennett Building for eighteen years up to the time of removing to the Dime Bank Building, and in 1928 to Nos. 703-11 Miners Bank Building. In 1920 Mr. Fleitz organized the first Legal Aid Society in Luzerne County, which was for the purpose of furnishing legal advice and aid to those not having sufficient financial means to employ legal talent, and for five years was its chairman, the committee consisting of eight of the leading members of the Luzerne County Bar. This has since been taken over and is now carried on by the Luzerne County Bar Association. He is a director of the Scranton-Lackawanna Trust Company, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; and director and formerly vice-president of the United Charities of Luzerne County.

Mr. Fleitz was above the military age during the World War, but served in essential capacities, especially as a member of the Legal Advisory Board, where his knowledge of military affairs, gained when he was a member of the Company K, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, proved of great value. In political affairs he is a member of the Republican party organization, and in ecclesiastical church affairs an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal faith. Mr. Fleitz is a popular member of the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, which includes the thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is director and for several years served as vice-president of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania; and a member of the Pennsylvania State Historical Society; the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association; the Luzerne County Bar Association, and the following clubs: Westmoreland (director); of Irem Temple Country, and Blooming Grove, Hunting and Fishing (director). He is fond of outdoor activities, especially hunting and fishing, and is well known throughout the State as a conservationist of natural resources.

Mr. Fleitz married, in 1911, Mrs. John Howard Adams, nee Josephine Kalbfleisch, daughter of Charles and Josephine (Conover) Kalbfleisch, of New York City, and they reside at No. 15 North Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre.

BENJAMIN F. EVANS—One of the leading men in Wilkes-Barre, Benjamin F. Evans has devoted much of his spare time to the study of military matters, with the result that in ten years of service he was appointed major, served with distinction on the Mexican Border and in the American Expeditionary Forces overseas, was decorated by the Belgian Government for his excellent work, participated in many of the big offensives during the World War, and is now an executive officer, with the rank of major, of one of Pennsylvania's important Field Artillery brigades.

Mr. Evans was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 25, 1884, the son of James W. and Anna (Thomas) Evans, both descendants of old Welsh families who settled in the Wyoming Valley some generations ago. The parents of Mr. Evans had three children: 1. Benjamin F., of whom this is a record. 2. John, engaged in the heating and plumbing business in Wilkes-Barre. 3. Edith, married to James P. Butcher, of Akron, Ohio.

The early education of Mr. Evans was obtained in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, after which he took a course in the Wilkes-Barre Business College. His first position in the business world was with a dry goods house in New York City, where he remained for about two years. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre, and took a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad in the accounting department. In 1904 he accepted a position with the Miner-Hillard Milling Company as clerk, and in a remarkably short time was advanced through successive posts until he attained his present office as manager of the wholesale grocery department of the company, and is also on the board of directors of the Miner-Hillard Milling Company.

In addition to his military affiliations, Mr. Evans is very prominent in fraternal circles. He is an active member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 655, Free and Accepted Masons; of Keystone Consistory of Scranton, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Irem Country Club, which was organized by the Nobles of Irem Temple, and of Wyoming Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as the local Rotary Club and the Franklin Club of Wilkes-Barre. He is very prominent in all community movements, being a member of the board of directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, and at one time its treasurer; and one of the Advisory Board of the Luzerne County Red Cross Society. He is, of course, a member of the American Legion, being affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Post, having held numerous offices. He is vice-president of the Crippled Children's Association of Wyoming Valley. Mr. Evans is president of the Wilkes-Barre Association of Credit Men and is an active member of the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, and in every way aids and assists in all movements having for their object the progress and advancement of his community.

The military record of Mr. Evans is a most brilliant one. On January 9, 1908, he became a private in Company F, of the 9th Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in June of the same year was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major. He received his honorable discharge from this post on January 30, 1910, and the next day, January 31, 1910, was appointed second lieutenant. He was appointed first lieutenant on December 9, 1910, and received his captaincy, January 28, 1913, being assigned as regimental adjutant. On August 16, 1916, he was transferred, as captain, to the 3d Field Artillery, National Guard of Pennsylvania, when the 9th Infantry was transferred into a regiment of light field artillery. From September 8, 1916, to March 29, 1917, Captain Evans was stationed at El Paso, Texas, doing duty with his regiment on the Mexican Border. On July 15, 1917, Captain Evans, as a member of the 3d Pennsylvania Field Artillery, responded to the call of the president for service in the Great War. This regiment was later re-numbered the 109th Field Artillery, as a unit of the 28th Division, American Expeditionary Force, and Captain Evans was appointed major on March 30, 1919, before his return from overseas service. He sailed for France on May 18, 1918, and returned to the United States a year later, May 9, 1919. During this year of service in France he took part in the Oise-Aisne Offensive, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, in the Ypres-Lys Offensive, Belgium, and in combats in the Fismes Sector and in the Clermont Sector, France. As stated, he received his majority on March 30, 1919, and among other honors he was awarded the Belgian Croix de Guerre. On January 15, 1921, Major Evans was appointed major of the Quartermaster Corps, State Staff

Corps, Pennsylvania National Guard, and was transferred to the National Guard Reserve, June 30, 1923. He was appointed as major of Field Artillery and assigned to the 53d Field Artillery Brigade as executive officer on March 14, 1927, which post he now holds. He is also a member of the Wilkes-Barre Advisory Board.

On October 10, 1909, Mr. Evans married Minnie Guyler, of Wilkes-Barre, the daughter of John and Martha Guyler, the former one of Wyoming Valley's prominent business operatives. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of four children, as follows: Faith M., Benjamin F., Jr., Martha, and Edith.

OLIVER KNIGHT GRIER, M. D.—Widely known as a skillful physician and surgeon of the homeopathic school, Dr. Oliver K. Grier, of Wilkes-Barre, has a large following in that city and vicinity, where he has practiced for more than twenty years. He also enjoys very high standing in the organized bodies of his profession, having local, county, State and National significance, and in the progressive life of his city he is rated as one of the most helpful of the citizenry.

Dr. Oliver Knight Grier was born in Frederica, Kent County, Delaware, March 1, 1878, the son of James W. and Sara (Knight) Grier. His father, born in Frederica, in 1842, was a successful farmer, who was postmaster of that town for a number of years. He died December 29, 1915. His wife, who was Sara Knight, of Kenton, Delaware, born in 1840, died in March, 1913. The son, Oliver, had a progressive educational career, interrupted by seasons of employment while he was accumulating funds with which to pay his way to the goal of his chosen profession. Having passed through the grade schools of Frederica, Delaware, into the high school of that city, from which he was graduated in 1896, he taught school in Delaware for four years and at the Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School for one year. For the following year he worked as a traveling salesman. Then it was that he was enabled to take up the study of medicine, on which all along he had pinned his hope, and entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His term as interne was served at the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, in 1906-07. In the latter year he established his office in Wilkes-Barre, and has ever since conducted with marked favor and success a general practice of medicine and surgery. He is a surgeon to the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, of which he is a director also. His professional associations include membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the Luzerne County Homeopathic Medical Society, the Northeastern Homeopathic Medical Society and the Lehigh Medical Society.

As a staunchly loyal member of the Republican party, Dr. Grier renders invaluable service, apart from ambition to hold public office, to his local, county and State organizations. His fraternal relations are with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu Le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Caldwell Consistory of the Scottish Rite, of Bloomsburg; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 109. His religious fellowship is with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Dr. Oliver Knight Grier married, in 1915, Elizabeth Carey, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Carey, of Scranton, and they are the parents of a daughter, Sara Elizabeth, born May 11, 1922. An older child died in infancy.

VICTOR LEE DODSON—For the past seventeen years Victor Lee Dodson has been the owner and manager, also an instructor, in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, with which he became identified as instructor in charge of a department in 1908. Mr. Dodson has removed the college to its present fine new building, especially designed for its use, at Nos. 29-31 West Northampton Street, in Wilkes-Barre, and is developing the college to a usefulness which is steadily increasing. It is interesting to note that Mr. Dodson graduated from this college in 1907, only three years before he became its owner.

The Dodson family is an old and honored one in the history of Eastern Pennsylvania, dating back to colonial times. The progenitor of the Luzerne County branch of the family was Thomas Dodson, who, with his wife, Mary (Prigg) Dodson, and two young sons, removed, about 1723, from Philadelphia to Chester County, Penn-



Oliver K. Grin M.D.



sylvania. There in the course of the ensuing twenty years, ten other children were born, four of these being John, born April 10, 1720; Richard, born June 26, 1731; Thomas, born in 1732; and James, born in 1734.

John Dodson, mentioned above, removed with his wife and two sons, Thomas and James, from Chester County to Northampton County about 1765, and twelve years later, the male members of the family had settled on the Susquehanna River, within the bounds of what was then the township of Salem, Plymouth District, in the County of Westmoreland, Connecticut, which county comprehended what was more commonly known as the Wyoming region of Pennsylvania, the title to which was bitterly contested for a number of years by the New England settlers and the Pennsylvania land claimers. The names of John, Thomas, and James appear in the tax lists of Plymouth District for the years 1777 and 1778, but after the Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778, the whole region was deserted, the Dodsons, with the other inhabitants of Salem, fleeing across the rivers and mountains to their old homes near the Delaware River in Northampton County. When peaceful times came again John Dodson, his son, Thomas, with other members of their respective families, returned to the Wyoming region and reestablished themselves on the lands which they had formerly occupied, and the names of John, Thomas, and James appear in the list of Salem Township taxables for 1790. About 1797 or 1798 John and Thomas Dodson removed their families to the adjoining township of Huntington, Luzerne County, where John Dodson died, March 10, 1818.

Thomas Dodson, mentioned above, was the great-grandfather of Victor Lee Dodson. He seems to have been a farmer, a mill-wright, and a miller, and in 1798, in association with Nathan Beach of Salem, he built the second gristmill, on Marsh Creek, in Huntington County. He married, in 1778, Mehetabel, or Mabel Bixby, born in 1760, died in 1804, and both were ardent Methodists. "Their hospitable home was, during his life, the place for general worship, the home of the itinerant ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the place where all Christian people were warmly welcomed." Thomas Dodson died April 29, 1818, seven weeks after the death of his father, and was survived by five sons and five daughters, the second of these being Elias Dodson, born in 1781, died in 1859, who became an extensive landowner on Huntington Township, and operated saw and gristmills. In later years he became a Baptist preacher, and it was largely through his efforts that the first Baptist meetinghouse in his township was built. The third child of Elias Dodson and his wife, Mary (Long) Dodson, was Nathan Long Dodson, grandfather of Victor Lee Dodson. Born in 1808, died in 1882, he spent his seventy-four years in Huntington Township, engaged in farming, and he and his wife, Susan Stevens, born in 1811, died in 1882, to whom he was married June 2, 1831, were the parents of four sons and five daughters, the youngest of whom was William Egbert Dodson, of whom further.

William Egbert Dodson, son of Nathan Long and Susan (Stevens) Dodson, was born in Huntington Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1853, received his education in the public schools of his native district, and remained on the home farm of his parents until some time after his marriage, working on his father's farm in the summer time, as a youth, and attending school in the winter months. About 1889 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where, during the next fifteen years, he was engaged in business as a dyer and cleaner. He then returned to the homestead farm in Huntington Township, where he was again engaged in farming. Since 1910 he has resided in Philadelphia. William E. Dodson was married, December 31, 1877, to Alice Rhone Chapin, and they became the parents of four children: Victor Lee, of further mention; Bessie Ethel; Clarence Ferman; and Blanche Margaret, who is the wife of William Aston, of Wilkes-Barre.

Victor Lee Dodson was born on the Dodson Homestead in Huntington Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1879, and as a boy attended the public school near his home. After the removal of his parents to Wilkes-Barre, he continued his studies in the public schools of that city, but before he had completed the course leading to graduation left school, at the age of seventeen years and obtained a clerical position. Later, realizing that more education than he possessed would be of advantage to him, he became a student in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, from which he was graduated in 1907. Immediately after graduation he received an appointment as stenographer in the offices of

the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which position he resigned a few months later in order to accept a similar position in the employ of the Vulcan Iron Works of Wilkes-Barre. In the autumn of 1908 he left the employ of this company to become an instructor in charge of a department, in the Wilkes-Barre Business College, and in 1910, by purchase, he became the owner of the institution. He continued for some time in the Savoy Building and then removed to the Anthracite Building, where he continued until May 1, 1925, when the Wilkes-Barre Business College was removed to its present especially designed three-story, fire-proof building at Nos. 2931 West Northampton Street, where its enrollment is steadily growing and its efficiency has been greatly increased. Politically, Mr. Dodson gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of the Irem Country Club, of the Westmoreland Club, and of the Rotary Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Victor Lee Dodson was married (first) to Martha Watt Morgan, of Wilkes-Barre, the ceremony taking place June 8, 1904. She died November 30, 1919, and he married (second), April 9, 1921, Grace Ethel Shoemaker. There are no children.

HAROLD DAVENPORT DEEMER—Accounted one of the foremost business men in that section of the State of which Wilkes-Barre is a flourishing center, Harold Davenport Deemer is associated as official and director with concerns that are among the most substantial in this city, and that largely represent its most constructive and progressive mercantile interests. Other institutions, financial, general business, and benevolent, are honored in having Mr. Deemer as an advisor and secretary-treasurer; while whatsoever has to do with the prosperity and advancement of the community has in him a dependable friend and co-worker.

Harold Davenport Deemer was born December 16, 1873, in Wilkes-Barre, a son of Francis J. and Annie M. (Harris) Deemer. Francis J. Deemer was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their children were eight in number, four of whom grew to maturity: Harold D., of whom further; Annie Vaughan; Mabel Albright, and Francis Joseph, all of whom reside in Kingston.

Mr. Deemer attended private schools in Wilkes-Barre, and he chose the career of a merchant, in which he has become a leader. In political matters, he is a Republican, but has never sought political preferment. He holds the secretaryship of the Conyngham Company, a concern that is connected with many of the business interests of this city and the county itself; he is treasurer of the firm of Deemer and Company, the largest retail stationers in the northeastern part of the State; secretary of the Eastern Pennsylvania Supply Company; member of the board of directors of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company; trustee, member of the Executive Committee, and chairman of the Budget Committee of the Community Welfare Federation; treasurer of the United Charities; assistant treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; and member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club; and the Westmoreland Club.

Harold Davenport Deemer married, April 16, 1906, Anna C. Lewis, daughter of George C. and Mary P. (Squires) Lewis. Their children: Lewis Davenport, deceased February 27, 1922, aged fifteen years; Helen Mary Deemer. Mr. Deemer is a vestryman of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and secretary of the Diocese of Bethlehem.

MARSHALL C. RUMBAUGH, M. D.—Conducting a thoroughly equipped up-to-date clinic along with his regular medical and surgical practice, Marshall C. Rumbaugh, M. D., is one of the physicians of Luzerne County who has attracted widespread notice for his work in behalf of his profession and the people of Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he has his offices. Both in his own practice and in his hospital work, Dr. Rumbaugh has demonstrated his skill and complete knowledge of medicine, which, combined with his gentleness of personality and his ever kindly attitude toward everyone whom he encounters, render him an almost ideal physician and surgeon.

He was born in Thompsettown, Pennsylvania, a town situated in Juniata County, on December 1, 1881, a son of Cleophas and Elizabeth (Auker) Rumbaugh. His

father and mother were both born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and his mother died October 23, 1923. Cleophas Rumbaugh was, throughout the productive years of his life, a farmer, although he is now retired from active endeavor. The son, Marshall C., received his early education in the public schools of Perry County, Pennsylvania, near the dwelling-place of his parents, and subsequently he became a student at the State Normal School, in Lockhaven, Pennsylvania. For a time he attended the Lebanon Business College, and then was associated with the Lackawanna Steel Company, in Buffalo, New York, in the capacity of stenographer and bookkeeper. From boyhood he had desired, however, to take up the study of medicine, foreseeing perhaps the greatest possible outlet for his talents in this profession and visualizing in a more or less vague way the work for good that he might accomplish as a physician.

So it was that he became a student at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For two years he served as an interne at Jefferson Hospital, and for two more years as chief resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia. Then, in 1911, he came to Kingston, Pennsylvania, where since that time he has conducted a general medical and surgical practice. He has been, since 1912, a member of the staff of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and from 1914 until 1917 served as clinical surgical assistant in the "out-patient department." From 1917 he has acted as chief of the surgical service at this hospital during July, August and September of each year.

His medical work was somewhat interrupted for a time by the entrance of the United States into the World War. On May 15, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the United States Army, and on October 1 of that year reported at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He spent three months in the United States Army Neurosurgical School in New York City, and was then stationed at the General Hospital No. 2, in Baltimore, Maryland, and subsequently at Camp Crane, in Allentown, Pennsylvania. On May 15, 1918, he was commissioned a captain in the Army Medical Corps, and on July 4, 1918, sailed for France, where he saw active service in the Marne sector at Chateau Thierry, as well as in the Jouy, Soissons and Argonne sectors. He returned to the United States on August 1, 1919, when he was discharged from the Army at Camp Dix.

Resuming his work in Kingston, Pennsylvania, he brought about some years later, in 1924, the erection of a modern clinic building on North Dorrance Street, No. 10, in which he has conducted his practice since that time and has so benefited a large number of people who have utilized his clinic for their medical and surgical needs. In addition to his activities in his own profession, Dr. Rumbaugh is one of the most public-spirited of Luzerne County's citizens, being affiliated with a number of his county's most important organizations. He is active, of course, in the societies of his own profession, being a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and Interstate Post Graduate Association. In his political views he is identified with the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he regularly supports. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he belongs to Lodge No. 395; the Keystone Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in Scranton; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Wilkes-Barre. His religious affiliation is with the Dorranceton Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a member of the board of trustees and the teacher of a large and thriving men's Bible class.

In 1911 Dr. Rumbaugh married Daisy May Strunk, of Kingston, daughter of Moses and Louise Strunk. By this union there have been two children: 1. Erna Louise, born September 21, 1913. 2. Marshall Ulrich, born February 13, 1922.

HORACE G. COOK, JR.—A prominent architect in Wilkes-Barre, Horace G. Cook, Jr., maintains his offices at No. 716 Miners' Bank Building, where he has been situated since he established his own business here in 1921. Before he was engaged in business for himself he worked with a number of firms in different cities, where he gained a variety of experience in his profession, and took a course of university study to fit himself for his career. Now he is not only important as a registered architect, but takes a leading part in the civic, social, and fraternal affairs of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity.

He was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on May 3, 1888, a son of Horace G. and Minnie A. (Mills) Cook, who now reside in Spokane, Washington. The Cook family is of English origin. Horace G. and Minnie A. (Mills) Cook are the parents of four children: Edith Mills, who is the wife of Henry Jeklin, of Everett, Washington; Horace G., Jr., of further mention; Jennie Lee, who married W. H. Hathaway, of Spokane, Washington; and Clarence Hugh, of Spokane, Washington.

Horace G. Cook, Jr., was only three years of age when his parents removed from Fort Worth, Texas, to Spokane, Washington. As a boy he went to the public schools and the high school there, and was graduated from the Spokane High School in the class of 1907. Then he took up the study of architecture in the office of Preusse and Zittle, in Spokane, where he remained until 1911. In that year he came East, and entered Columbia University, where he took special studies in architecture. In 1914 he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he became engaged in the office of Sturdevant and Poggi. In 1916 he entered the office of George S. Welsh, in which he worked until 1917, when he went to Philadelphia to take a position with the United States Shipping Board, which then was under the management of Charles M. Schwab. He remained in Philadelphia until May, 1919, when he took a position with the Du Pont Engineering Company, in Wilmington, Delaware. In May, 1921, he returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he opened an office in his present quarters, then No. 716 (now No. 1123) Miners' Bank Building, and engaged in business for himself. His work constantly has met with success, and his achievements are those of a man of ability who set out to build for himself a definite career in a fixed line of endeavor.

Keenly interested in political matters, Mr. Cook holds the opinions of the Republican party. In his religious views he professes the Protestant faith. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109; and a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with and is a charter member of King Hiram Lodge, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; St. John's Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Vaut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, of Wilkes-Barre; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Irem Country Club. He is a charter member and a past president of the Exchange Club; a member of the Wharton School Greek letter fraternity, Pi Delta Epsilon; a director of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, of Kingston, Pennsylvania; a director of the West Side Building and Loan Association; and a member of the Columbia Hose Company, of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cook married Marie Folsom Hartman, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1915. She is a daughter of John Hervy and Lydia (Moore) Hartman. Horace G. and Marie Folsom (Hartman) Cook are the parents of one daughter, Barbara Marie.

WILLIAM E. DOW—Since 1919 William E. Dow has been general agent for the Wilkes-Barre district in the employ of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in this capacity he has given most efficient service. He has his office in Room 304, in the Second National Bank Building of Wilkes-Barre, and during the eight years which have passed since he took this position he has written a record number of policies.

John C. Dow, father of Mr. Dow, was a merchant of Demopolis, Alabama, for many years. He was a son of Rev. John R. Dow, a native of Scotland who came to America while he was a young man and was for many years a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Aiken, South Carolina. John C. Dow married Irene Kohler, and they became the parents of three children: Robert B., who is engaged in the cotton business in New Orleans, Louisiana; John C., Jr., who is a planter at Demopolis, Alabama; and William E., of further mention.

William E. Dow, son of John C. and Irene (Kohler) Dow, was born in Demopolis, Alabama, December 31, 1883, and received his education in the public schools of his home town. When he was sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Montgomery, Alabama, as a stenographer, but after a time he made a change and went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he acted as special agent for the same company. He was next transferred to Nashville, Tennessee, as general agent for the Nashville district in the employ of the same company. Here he remained for a period of four years, gaining valuable experience. At the end of that time he was again transferred, this time to Atlanta, Georgia, where for four years he served as general agent for the Atlanta district. In 1919 he became



J. A. Hugo.

general agent for the Wilkes-Barre district, in the employ of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that important position he has continued to fill to the present time. Mr. Dow is one of the very well known insurance men of this section of the State. For the past three years he has served as president of the Agents' Association of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, having been elected in 1925, 1926, and 1927. Throughout the Wyoming Valley he is known as an expert, both as an agent and as an administrator in this business and in this district he has given to his firm service of a high order. Politically, Mr. Dow is one of the many who class themselves as Independents. He regards personal fitness for office as of more importance than party affiliations and casts his vote accordingly. Fraternally, he is identified with Gate City Lodge, No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, of Atlanta, Georgia, and is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies; also of Atlanta Consistory, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Irem Temple Country Club, and of the Wyoming Valley Country Club. His religious affiliation is with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre.

William E. Dow was married, June 5, 1915, to Eulalia Cox, of Savannah, Georgia, daughter of Charles T. and Sarah (Bardwell) Cox.

JOHN A. HUGO, M. D.—For more than eight years, ever since his return to civil life after eighteen months' active service in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy during the World War, Nanticoke has been the scene of Dr. Hugo's successful professional activities as a physician and surgeon. During these years he has not only built up a large and lucrative practice, but has also made for himself a prominent position in the life of the community.

Mr. Hugo was born at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1887, a son of Conrad and Catharine (Yeager) Hugo. Both his parents were born and reared in Hazleton, where his father was connected for many years with the mining industry. Dr. Hugo received his preliminary education in the public schools and then took up the study of medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1915. After the usual period as an interne, which he spent at the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia, he established himself in the general practice of medicine at Long Branch, New Jersey, where he continued to live and work until 1917. In that year he entered the Medical Corps of the United States Navy, with which he served for eighteen months, being stationed most of that time at Brest, France, where he was engaged in hospital work. Having received his honorable discharge in May, 1919, with the rank of senior lieutenant, in June of that year he located at Nanticoke. There he has carried on since a successful general practice, with an office at No. 35 East Green Street.

He is a member of the medical staff of the Nanticoke Hospital and also of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the Luzerne County Medical Society. Considered one of the substantial members of the community, he was elected some time ago to the board of directors of the Miners' Trust Company of Nanticoke. He is a member of Hazel Lodge, No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Hazleton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Americans; the Franklin Club of Wilkes-Barre; the Sextette Club of Hazleton, and Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity. In politics he is a supporter of the Republican party, in the affairs of which he takes an active interest, while his religious affiliations are with the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Hugo married in 1926, Nori Maguire of Port Chester, New York, a daughter of Michael and Kathryn (Shannon) Maguire. They make their home on East Green Street, Nanticoke.

HARRY SAMUEL NICHOLSON—One of the substantial business men of Wilkes-Barre and the member of a family that has been important in this section for many years, Harry Samuel Nicholson fills efficiently and creditably the position of manager of W. H. Nicholson and Company, which manufactures steam specialties. This firm was established in 1886 by his grandfather, W. H. Nicholson, together with three sons, William, Samuel T., and George Nicholson.

W. H. Nicholson, the founder of this company and the grandfather of Harry Samuel Nicholson, the present manager, was a native of England. A practical machinist of an inventive turn of mind, he came to the United States in 1866 with his family, and took out a patent on the Nicholson expanding mandrel, and subsequently took out additional patents. He and his three sons then started the W. H. Nicholson Company in Wilkes-Barre. W. H. Nicholson's wife was Elizabeth (Craig) Nicholson, and they were the parents of the following children: William, the father of Harry Samuel Nicholson; Annie, who married Frederick Beiswinger, now deceased; Mary, single, of Wilkes-Barre; Samuel T., who is president of the Vulcan Iron Works; Elizabeth, who married Samuel McDowell, a minister in the Presbyterian Church in Lee Park, Pennsylvania; George, who is vice-president of the Vulcan Iron Works; and Hannah, who married Arthur Rinehimer, now deceased.

William Nicholson, the father of Harry Samuel Nicholson, was born in 1857 in England and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on November 6, 1917. He was only nine years of age when his father brought the family to the United States from New Castle, England. He was a life-long Republican, and was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Wilkes-Barre. He was the manager of the Nicholson Company at the time of his death. He married Emma Comstock, and they were the parents of six children: Laura, the wife of C. E. Tite, of Wilkes-Barre; Bertha, who married Hobart B. Meyer, of Wilkes-Barre; Harry Samuel, of further mention; Frank C., who is electrical engineer for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; William R., who is assistant manager of W. H. Nicholson and Company; and Arthur E., who is district manager of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association Casualty Insurance Company and secretary of the Luzerne County Manufacturers' Association.

Harry Samuel Nicholson, the son of William and Emma (Comstock) Nicholson, was born in Exeter Township, Luzerne County, on December 2, 1885. He attended the public schools and the high school of Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from the commercial department of the Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1906. Then he took a position in the office of W. H. Nicholson and Company, where he has remained since that time. He has been manager and secretary of the company since 1917. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with Lodge No. 61; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of the Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Irem Country Club, chairman of the Irem Temple Gun Club, vice-president of the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania, and treasurer of the Conservation Council of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Nicholson married Anna Petty, of Wilkes-Barre, on June 8, 1910. She is a daughter of Dr. William and Celestia (Berger) Petty, of Berwick, Pennsylvania. Harry Samuel and Anna (Petty) Nicholson are the parents of four children: Jean Marie, Robert Edgar, Harry Samuel, Jr., and Ruth Eleanor.

FRANK A. MCGUIGAN—Every community possesses a law firm which, on account of its personnel and accomplishments, stands out prominently, and whose name is synonymous with stability, character, excellent service and progress; when a firm is all of these, its age and established reputation may be taken for granted. Such a firm is that of Bedford, Jones, Waller & McGuigan, which occupies a considerable part of the eighth floor of the Miners' Bank Building at Wilkes-Barre, and in which Frank A. McGuigan is a valued partner. The assets of this firm are embodied in the above characteristics, but one that does not appear on the surface but goes far to make up good will exists in the fact that under the founders of the firm and its successors dozens of young men have been introduced to the law and tutored far enough along to make splendid successes for themselves. In the years he has been connected with the firm Mr. McGuigan has contributed materially to its accomplishments, and has built up a reputation on his own account that has given him an enviable position in the community.

Frank A. McGuigan was born July 10, 1873, at Wilkes-Barre, son of Patrick and Ellen (Gallagher) McGuigan, deceased, who were natives of Ireland, and came to this

country to find better opportunities than the Old World afforded. Patrick McGuigan was employed many years by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Mining Company, and was a member of the Democratic party and of the Roman Catholic Church. St. Mary's having been his place of worship. He was the father of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity: James P., of Brooklyn, New York, who died February 7, 1926; William, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Patrick, of Wilkes-Barre; Isabella, of Wilkes-Barre; Ella, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Frank A., of whom further; Rose, of Wilkes-Barre; Joseph, in the Panama Canal Zone; Agnes, of Wilkes-Barre; Margaret and Mary, died in childhood.

Mr. McGuigan grew to manhood in Wilkes-Barre, and received his education in the public schools, the St. Mary's Parochial School, and the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1891. He then taught school for three years in Lehman Township, Luzerne County, and studied law concurrently, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar May 29, 1894, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association and the State Bar Association. In fraternal order work he is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 302, Knights of Columbus, and fourth degree, the Ancient Order of Hibernians. His clubs include the Concordia, Alhambra Press, and Monoclonock trusts. He is a director of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company and personally and as a member of the firm attorney for a number of the largest corporations in this section.

Mr. McGuigan married Lulu M. Reilly, of Pittston, December 28, 1905, daughter of Patrick and Julia (Mulaney) Reilly, and four children have blessed their union: 1. Frank W., born June 28, 1909, a senior at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia. 2. Walter J., born August 26, 1910, a sophomore at Georgetown University. 3. George Francis, born March 5, 1912, a freshman at Georgetown University. 4. Richard C. McGuigan, born February 7, 1915, a student at Wyoming Seminary.

MARTIN L. CONNORS, M. D.—Skilled as a surgeon and well-known as a physician, Dr. Martin L. Connors of Pittston, Pennsylvania, is one of the medical fraternity who is a native of this city and who after completing his course in medicine returned to his home town and established himself in the profession where he has progressed steadily ever since.

Dr. Connors is the son of James Connors, who was a mason, and of Bridget (Golden) Connors. Both of these highly respected citizens are now deceased.

Martin L. Connors was born at Pittston, Pennsylvania, on October 24, 1841. He received his early education in this locality and then attended Temple University at Philadelphia. After completing his work at this university, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine and began his internship at the Garretson General Hospital, where he remained for three years. He then went to Saint Vincent's Hospital at Erie, Pennsylvania, and after one year of practice in this hospital he returned to the native place of himself and his parents and here he has continued to reside.

Dr. Connors began, very soon after his graduation in medicine, to specialize in surgery and he has continued to make this his forte. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Pittston Hospital, and is also a member of the County Medical Society; the State Medical Society, and American Medical Association. He is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations and social clubs, including the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Fox Hills Country Club. Dr. Connors and his family are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and Mrs. Connors is well known for her activities in the different charitable organizations and aid societies of that church.

On November 20, 1918, Martin L. Connors married Rita M. Rogers, daughter of Thomas and Frances Rogers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have had six children: 1. Frances Mary. 2. Rita Marie. 3. Natila, deceased. 4. Marie Therese. 5. Nan, deceased. 6. Martin. During the World War, Dr. Connors was in active service in the United States Medical Corps.

EDWIN LEAMAN LINDEMUTH—Ability in meeting the responsibilities of a position important to the welfare of the whole community and of a wide territory on every side has made Edwin L. Lindemuth one

of the most popular and most highly-esteemed citizens of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where for twenty-one years he has been manager of the claims department of the Wilkes-Barre Railway Corporation. From his office at No. 300 West Market Street, Kingston, he looks after resulting claims for personal injuries and property damage on one hundred and ten miles of railway and on a bus system controlling more than twenty busses in Luzerne County.

Edwin L. Lindemuth was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1869, son of John and Lavinia K. (Leaman) Lindemuth, father deceased. The parents belonged to old Berks County families, and they had five children, of whom the subject of this record is the oldest and the only survivor. He grew to manhood in Reading, where he had acquired his education in the public and high schools. After filling the position of a clerk for a time, he studied shorthand, in which he became so expert that he was appointed court reporter for the district court of Berks County and remained thus engaged for ten years. His personality and ability becoming widely known won for him election to the office of city clerk of Reading. After four years in the public post, Mr. Lindemuth was made claim agent for the United Power and Transportation Company, with offices in Philadelphia. His company then controlled the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company, as well as other railways in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. On February 8, 1906, came Mr. Lindemuth's transfer to Wilkes-Barre as claim agent for the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Railway Company later merged with the Wilkes-Barre Railway Corporation where he has remained for twenty-three years. Besides his large railway mileage, the claim agent also looks after the claims of the Wyoming Valley Bus Company, one of the important concerns of Luzerne County. His work has always given great satisfaction to the large public he serves.

In politics, Mr. Lindemuth is an independent Republican. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Selected Masters; the Keystone Consistory, No. 320, thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkes-Barre; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 109, of which he is Past Exalted Ruler. His clubs are the Pen and Pencil, of Wilkes-Barre; and the Kiwanis. He belongs also to the Young Men's Christian Association.

On November 10, 1891, Edwin L. Lindemuth married Elizabeth K. Van Reed, of Reading, Pennsylvania, daughter of Wellington and Catherine (Kessler) Van Reed. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindemuth, George Fix Lindemuth, a student in Wyoming Seminary.

CARL A. LEIGHTON—Few of the citizens of Wilkes-Barre are more active in civic, business, fraternal, church, club, and social work than is Carl A. Leighton, head of the firm of the C. A. Leighton Company, one of the leading real estate and insurance organizations of Wyoming Valley. Mr. Leighton is a past president of the Rotary Club (1927), president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Wilkes-Barre, president of the Wilkes-Barre Knights of Columbus Home Association, heading the organization at the time the present home of the order was acquired, a director of the Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce, and is one of the active members of the famous Concordia Society, one of the best known male choruses in the country.

His father, J. Charles Leighton, son of David and Mary (Healey) Leighton, was born in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. He married and settled in Wilkes-Barre and at the time of his death was foreman in the employ of the E. F. Ryman Lumber Company. He and his wife, Ella B. Leighton, became the parents of a family of children of whom four are now living; Carl A., of further mention; William J., who is in the life insurance business in Philadelphia; G. Murray, assistant manager for the C. A. Leighton Company of Wilkes-Barre; and Leslie L., an automobile salesman of Wilkes-Barre.

Carl A. Leighton was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1886, and received his early education in the public and parochial schools of the city, later continuing study in the Wharton Extension School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1919. He was in the employ of the



Martin L. Connors M.D.



Robert A. Owen

Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company for nineteen years, his final connection being as an assistant to the land agent. In 1922 he founded the C. A. Leighton Company, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business in which line he has continued with increasing success. His office cares for a very large business. It handles all branches of real estate and insurance and does a large construction business. The subdivisions of his company and particularly Trucksville Gardens are well known for their completeness of development and general appeal.

Mr. Leighton is active in the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Red Cross and has organized and now heads its Disaster Relief Committee. He is also a member of Council No. 302, Knights of Columbus, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. Mr. Leighton has a fine baritone voice and has been heard in many of the concerts and singing festivals in the city. His religious affiliation is with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

Carl A. Leighton was married April 29, 1914, to Marie J. Forve, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Forve, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Leighton are the parents of six children: 1. Mary R. 2. Helen C. 3. Carl A., Jr. 4. Elizabeth M. 5. Peter Forve. 6. John Charles. Mrs. Leighton's father was one of Wilkes-Barre's prominent business men and took an active part in the development of this community. At the time of his death he was one of the Poor Directors of the Central District.

ROBERT AUGUSTUS QUIN—Filling one of the most important executive positions in the anthracite coal operations of Pennsylvania, Robert Augustus Quin, late vice-president of the Susquehanna Collieries Company, with headquarters at Wilkes-Barre, was a very great factor in the commercial progress of the State and one of its most important citizens. For nearly fifty years he had been engaged in the coal industry embracing the entire anthracite coal field, and has risen, step by step, from a clerkship to positions of extreme executive in the industrial world with no other recommendation than his unusual ability, loyalty and intense interest in his work. Informed to the minutest detail on every matter associated with anthracite coal mining and the output of the product, he was also deeply interested in all civic affairs that tended to promote the progress of the community and Commonwealth and to such propositions as were advanced in accordance with that idea he never failed to give his full support and to lend his personal aid where it might be of value. Cooperation with all allied interests was one of the strongest tenets of his business code, for he fully appreciated the fact that universal enterprise is best engaged when no unfair advantage is taken of a weaker factor in the field. He was strong in his friendships, faithful to trust, generous in his dealings, popular in his recreational periods and wholesome in all his activities, a splendid citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, whose untimely passing was a severe loss to its industrial field.

Born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1864, he was a son of Augustus and Ann (Williams) Quin, and acquired his education in the local public schools. His business career began as an office boy with the Pottsville Iron & Steel Company, which association he entered in 1881 and remained for one year. He then accepted a position with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Lost Creek, doing engineering work near Shenandoah for four years, when he was engaged for a brief period as a civil engineer at Reading, after which he returned to Lost Creek and took a position as bookkeeper with J. C. Bright & Company. From 1887 to 1889 he was associated with the engineers who were making the second geological survey of Pennsylvania and from 1889 until 1898 was with the A. B. Cochran mining engineering and surveying firm. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed superintendent of the Shipman Coal Company, at Shamokin, from which position he began his association with the Susquehanna Coal Company, when he was made superintendent of the William Penn Colliery, near Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1899. In this last indicated position he remained until January 1, 1901, when he was transferred and put in charge of the Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, also a part of the Susquehanna system. In recognition of his outstanding abilities the Susquehanna Coal Company, in 1903, appointed him manager of all the collieries of Susquehanna and Lytle Coal companies with headquarters in the Miners' Bank Building in Wilkes-Barre, including the period from July, 1917, when the M. A. Hanna Company interests took over the property and incorporated as the Susquehanna Collieries

Company. This position he held until August, 1928, when the latter company again promoted him, this time to be vice-president of all its holdings. He was a director of the Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre; the Miners' Trust Company of Nanticoke; the Nanticoke Construction Company; the Susquehanna Lumber Company of Nanticoke, and the South Side Lumber Company, of Wilkes-Barre. He held memberships in the American Mining Congress, the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. His clubs were the Westmoreland and Franklin and the Wyoming Valley Country, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York while his fraternal affiliations included membership in the Masonic order, in which he belonged to all units, from the Blue Lodge, Shenandoah, to the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, having the thirty-second degree; and Irem Country Club. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Pottsville Club of Pottsville, and to the Cresco Club of Shamokin, and Hazleton Country Club. His death occurred, following an accidental fall in front of his home, No. 122 West River Street, Wilkes-Barre, January 22, 1929.

Robert Augustus Quin married, July 16, 1887, Minnie Thicks, of Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. Their children are: 1. Herbert T., a mechanical engineer with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company of Pottsville, married and has two sons, George Stites and Robert Augustus. 2. Margaret, married B. E. Holfield, of South Walnut Street, Kingston, and has three sons, Robert E., James McCutcheon, and Richard Quin. 3. Robert D., of Hazleton, real estate and insurance operator. 4. William R., general contractor of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania.

Robert Augustus Quin was an ideal representative of that class of American business men who do things as much for the sake of doing them as for personal reward. His first thought was for the success of the enterprise because of the faith given him by those who entrusted him with the work, his second was to make it succeed for the sake of industrial progress, his third was to make contented operatives through just emolument and fair treatment. In all of them he was successful and left a name for achievement that will long stand high in the progressive history of Pennsylvania and the Wyoming Valley in which he did most of his labor.

CHARLES PARRISH HUNT—The Hunt family is of English origin. For many generations, and perhaps for centuries it has been identified with the ancient town of York. Thomas Hunt (1770-1832) was a barrister there. His office was located almost within the shadow of the Minster, and the Hunt name is still seen on offices on the same site. Aside from this historical association it is known that one of a former generation, when a boy of nine, was held on the shoulders of his grandfather, and watched the troops march past the Minster to join the Duke of Wellington's Army, before the Battle of Waterloo. Thomas Hunt married Rachel Bell of York, a Quakeress, and they had seven children. Of these, Dr. Elwood Hunt was a surgeon in the British Army and died in Australia. Of the Bell family, Dr. Frederick was a physician in York, and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Francis William Hunt (Mr. Charles Hunt's father) was born in the city of York, May 17, 1806. He came to America in 1835, and resided in Cincinnati for a short time, but was afterward attracted by the opportunities of the largely developed lumber operations at Meshoppen, Pa. Mr. Hunt was for a time postmaster at Meshoppen. Accumulated real estate and coal interests induced his removal to Wilkes-Barre. In the rapidly growing community he became known as one of the prominent and successful men of the generation. He was director in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He married, May 6, 1840, Sarah Althea Parrish, born May 17, 1817; died October 24, 1893. She was a daughter of Archibut and Phoebe (Miller) Parrish, of Wilkes-Barre, and sister of Charles Parrish, whose name has long been recognized as the master mind of earlier coal operations in the Wyoming Valley and vicinity. The children of Francis William and Sarah Althea Hunt were: 1. Elwood Herring, born in Meshoppen, February 14, 1841, and who saw long service in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was afterward identified with the business of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Charles Parrish, born in Meshoppen, July 31, 1843, of whom further. 3. Francis William, Jr. 4. Anna Mercy. Francis William Hunt died in Wilkes-Barre, November 6, 1871.

Charles Parrish Hunt attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Seminary. On leaving the

seminary, 1850, he went into business with the firm of Rutter and Reading, at that time a leading hardware concern, and in 1866 he became a partner of the firm Rutter, Reading & Company. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Mr. Reading under the name of Reading and Hunt. In 1876 Mr. Hunt became sole proprietor, and so continued until 1880. In 1893 he retired from that business, and gave his attention to other and more extended concerns. He became associated with the organization of the Hillman Vein Coal Company in 1882, and was manager and treasurer until it was sold in 1902. He was one of the organizers of the Langcliffe Coal Company of Avoca, and was treasurer until its sale to other interests. He was also for a long period treasurer and director of the Parrish Coal Company, and a member of the firm of Parrish Phillips and Company, sales agents for coal and operating from New York City. Other business affiliations have been: President of the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company, director of the Vulcan Iron Works, director and many years vice-president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre; director of the Hazard Manufacturing Company, and director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the oldest insurance company in America. He has always been known as a man of sound poise, business judgment, clear vision, incorruptible integrity and of warm human sympathy. He has always borne an active part in broader community concerns. In his earlier years together with other prominent citizens he served as a member of the Neptune Fire Company. He was trustee of Memorial Church, and later and for many years trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, director of the Wilkes-Barre Institute, of the Children's Home and of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; a member of the Westmoreland Club, of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of the Country Club of Scranton, and he was in 1896 one of the organizers and a charter member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club.

Mr. Hunt married in New Orleans, April 6, 1875, Grace Stanton Lea, daughter of Judge James Neilson and Hetty McNair Lea. They had three children; Francis William, born December, 1875, who died in infancy; Lea, concerning whom further; and Charles P. Hunt, Jr., born 1880, died January 28, 1883.

LEA HUNT, son of Charles Parrish and Grace Stanton (Lea) Hunt was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 19, 1878. He was a student at Hillman Academy, and at Taft School, Waterbury, Connecticut. From Taft he entered Yale University. After college he became associated in business with his father, and later became a member of the firm of Parrish Phillips & Company, coal dealers of New York City. He was for a time director and president of the Association of Pennsylvania Constructors. He is director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, of the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company, of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital, and was director and afterward president of the Wilkes-Barre Branch of Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, and an officer of the State corporation affiliated therewith.

He married, December 8, 1908, Kathleen, third daughter of Dr. Joseph and Frances Parrish Murphy, the former many years a prominent physician in Wilkes-Barre.

Lea Hunt's ancestral line on the paternal side has already been indicated. The maternal line is closely associated from colonial times with the South. His mother, Grace Stanton Lea, was a daughter of a distinguished Louisiana jurist, Judge James Neilson Lea, born in Baton Rouge, November 26, 1815, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1884. He married Hetty Hart McNair, daughter of John McNair, of a fine old Scotch family, who were of the MacFarlane clan, and descendants from the third Earl of Lennox. A split in the ancient clan, one part following the heir, and the other part the brother, explains the name MacNair. Buchanan of Auchman whose history of the Scottish clans is regarded as highest in authority names various estates gentlemen and families who assumed and yet bear clan names "among them the MacNairs who are pure MacFarlanes." This he states is the only clan except possibly the Donnachis whose descent from the Earl of the district in which his possessions lay, can be proved by charter. The MacNairs were among the earliest in Scotland to adhere to the Presbyterian kirk. Later the family left their home on the banks of the River Dee, and emigrated to Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

James Neilson Lea, grandfather of Lea Hunt, read law with his uncle, Judge Harper, a member of the Supreme

Court of Louisiana, and later became judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans. In 1847 he went upon the Supreme Bench of Louisiana as Associate Justice. He received in 1877 the degree of Doctor of Laws from Washington and Lee University. The family had been instant in public service from colony days, both in the crises of war and of legislation. The name appears in Virginia records as early as 1654. The particular line here recounted is traced to John Lea of Lea Hall, Cheshire, England. James Lea came from England in 1740, accompanied by a brother, and other relatives. Soon after they moved to North Carolina and Tennessee.

Rev. Luke Lea, of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, married Elizabeth Wilson, whose father, Zaccheus Wilson, was proponent and signer of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration, which preceded by a year the other instrument, the Declaration of Independence, signed in Philadelphia in 1776, and the former has always been considered as having been a model for the latter. Zaccheus Wilson was also a member of the provincial Congress of South Carolina in 1776, and of the later convention of that State, summoned in 1787 to consider the proposed Federal Constitution.

Judge Lea was among those of the Lea family who participated in momentous happenings of the Civil War. of 1861-65. It is a page of unwritten history that in the darkest days of the Confederacy he undertook a secret mission to England. This mission might have been successful had not Russia's stand at that time shown plainly that if England intervened she would defend the North, and she actually sent a fleet to New York Harbor, in gratitude for which, Seward negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia for seven and a half million dollars.

JONATHAN R. DAVIS—Typical of the character and all-round achievements of Jonathan R. Davis, president of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is the slogan of that institution—"The Savings Bank on the Square." Mr. Davis has carved out a career successful for himself and beneficial to the whole community, where he has served as a business, civic, and religious leader.

Jonathan R. Davis was born at Danville, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1864, son of John J. and Ann (Rogers) Davis, the former deceased and the latter still alive and hearty at the age of eighty-five. The father was brought to the United States by his parents when he was five years of age, and he became a music dealer in Wilkes-Barre, to which he moved when his son was a year old. His wife was a daughter of William Rogers, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, Luzerne County. Ten children were born to them.

Jonathan R. Davis was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and a graduate of Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, in 1883. He began as a worker in the mines at Plymouth and later employed in a wholesale grocery house. After two years in the grocery business in Monrovia, California, 1887-80, he returned to Wilkes-Barre, and was representative for the wholesale grocery firm of Gennerich and Von Bremen, of New York, for Northeastern Pennsylvania territory for a period of twenty years.

It was in 1905 that Mr. Davis began to become a part of the larger public life. He was elected sheriff of Luzerne County and held office in 1906-07-08. In 1912 came his appointment by the court to the first Luzerne County Board of Assessors, which he served for three years as president. In 1915 he engaged in real estate transactions which have resulted so advantageously for him that he is recognized as a leading realtor of Wilkes-Barre, and with his son, John Allen Davis, have their offices in the new Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank Building. On July 1, 1918, the directors of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank elected this resourceful and able man as president, and have, like the entire clientele of the bank, been eminently satisfied with Mr. Davis' eleven years incumbency. Director of the bank he heads, Mr. Davis is president and treasurer of the Mount Greenwood Cemetery Association, director of the Royer Foundry and Machine Company of Wilkes-Barre, vice-president and director of the Jones Oil Company, and vice-president of the Finch Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is also prominent in other than business phases of local affairs. A Republican, he served for four years as county chairman of his party, and was elected a delegate to the National Convention, which nominated Herbert Hoover for the Presidency, at Kansas City, in June, 1928. A member of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, he has been president of its board of trustees for many years. His fraternal associations



STUDIO 2 CAMPBELL

Jonathan R. Davis



W. W. White

are with Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, of Wilkes-Barre; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Westmoreland, the Irem Temple Country, the Franklin, and Craftsmen's of Wilkes-Barre.

On October 10, 1894, Jonathan R. Davis married Mollie Cogswell, of Los Angeles, California. They reside in a beautiful home at No. 145 South Maple Avenue, Kingston, and have a summer home at the elevation overlooking Harvey's Lake, fifteen hundred feet above sea-level, which has been given the descriptive name of "Pen Bryn," meaning "top of the hill." Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis: John Allen; Albert Gordon; Helen Cogswell, wife of Herbert Clerk, who resides in England; and Elizabeth Armena, wife of Reed Whitsell, of Philadelphia.

MARTIN E. MOORE—Among the substantial and representative citizens of Luzerne County, Martin E. Moore, real estate operator and insurance agent with offices in the Simon Long Building, at Wilkes-Barre, is counted by his associates in the commercial life of the city to be outstanding. He has had a widely diversified business experience, having been a telegraph operator, a bookkeeper and city assessor for the city of Wilkes-Barre before engaging in real estate and insurance; and he is now (1929) vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, a director of the board of the Keystone Building and Loan Association at Wilkes-Barre, director of the Wilkes-Barre Industrial Loan Corporation, vice-president of the United Charities and director and treasurer of the Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre. Resident in Wilkes-Barre and vigorously concerned in its civic and commercial welfare since 1884, Mr. Moore is held in most sincere regard by the people of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County, in whose interests he has served in manifold capacity.

Martin E. Moore was born at Minersville, Schuylkill County, October 30, 1861, a son of Michael and Mary (Purcell) Moore, deceased. Michael Moore and his wife Mary, were the parents of nine children, of whom seven reached maturity: Mary, wife of Charles A. Dornbach; Patrick, deceased; Ellen, deceased; James F., of Minersville; Veronica, wife of John F. O'Neill, of Moline, Illinois; Margaret, wife of C. Gaffney of Wilkes-Barre; Anastasia, wife of James Burke of Wilkes-Barre; Joseph A., deceased; and Martin E., of further mention. Michael Moore, the father, was a native of Queens County, Ireland.

Martin E. Moore was educated in the public schools of the place of his birth, and became a telegraph operator for the Philadelphia, Reading Coal and Iron Company, at Minersville; and at the age of twenty-four years he removed to Wilkes-Barre to become a bookkeeper for the Dickson Manufacturing Company, remaining with this company for a period of thirteen years. In 1890 his circle of friends had increased to such an extent that when he was urged to run for the office of city assessor, he entered the race, and was elected. He held the office three years, and during that time became acquainted with practically every important business man in Wilkes-Barre. When he opened his real estate and insurance office in 1898 his success was apparent at once and has been amply proved in succeeding years. Now (1929) with offices 50-52-54 in the Simon Long Building, his business is one of the most important of its kind in Wilkes-Barre, and in point of time of operation, Mr. Moore is one of the oldest operators in real estate and insurance in the city. As with other affairs of the community, he has always taken an interest in politics, in which he holds considerable influence locally; and nationally he is regarded as a well informed and thinking observer. He is a Democrat, a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and affiliated with Council No. 302 of the Knights of Columbus at Wilkes-Barre.

Martin E. Moore married, May 22, 1889, Anna E. Harter, daughter of Francis and Bridget (King) Harter, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of six children: 1. Joseph A., a member of the real estate and insurance firm of M. E. Moore and Son. 2. Florence M., wife of Frederick W. Kulicke of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, mother of three children, Francis, Frederick W., Jr., and Robert. 3. Frances H., wife of John H. Neafie, of Freehold, New Jersey, mother of one son, John. 4. Harvey M., a dentist, at Pottsville; married Loretta Little of Pottsville, and they have one child, Winifred Anna. 5. Howard F., of Florida. 6. Anne M., unmarried, living with her parents.

GEORGE H. HORST, vice-president and treasurer of Isaac Benesch & Sons Company, Inc., with general offices in Baltimore, Maryland, and doing business in Pennsylvania as Benesch & Sons, has won his present place through forty years of hard work. He is the son of John and Catherine (Yeager) Horst, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was born there September 26, 1875. His father died when he was only one month old, leaving him to be reared by a widowed mother. He had few advantages of school education and has gained his knowledge from the broad school of experience. At the age of fourteen years he went to work, his first job being with the firm of which he is now one of the executives. He started out in the position of office boy and earned his advancements by application to duty and promotion of the good of the organization. This business, one of the largest in Baltimore, known as Isaac Benesch and Sons handles a full line of furniture and house-furnishing goods and operates stores in a number of Pennsylvania cities. When he had been with the Baltimore house for several years, he was transferred from one department to another, going even into the shipping department where horse-drawn vehicles were then in use for delivering goods, and where he drove horses and handled boxes and was recognized as a general all-around hustler without bothering about his hours of labor.

After twelve years of faithful service, and at the age of only twenty-six, Mr. Horst was sent to Wilkes-Barre where he was appointed credit manager, a position that he capably filled. In 1904, he was created manager of the local store and in 1923 he became treasurer of the corporation, acting manager of the Wilkes-Barre store and supervising manager of the Allentown and Pottsville stores. In January, 1927, he was elected vice-president and treasurer of the corporation. The organization of Benesch and Sons is considered the largest organization of its kind in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

In politics, Mr. Horst is a Republican and he is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkes-Barre; Irem Temple Country Club; Craftsmen's Club; Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club of which he is a past president; and a member of the Franklin and the Westmoreland clubs. He is also a member of the Concordia Society.

On September 4, 1901, George H. Horst married Lulu M. Lumberson, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of John and Lydia (Pope) Lumberson. Mr. and Mrs. Horst have two children: Lillian M., the wife of Dr. Wilson C. Marsden of Wilkes-Barre; Willard M., assistant manager of Benesch and Sons at Wilkes-Barre.

WILLIAM W. SMITH—In the business life of Nanticoke, William W. Smith is one of the most prominent young men and has achieved a position of importance in commercial and financial circles throughout the State in his activities as president of the Peoples Savings & Trust Company, and general manager of the Scanton-Lee Lumber Company, both of this city. He also is vice-president of John M. Lee, Inc., Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Smith began his career as a member of the teaching profession, but soon relinquished his connection with this field of endeavor and entered the realm of commerce in which he has since continued. His popularity in civic and fraternal affairs is attested by his membership in the leading clubs and fraternal orders of his community, while in the interests of public welfare and progress, he has always given his support and aid.

Mr. Smith was born in West Nanticoke, January 22, 1893, son of William W. and Lillian H. (Yingst) Smith, both of whom reside in West Nanticoke. William W. Smith is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of this vicinity, being a direct descendant of the earliest settlers of the Wyoming Valley.

William W. Smith was educated in the public schools of Plymouth Township, and graduated from the Broadway High School with the class of 1909, being then only sixteen years of age. Receiving a teacher's certificate the same year, he lacked a year of the required age to teach, and he therefore substituted for a year, and at the age of seventeen, was appointed to the Cease-town School in Jackson Township and was occupied in teaching at that school until February 15, 1911. Resigning from his position, he gave up the educational profession and accepted a position with George F. Lee Coal

Company as weighmaster and clerk at the Chauncey Colliery in Avondale. On February 25, 1912, he was transferred to the Lee & Scouton Lumber Company as bookkeeper, in which capacity he was engaged until April 1, 1914, when he purchased an enterprise at Sweet Valley and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing it successfully until 1916, when he returned to the employ of the Lee & Scouton Lumber Company as bookkeeper. His thorough knowledge of business details and his earnest application to his work caused him to advance steadily until, on October 15, 1916, Mr. Smith was appointed manager of the Lee & Scouton Lumber Company at Nanticoke and ably directed the affairs of this large concern until January 1, 1925, when the Lee & Scouton Lumber Company and the Scouton & Lee Company of Parsons were both incorporated under the name of Scouton-Lee Lumber Company, and at this time, Mr. Smith was elected general manager of the entire corporation and also became one of the three directors of this concern, in company with George F. Lee and George P. Schaad. This corporation was formed with a paid-up capitalization of \$250,000 and is engaged in handling and distributing a complete line of building materials. The large yard at Nanticoke is located in the Eighth Ward, while the Parsons yard is now within the city limits of Wilkes-Barre.

In 1923, Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Peoples Savings & Trust Company at Nanticoke of which institution he is now president, and in this capacity, has done much to aid the development of his city. His fraternal affiliations are with Sylvania Lodge, No. 354, Free and Accepted Masons, of Shickshimy; Caldwell Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Nanticoke Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a Past Noble Grand; Junior Order United American Mechanics, and probably the youngest Past Councillor in Pennsylvania. His social activities are confined chiefly to the Franklin Club, of Wilkes-Barre, and the Craftsmen's Club of Nanticoke. In his religious adherence, he is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Smith has always maintained a deep interest in educational and cultural progress, and he supplemented his high school training with a course in architecture at the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, and later was a member of the first class of the Wharton School of Wilkes-Barre.

William W. Smith married, October 31, 1916, Anna May Thomas, daughter of Stephen C. and Letitia Thomas, both descendants of Welsh ancestors. To this union were born three children: Catherine Reba, Marian Wanda, and Kenneth William. The family residence is located at No. 88 Old River Road, Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Smith is prominently active in all local affairs and is influential in various church and women's organizations, taking a leading part in the affairs of the Order of the Eastern Star.

NEIL CHRISMAN—One of the well-known members of the legal profession in Luzerne County is Neil Chrisman, who has been engaged in practice in Wilkes-Barre for about twenty years. Mr. Chrisman served overseas during the World War, ranking as captain.

Mr. Chrisman is a member of an old Columbia County family. His father, William Chrisman, has been successfully engaged in legal practice in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, for many years, and his mother, Martha G. (Graul) Chrisman, is also a member of an old family. There were two children: Helen D. and Neil, of whom further.

Neil Chrisman was born in the town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1885, and received his early education in the public schools of his native district. He then became a student in the State Normal School, after which he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1909. He took the examinations for admission to the bar that same year, and in the fall of 1909 opened an office in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been engaged in practice. He has practiced in the county, State, and Federal courts. In 1915 he enlisted in Company D, 9th Pennsylvania Infantry, and in June, 1916, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of Company D. In 1916-17 he served on the Mexican Border as first lieutenant of the 109th Field Artillery, and on April 17, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of captain and was sworn into the service of the United States Army. He was stationed at Augusta, Georgia, until May, 1918, when his division was ordered to France. He sailed from New York City, May 15, 1918, landed at Liverpool, England, was transported to France, August

11, 1918, and sent to the front at the Fismes-Vesle sector, in France, where he was in active service to the time of the signing of the armistice. He returned to the United States in the spring of 1919, and was mustered out of service, in May, 1919. Upon his return to civilian life he immediately returned to Wilkes-Barre, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has since been continuously engaged. Mr. Chrisman is a member of the board of directors of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, and a trustee of Wilkes-Barre Institute, a school for girls. He is also a director of Mercy Hospital, of Wilkes-Barre. Politically he gives his support to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is a Past Master; and he is also a member and Past Commander of Diamond City Post, No. 132, American Legion, of Wilkes-Barre. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Neil Chrisman was married, April 26, 1916, to Elizabeth Ross Miner, daughter of General Asher Miner. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman have two children: Hester L., and Neil Chrisman, Jr.

THEODORE ALEXANDER—In Wilkes-Barre the name of Theodore Alexander has long been well known in banking circles. He has been identified with the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre since 1899 and has filled various positions, rising by successive promotions from the position of runner to that of assistant cashier, which responsible office he has filled since 1921. His entire active career to the present time, a period of twenty-eight years, has been devoted to the interests of the bank.

Professor James I. Alexander, father of Mr. Alexander, was a teacher of music and for many years was the leader of Alexander's well known band, of Wilkes-Barre. He was held in high esteem among his associates, and both he and his wife lived to be seventy-two years of age. He married Maria L. Glassmair, and they were the parents of six children: William F., of New York City; Irving G., who died at the age of fifty-one years; James Edgar, died July 6, 1927; Carrie and Cora, both of whom died in childhood; and Theodore, of further mention.

Theodore Alexander, son of Professor James I. and Maria L. (Glassmair) Alexander, was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1881. He was brought to Wilkes-Barre by his parents when he was six years of age, and here he grew to manhood, attending the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and graduating from Wilkes-Barre High School with the class of 1899. Immediately after graduation he accepted a position as clerk and runner boy in the employ of the Wyoming National Bank. He was able, willing, and ambitious to succeed and after a time was promoted to the position of clerk, the work of the runner boy being given to another. Later he was made bookkeeper, then teller, and since 1921 he has served as assistant cashier, completing this year a total period of twenty-eight years in the service of this bank. His entire career has been devoted to the interests of this institution and he is one of the trusted and highly esteemed members of the official personnel. Mr. Alexander is a Republican in his political sympathies. He is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a Past Exalted Ruler, and which he has served as secretary for five years; of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; of all the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Irem Temple Country Club, of the Franklin Club, the Craftsmen's Club, and is a member of Concordia Musical Society of the Wyoming Valley, and of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club.

Theodore Alexander is married to Jean D. Gunton, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Rosanna (DeWitt) Gunton. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander have two children: Todd G. and James I.

ASA K. DEWITT—The place that Asa K. DeWitt, vice-president and cashier of the First National Bank of Plymouth, holds in the life of the community—financial, political, social—shows that the green hills are not far away, but that opportunity is close at hand for those who have vision, ambition and energy. His career also illustrates the advantage that the lad reared in the



Max D. With



country possesses over the average city-born youth. Reared on a farm, young DeWitt early learned the meaning of hard work and also developed initiative; for the farmer's boy has responsibilities thrust upon him as fast as he is able to think for himself and do things. Mr. DeWitt has that happy faculty of knowing what he wants and staying with an endeavor, once he has launched himself therein. He has confined himself to the banking profession since leaving the farm, with the exception of a short interlude. He has been urged many times to enter upon a political career, but with the exception of serving in the State Legislature, has resisted the pleas of both major political parties. He now owns the farm on which he was born, and which has belonged to many generations of his family.

Asa K. DeWitt was born in Falls Township, Wyoming County, son of Amos T. and Elizabeth (Keeler) DeWitt. Both the DeWitt and Keeler families trace their lineage back to an early date in American history. The father, who died in 1910, was a native of Deckertown, New Jersey. He was a farmer all his life. The mother was a native of Keelersburg, Wyoming County. She died in 1917. The son received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Wyoming Seminary. He then entered the employ of the First National Bank of Plymouth as a clerk. This is the oldest bank in the borough of Plymouth, having been established in 1864. John B. Smith was its first president and W. S. Wilson its first cashier. The following named men comprised its first board of directors: Henderson Gaylord, John B. Smith, Charles Hutchison, I. P. McFarland, W. H. Davenport, Ira Davenport, W. J. Harvey, F. J. Reynolds, S. G. Turner, Draper Smith, W. L. Lance, Jr., James Turner and Oliver Davenport.

From the time he entered the bank Mr. DeWitt applied himself closely, not only to the routine duties of his position, but to the study of banking in theory and practice. He believed in the old adage: "All things come to him who waits and hustles while he waits." And so, he became cashier in 1890, only a few years after he began work for the bank, and eight years later the responsibilities of vice-president were added to those he was already carrying. Notwithstanding the exacting demands of the bank upon his time and abilities, Mr. DeWitt has found a way to take an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of Plymouth. A Democrat, his public service included four consecutive terms—from 1910 to 1926—as State Senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District. He has been treasurer of the school board since 1915.

THOMAS W. BROWN—Born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, May 14, 1859, Thomas W. Brown has resided in the city of Wilkes-Barre since his tenth year, coming here with his parents, Samuel Le Roi and Almira (Gritman) Brown, in 1869. He was appointed by the council in 1924 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis P. Kniffen, city commissioner, and had charge of the department of public safety. In 1925, he was elected to that office by ballot, filling that office to 1927 inclusive. He then took over the department of streets and public improvements, and has distinguished himself for the manner in which he executes matters in charge.

Thomas W. Brown is one of two surviving sons of seven children born to Samuel Le Roi Brown by his first marriage; by his second marriage, in 1877, following the death of Almira (Gritman) Brown in 1871, contracted with Ellen May Woodward Chapman, daughter of Judge J. W. Chapman of Montrose, Pennsylvania, Samuel Le Roi Brown was father of three sons: Carlton Conyngham, Robert Chapman, and Stanley Wardwell. The second Mrs. Brown died in 1905. Almira Gritman was a daughter of William C. Gritman, physician, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and a sister of P. C. Gritman, prominent barrister of Carbondale. She became the wife of Samuel Le Roi Brown in 1855.

Samuel Le Roi Brown, leading merchant of Wilkes-Barre and head of the oil house of S. L. Brown and Company until the time of his death, was born in the village of Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1833. His biography is prolific in suggestion to aspiring youth, and is particularly instructive as illustrating the power of a resolute character in face of disaster and obstacles sufficient to discourage the stoutest heart. He began school at the age of three years, and with his father's consent terminated his education at the age of thirteen. His first position, as clerk in a Pleasant Mount establishment, paid the salary of fifty dollars a year; in the third year it was advanced

to one hundred and fifty dollars. He saved a portion of this and secured employment at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, but for two years was beset by ill health and was forced to resign. In 1853 he engaged in a general merchandising business with his brother, at Pleasant Mount, assumed a branch of the business for six years, and in 1863 purchased a tannery, which he converted into a sole leather house. Here he was very successful, until great decline in prices in 1866-67 cost him \$60,000 and his household goods. It was a bitter blow, to see the work of twenty years thus swept away, but Mr. Brown did not despair. He became a traveling salesman, then a bookkeeper, then a general manager of his firm's wholesale department, in Wilkes-Barre. In 1879 when this firm was dissolved Mr. Brown again possessed a goodly proportioned capital, and purchased a plot of ground on Market Street, a portion of the large block which now bears his name. This building was constructed by Mr. Brown in 1886, but in 1900 was demolished by a cyclone. Mr. Brown caused it to be reconstructed in one hundred days, establishing in it a general wholesale oil business. The firm of S. L. Brown and Company became the most extensive oil concern in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and with Mr. Brown as partners became associated his cousin, W. W. Brown, and his eldest son, Thomas W. Brown. Incidentally Mr. Brown "amused" himself by purchase of a book store, which he named Brown's Book Store and conducted successfully, though four predecessors had failed. In 1887 he with other capitalists, organized the Keystone Coal Company with a capital stock of \$300,000 and himself as president; he joined in organizing the Langcliffe Coal Company, of the same amount of capital; he was a director on the boards of several powerful commercial and banking houses of the city; he was a member of all principal clubs of Wilkes-Barre, a Mason for more than fifty years, and always an abstainer from alcohol. Beginning as a clerk at the age of thirteen years he secured for himself a major position in the commercial life of the section, and without assistance, save that which is open to any ambitious spirit of sound judgment in this great country. He died in 1906 at the age of seventy-four years.

Samuel Le Roi Brown was a son of Thomas Hancock Brown, of Stonington, Connecticut, who married Lucy Howe, of Danbury, Connecticut. Until 1822 the family resided in Otsego County, New York, then removed to Pleasant Mount, Pennsylvania. He, Thomas Hancock Brown, died in 1878, at the age of eighty, one of the most prosperous business men of the community; his wife died in 1884, at the age of eighty-five.

Thomas W. Brown, son of Samuel Le Roi Brown and grandson of Thomas Hancock Brown, first attended the public schools of Pleasant Mount, and at the age of ten, removing with his parents to Wilkes-Barre, attended school here and the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. Upon graduation from the seminary he matriculated in Lehigh University, then, returning to Wilkes-Barre, became associated with his father in S. L. Brown and Company, in the oil business. In this connection he served for a number of years, and distinguished himself early in commerce as he has later distinguished himself in public office, most meritoriously, winning the commendation of all principal men of commerce with whom he had dealings. A Republican, Mr. Brown is loyal to the principles of the party, and is possessed of a considerable influence in affairs political both in city and Luzerne County. He is a communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, being devout in its service. Mr. Brown is constantly ready to participate in enterprises for the public good. He is widely known for the quality of citizenship that he possesses. Fraternally his affiliations are strong, including membership in Lodge No. 61 of the Free and Accepted Masons, Shekinah Chapter, No. 182 of Royal Arch Masons, Dieu le Veut Commandery No. 45, of Knights Templar, and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Brown is considered by those who know him to be one of the city's leaders in affairs of general concern; vigorous and honorable in all his dealings, he is by them highly esteemed, respected sincerely. During the World War, though too advanced in years for military service, he served with patriotism and industry on the various boards and committees of war work and engaged actively in the several Liberty Loan campaigns.

Thomas W. Brown married Edith A. Ray, of Wilkes-Barre, and they reside at No. 74 West Northampton Street, Wilkes-Barre.

ALBERT E. CARR, one of the leading florists of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, is an important member of the life of the community at Kingston. The business which he conducts was established over forty years ago by Mr. Carr's father, and the plant and hot houses are still located on the original site at No. 309 North Maple Street, Kingston, Pennsylvania. Recently his son has become associated with him in this enterprise, and under their joint direction the traditional standards of variety and high quality of their products have been strictly maintained. Mr. Carr is active in local fraternal and civic life, and is always ready to give his support to any movement for the betterment of Kingston.

He was born June 4, 1878, at Rupert, near Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, a son of George W. and Sarah A. (Fairchilds) Carr, both now deceased. His father, who was born in England, came to Pennsylvania as a young man, and later married there. There were six children in the family: Lillian, deceased; Albert E., of whom further; John, who lives at Detroit, Michigan; George, of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; Charles, of Detroit; and Martha, of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

Albert E. Carr was only nine months old when his parents brought him from Rupert, Pennsylvania, on a sled up the ice on the Susquehanna River, to Kingston. Here he grew up receiving his education in the local public schools. While still a young man, he entered the grocery business, and for three years ran a store under the name of Boyd and Carr. At the end of that time, he sold out and for seven years thereafter was a street car conductor for the Wilkes-Barre Railway Company. Finally, in 1915, he bought out the florist plant which his father had established at Kingston, and in this business he has continued since that time.

Politically, Mr. Carr is a member of the Republican party, and he is a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church. He is affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Kingston Lodge No. 709 and Encampment. He is a member of the Lady Washington Rebekah Lodge, of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, a member of the Ancient Mystic Order of Samaritans, of the United States and Canada, Shalimar Sanatorium, No. 237, Wilkes-Barre, of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, of the Wilkes-Barre Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose, and of the Protected Home Circle of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

On July 25, 1899, he married Elizabeth Stevens, of Stevensville, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and their children are: 1. Otis, who died in infancy. 2. T. Thurlow, who is now associated with his father in the florist business, and of whom further. 3. Homer Murray, who died at the age of eight years.

T. Thurlow Carr was born January 19, 1903, at Kingston. He attended the public schools at Dorranceton and Kingston, and when he completed his education, joined his father in business. He is also a member of the Republican party, and of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has an unbroken record of twenty-five years of Sunday school attendance. He is a member of the Kingston Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. On August 9, 1922, T. Thurlow Carr married Edith Benner, of Swoyersville, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

JUDGE HENRY AMZI FULLER—Half a century is quite a while to expend in any pursuit and represents the time Judge Henry Amzi Fuller, of Wilkes-Barre, has put in as a member of the Luzerne County Bar; while his years as judge of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Judicial District numbered twenty-one. His life is rich in accomplishment within his profession, and in civic affairs he enjoys a distinguished place.

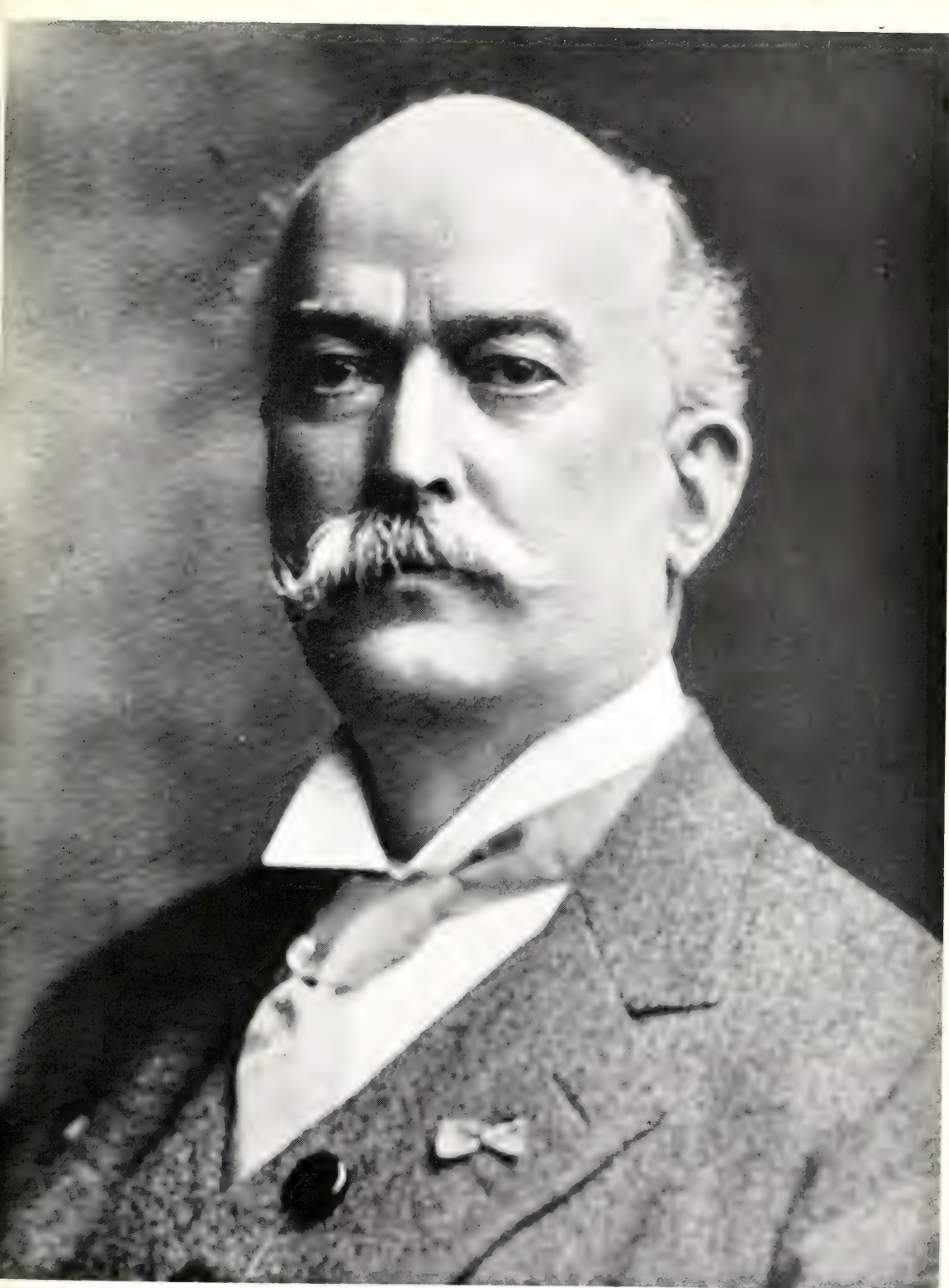
The Fullers came to the United States in the "Mayflower," and genealogic researchers are busily searching local records for their early links. The fifth in descent from the "Mayflower" Fuller was Captain Revilo Fuller, whose son, Amzi Fuller, was born in Kent, Connecticut, October 19, 1793, and died September 26, 1847; served as a lawyer of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, until 1841, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar; married, February 10, 1818, Maria Mills, born April 7, 1799, died August 24, 1885, a daughter of Colonel Philo and Rhoda Goodwin Mills, of Kent, Connecticut.

Henry M. Fuller, son of Amzi and Maria (Mills) Fuller, was born at Bethany, Wayne County, June 3, 1820, and died at Philadelphia, December 26, 1860; in 1838, at the age of eighteen, he graduated from the Col-

lege of New Jersey (now Princeton University), with highest honors, studied law and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar January 3, 1842. Thus began a distinguished public career, for in that year he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature as a Whig, and carried Whig principles with him to the grave. In 1849 he was nominated by the Whigs for Pennsylvania Canal Commissioner, and in 1850 was elected to Congress, and served in the Thirty-second Congress; he was defeated for reelection by Hendrick B. Wright, but in 1854 was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress over this same opponent. In December, 1855, Mr. Fuller was the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House, and he also had the support of the Know Nothings. His principal opponent was Nathaniel P. Banks; after two months of contest, in which one hundred and thirty-three ballots were taken, Mr. Banks was declared elected. Mr. Fuller was a Vice-Presidential candidate in 1856. At the end of his Congressional term in March, 1857, Mr. Fuller removed with his family to Philadelphia, and there resided until he died. He was one of the foremost men of the State, and in this ante-bellum period gained a national reputation. He rode on the wave of Whig popularity, a wave which swept into office Zachary Taylor in 1849, with Millard Fillmore as Vice-President; Taylor died in 1850 and Fillmore became President. This represented the hey-day of Whig power and influence; having triumphed over the Democratic party, it was to meet a new foe in the rapidly-forming Republican party of Abraham Lincoln, who at this time was being mentioned for high office, and who a decade later was to crystalize the opposition to slavery, submerged the Whigs and assume office for the preliminaries to the "Irrepressible Conflict." Mr. Fuller and his party died at the same time, but he went to his reward fighting valiantly for principles he held to be above compromise. Mr. Fuller married Harriet Irwin Tharp, daughter of Michael Rose and Jerusha (Lindsley) Tharp, who bore him two sons and five daughters; she died July 18, 1890, at Wilkes-Barre.

Judge Henry Amzi Fuller, son of Henry M. and Harriet L. (Tharp) Fuller, was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 15, 1855. He received his early instruction in the public schools, later in private tuition, where he made a creditable scholarship record, studying under Dr. Frederic Corss, of Kingston, and thereafter matriculated at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey (then known as the College of New Jersey), and from which institution he graduated in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1877 received the degree of Master of Arts. Deciding to become a lawyer he completed his studies in the law office of the late Henry W. Palmer, member of Congress from Wilkes-Barre, and upon standing the examinations was admitted to the Luzerne County bar in January, 1877. For thirty years, until 1907, he carried on a general practice quite successfully, and at this time was appointed associate judge of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Judicial District, later elected for ten years, and reelected to succeed himself in 1917, and on January 2, 1928, rounded out twenty-one years as judge and fifty as a member of the Luzerne County bar. He is a Republican, with many of those statesmanly attributes of his honored father, and an unusually high standing among his fellow members of bench and bar. In church affairs he is senior warden of the Episcopal Church of Wilkes-Barre. In business affairs he is a director of the Miners' Bank. He is also president of Osterhout Free Library, and of the Law and Library Association. Before his elevation to the bench he was regarded as one of the leading members of the Luzerne County bar, and now, in the prime of life, he looks forward hopefully to many more years of usefulness. His decisions have been uniformly fair and impartial; his demeanor is pleasing and at the same time highly dignified and judicial; and his justice is so tempered with mercy as to mark him as a man of great human understanding and sympathy. He holds an honorary LL.D. from Lafayette College. The following is quoted from a testimonial minute adopted by the members of the Luzerne County bar.

Appointed to the Bench in April of 1907 and continued there for twenty years by the repeated suffrage of his fellow citizens, Judge Fuller has made the people the beneficiary of his powers, as his clients had been before. He has approached every judicial duty with a single minded purpose and a high courage. He has constantly displayed very great industry and unusual power of dispatching work. Remembering, with the Barons at Runnymede that to delay justice is to deny justice, his decision has promptly followed submission of the case. His judicial action has been marked by an unwavering steadiness, rooted in his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law and equity, his



Henry A. Miller



Hugh W. Triffitt

wide acquaintance with adjudicated cases and his accurate understanding of their pertinence. In his rulings and instructions as well as in his many written opinions, Judge Fuller has commanded a trenchant lucid, epigrammatic style, enriching in form as well as in substance the legal literature of the State.

The years of his incumbency have been years of exacting demands upon the learning and courage of the judiciary, beyond any former period since the Nation's formative days. Questions of deepest import have been presented for decision, touching most closely broad rights of person and property and the integrity of the community's life. Very often these questions have been linked with some extraneous accompaniment of public prejudice, forbidding and sinister in character. In dealing with these important matters, whether in judicial decision or publicly before Court and jury, Judge Fuller has displayed an unflinching courage which has maintained the highest traditions of our profession. During his long term he has rendered a brilliant service to the people of Luzerne County, and has written a chapter which is unsurpassed in the history of its Bench and Bar.

No summary of Judge Fuller's judicial career should omit mention of his service in dealing with juvenile delinquents. The law makes these delinquents wards of the Court. Judge Fuller's tender concern for their welfare has made them wards of the President Judge. He has taken these children of misfortune to his heart and in unnumbered cases has turned them from careers of crime to lives of self-respecting usefulness. Here his record is unique.

Judge Fuller's response to civic appeals outside his judicial duties has been very generous. To him the community has turned to voice its deeper feelings in the hour of local or national need; to discern and point out the line of duty; to sprinkle with the Attic salt of his incomparable wit the joys of social occasions. In these avocational activities he has shone with peculiar brilliance. In the critical hours he has held up to his neighbors broad views of life, supported by a serene philosophy, presented in limpid language, enforced by sparkling epigram. For their lighter moments he has had a pungent rapier-like wit, an airy, subtle, delicacy of humor, that have, by the magic of the spoken word, captivated his hearers and given them inexpressible delight.

He has been more than a great judge; he has been a great citizen.

Recognizing Judge Fuller's well earned right to relief from the exacting labors of the Bench, we rejoice that under the law he will still be associated with his judicial colleagues; and by his wisdom, experience, and learned counsels aid them in the discharge of their duties. In the continued performance of these lighter yet serviceable and congenial labors to which he has chosen to retire, we earnestly and affectionately pray for him happiness and length of days.

Judge Fuller married, in 1870, at Wilkes-Barre, Ruth H. Parrish. She died in 1923. They had eight children: John J., of Paducah, Kentucky; Esther, died in 1892; Henry M., died in 1908; Charles P., of Montana; Ruth, wife of John H. Doran, of Kingston, Pennsylvania; Harriet, died in childhood; Emily, wife of John H. Blackman, of Wilkes-Barre, and Joseph M., of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM B. SCHAEFFER—After twelve years of experience as a bank inspector and seventeen years as an official of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company, William B. Schaeffer was elected president of the last named financial institution, in January, 1927. He is a man of well known ability and of high standing, and belongs to one of the pioneer families of this State.

Charles Schaeffer, father of Mr. Schaeffer, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, son of Daniel Schaeffer, who was a member of one of the early families of Northampton County. He and his wife, Hattie (Steckel) Schaeffer, lived in Northampton County, and became the parents of eight children, of whom five lived to mature years; Rev. O. F. Schaeffer, who for many years was a minister of the Reformed Church; Alice, who lives in Northampton County, Pennsylvania; William B., of further mention; Minnie, wife of J. S. Troxell, who is the postmaster of Cementon, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; and Robert F., who is engaged in the coal business in Cementon. Others died in childhood.

William B. Schaeffer, son of Charles and Hattie (Steckel) Schaeffer, was born in White Hall Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1865, and received his education in the public and private schools of his native district. For five years after completing his education he was engaged in teaching, but at the end of that time he learned telegraphy and for a short time was employed as operator for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Later he was appointed general agent for this company, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and also as agent for the United States Express Company at the same time. After a considerable term of experience in these fields he was appointed a bank examiner, and served in this capacity for a period of twelve years. In 1912 he was chosen treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Trust Com-

pany, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and served as vice-president and treasurer until January 1, 1927, when he was elected president. This thrifty and well established institution has a capital stock, surplus, and profits of about \$1,800,000, and deposits of \$6,000,000, with total assets of nearly \$8,000,000. Mr. Schaeffer is well known as a skillful and thoroughly well informed financier, and his long experience in banking affairs has well fitted him for the exceptionally fine service which he is rendering in this capacity. In addition to the experience already mentioned, Mr. Schaeffer was business manager and trust officer of the Wilbur Trust Company of Bethlehem, before he was elected treasurer of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company, succeeding J. N. Thompson, and had a very wide acquaintance among bankers in this section through the weekly visits which he made to Wilkes-Barre while serving as bank examiner. He was actively engaged as a public accountant and auditor for several years, and had already established a reputation for integrity and ability. His pleasing personality and his sound judgment make friends for him wherever he goes, and from early manhood he has been filling positions of trust in a most efficient and satisfactory manner. While a resident of Bethlehem, Mr. Schaeffer was active in its civic affairs, was a member of the joint bridge commission created by the Industrial Commission of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem for the purpose of improving both communities, with Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and W. A. Wilbur, president of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, as associates. He also served for twelve years as a member of the Bethlehem Board of Education, as a nominee of both political parties. In addition to the business interests already named Mr. Schaeffer is also a member of the board of directors of the Planters Nut and Chocolate Company, of Wilkes-Barre, and of the Berts Metal Ware Company, of Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Politically, he gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and is public-spirited in all his dealings. His religious affiliation is with the Reformed Church.

William B. Schaeffer is married to Nellie Fairchildes, and they are the parents of four children: Raymond, Gerald, Violet J., and Marion R., the latter a student in Columbia University, New York City. Mr. Schaeffer and his family make their home at their beautiful country residence at Pine View, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

FRED B. DAVIS, a member of the Luzerne County Bar, with offices at 609 Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre, and residence at No. 256 Maple Avenue, Kingston, was born in the town of St. Johnsville, Montgomery, State of New York, on February 16, 1872, a son of William C. and Louisa (Brownell) Davis, both deceased.

Fred B. Davis was educated in the country schools, and the high school at St. Johnsville where he graduated, in 1900; he then entered Cornell University, taking a course in civil engineering and law, and graduated with the class of 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; he served his apprenticeship with Steele and Prescott, attorneys, at Herkimer, Herkimer County, New York, and was admitted to the State Bar of New York State, in 1896; after admission he practiced at both Herkimer and New York City, in the State of New York; removed to Kingston, Pennsylvania, spring of 1904, and was admitted to practice here in August, 1904, and has continued in practice here since that date. Mr. Davis is a member of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church, is independent in politics, has been a member of the School Board of Kingston Borough for several years.

Mr. Davis married, September 30, 1903, Julie Ette Christman of St. Johnsville, New York, a daughter of George H. and Margaret (Smith) Christman, members of an old established family of the Mohawk Valley, and their marriage has been blessed with three children: Margaret L., who died April 8, 1928; Richard C., and George B.

REV. HUGH WILLIAMS GRIFFITH—Born in Wales, England, Rev. Hugh Williams Griffith of Plymouth, is a son of William and Catherine (Williams) Griffith. William Griffith was born in Wales, 1825, spent his career as a farmer, and died in 1901. Catherine (Williams) Griffith was born in Wales also, and died in 1900.

In the public schools of Wales, Rev. Griffith received his earliest academic instruction, then having come to the United States, he attended preparatory school at Ripon College, Wisconsin, and matriculated in Ripon College. From Ripon he graduated in 1868 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and proceeded to Princeton Sem-

inary, whence he graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He took also a course of work in philosophy in Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, and received the degree of Master of Arts in that same year. Thereafter Rev. Griffith visited in Wales, England, and upon his return to the United States accepted the call to the church whose pulpit he now (1928) fills, the Welsh Presbyterian Church of Plymouth. This church was organized in 1868 and the present church on Gaylord Avenue was built in 1873, opened to the congregation in December of that year with a membership of about one hundred. As pastor Rev. Griffith has continued through the years succeeding 1901. In politics independent, with a tendency to support the principles upheld by the Republican party, he owns a considerable political influence which he exercises rarely, but always to the good of the people as first consideration. He is chairman of the Ministerial Association of Plymouth, a trustee of the Anti-Saloon League of Pennsylvania, and stated clerk of the Northern Presbytery. He also is a member of World-League against alcohol, the Welsh Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church in United States; the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce and the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce. Rev. Mr. Griffith also has charge of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church in Nanticoke, which is conducted as a mission.

EDWARD EYERMAN, the present city assessor of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Eyerman. Joseph Eyerman was a contractor and builder in Wilkes-Barre for many years and he and his wife were the parents of one son, Edward, who is the subject of this sketch.

Edward Eyerman was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on March 17, 1875. He grew to manhood here, having received his education in the public schools of this city. At the age of twenty years, he became associated with his father in the contracting business. Then after two years, when he was twenty-two years of age, he went into the contracting and building business for himself and for the past thirty-one years has been engaged in that business. While Mr. Eyerman has been very busy with his contracting business, he has also found time to take part in civic affairs. He is a member of the Republican party and in January, 1924, he was appointed by the City Council of Wilkes-Barre as city tax assessor and on January 2, 1928, he was appointed to succeed himself for another term of four years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church; president of the Franklin Club; member of the Wyoming Valley Auto Club; Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Chambers of Commerce; director of the Union Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre; director of the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital at Wilkes-Barre; and a director of the Wyoming Valley Building and Loan Association. While Mr. Eyerman has built up his business by his own efforts, he has been very successful and has established a business which has been an asset to the city.

On August 17, 1898, Edward Eyerman married Josephine Ferstenfeld, daughter of George and Matilda Ferstenfeld of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Eyerman have three children: 1. Edward, Jr., who is now associated with his father in the general contracting business, under the firm name of Edward Eyerman and Son; he married Freda Painter. 2. Mildred Matilda, the wife of Robert J. Webber of Detroit, Michigan. 3. Robert Alexander, a student at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. Mr. Eyerman and family live at No. 86 Charles Street, Wilkes-Barre, and Mr. Eyerman has his office at the City Hall of this city.

CHARLES KLEIN GLOMAN—At the age of ten years, Charles Klein Gloman went to work in the coal business. In 1924 he became purchasing agent for the M. A. Hanna Company and assistant to the manager of the Susquehanna Collieries Company and the Lytle Coal Company, in which capacity he has since been engaged, with others in the Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre. Strictly a self-made man, Mr. Gloman's biography will be an inspiration to many boys: the lad who when ten years old went into the hard toil around the mines has become a man who assists in the active direction of three large companies, director of a bank, and a prominent commercial figure in the city.

Charles Klein Gloman was born in Wilkes-Barre on June 18, 1870, son of John B. and Caroline (Fink) Gloman, deceased. John B. Gloman was the father of five children: Louis J., deceased; Charles Klein, of whom later; Mary A., wife of Charles G. Seigel of Wilkes-Barre; Caroline F., unmarried; and John E. H., also of

Wilkes-Barre. John B. Gloman was a soldier in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving throughout the Civil War; he took a valorous part in many of the most severe battles in that war against the slavery of mankind.

Charles K. Gloman when he was sixteen became office boy for the manager of the Susquehanna Coal Company, was advanced progressively to the position of chief clerk, and in 1924 reached the important position which he has since held with the organization. For thirty-five years he has been a citizen representative of the best and most valued type of business man in the city. His friends are numerous and his interests extensive, and the fraternal organizations to which he belongs include Lodge No. 61 of the Free and Accepted Masons, Caldwell Consistory at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wilkes-Barre; the Irem Country Club, Wilkes-Barre Council No. 161, of the Junior Order United American Mechanics; the Westmoreland Club, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and the Franklin Club. Mr. Gloman was editor and proprietor of the Chamber of Commerce Journal for ten years to 1916; is a member and ruling elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; a Republican, and a director of Hanover Bank and Trust Company.

Charles Klein Gloman married, on June 7, 1893, Alice M. Whittaker of Wilkes-Barre, and they have three sons: 1. Irving Stearns, a graduate of Lafayette College, class 1921, and a member and general manager of the South Side Lumber Company of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Charles Klein, Jr., a member of the electrical engineering corps of the Susquehanna Collieries Company, Nanticoke. 3. Robert Whittaker, also a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1929.

FRANCIS DOUGLAS—The Douglas family, which claims Francis Douglas, cashier of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, as an outstanding member, originally proceeded from the Highlands of Scotland, where the Douglas clan yielded little to others in conquest, education and the arts. The men who first set foot upon American soil as progenitors of this line, William and Charles Douglas, arrived at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. From 1686 to 1725 others of the same neighborhood appear in the records; the line proceeds through David Douglas (1715-1720—1765), of Hanover Neck, New Jersey, married October 29, 1755, Esther Reed, who survived him and married William Ely of Hanover. The descent continues through:

Deacon Nathaniel Douglas, son of David Douglas, born January 24, 1760, at Hanover Neck, died at Caldwell, New Jersey, May 15, 1824, leather manufacturer at Newark. He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church. He married, January 15, 1782, Sarah Bates, daughter of Captain David Bates, and she died January 22, 1816.

Major David Bates Douglas, engineer, son of Deacon Nathaniel Douglas and Sarah (Bates) Douglas, was born at Pompton, New Jersey, March 21, 1790, and died October 21, 1849. He married, December 12, 1815, Ann Eliza Ellicott, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Brown) Ellicott. He was graduated with a master's degree from Yale in 1813, and in 1814 was brevetted captain for "distinguished and meritorious service during the siege of Fort Erie." On January 1, 1815, he was appointed assistant professor of Natural Philosophy at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. In 1817 he reported on the advisability of extending the defenses of the Eastern entrance of Long Island Sound. He performed notable service to the Government on various occasions as astronomical engineer in the survey of boundaries, particularly the Northeast Boundary which later brought about the Webster-Ashburton treaty, and the country on Lake Superior and the headwaters of the Mississippi River under the command of Lewis Cass, later Secretary of War. In 1820 he succeeded Major Andrew Ellicott, deceased, as professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy, and from 1823 to 1831 served this institution as professor of engineering. In 1826 he was employed to make surveys for a canal in Pennsylvania from Conneaut Lake to Lake Erie, and for the French Creek feeder. He then did similar work in Ohio. In 1829 he made a survey and report on the proper terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia. After having surveyed in New Jersey, he directed the reconnaissance necessary to connect Pittsburgh with the Ohio Canal by railroad. In 1831 and 1832 he surveyed the Philadelphia, Germantown



Francis Douglas

and Norristown Railroad. In 1832 he acted as Professor of Natural Philosophy in New York University. In 1833 he surveyed the route of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, and made the initial surveys for supplying the City of New York with pure water. In 1834 and 1836 he surveyed for the Croton Water Works; and in 1836-37 he served as professor of architecture in New York University. In 1837-38 he reported on the hydraulic power possibilities of the Monmouth Purchase, and made a survey of the coal region of the Upper Potomac. In 1838-39 he laid out Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn, and was the first president of its corporation. From 1840 to 1844 he filled the position of president of Kenyon College, Ohio. Yale honored him with a Doctor of Laws degree in 1841, and Geneva College, New York, at the same time, and in 1842 he was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa scholarship society. From 1844 to 1848 he was engaged in various public and private projects, including work in Brooklyn and laying out the Albany Rural Cemetery, and the Protestant Cemetery at Quebec, Canada. In short, Major Douglas was one of the most remarkable men of his time, full of ambition and energy, and applying a fine judgment to all of his projects. He and his wife had eight children.

Colonel Henry Douglas, fifth child of Major David Bates Douglas and Ann Eliza (Ellicott) Douglas, was born at West Point, New York, March 9, 1827, and graduated in 1852 from the United States Military Academy, was brevetted second lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, and served in Indian Territory. He was promoted lieutenant (second) under date of December 31, 1853, in the 8th Infantry, and served on the Rio Grande River in Texas. He was transferred to the 9th Infantry, March 3, 1855, and served with his regiment in Washington and Oregon territories. He received promotion as a first lieutenant of the 9th Infantry, September 10, 1856. He served as quartermaster with the escort of the Northwestern Boundary Survey from May to December, 1857. Then he was called to the *alma mater* of his father and himself, and became assistant professor of drawing and topographical engineering in 1858 at the United States Military Academy, and filled this position with credit until promoted to a captaincy in the 18th Infantry May 14, 1861, and was ordered to the field to combat the Confederacy in the Civil War. In the first Battle of Bull Run, July 1, 1861, he was in command of a company of the 3d United States Infantry. From September 1, to November 30, 1861, he was on provost guard duty in Washington City, and in December, 1861, was assigned to command of Company A of the 18th Infantry. From December, 1861, to May, 1862, he commanded the 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry, and was acting field officer of this detachment until December, 1863. His service included the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; siege of Corinth, May 1 to 30, 1862; the skirmish near Chaplin Hills, and Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; and the battles of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863. He was badly wounded on December 31, 1862, and brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in that battle. On his recovery he was placed in recruiting service and disbursing duty from April, 1863, to 1866, when he was relieved. He was commissioned major of the 3d Infantry July 28, 1866, and was in command from December of that year until May, 1869, at Fort Dodge, Kansas. From November, 1869, to December, 1870, he was superintendent of Indian Affairs for Nevada, and was assigned to the 11th Infantry, January 1, 1871. For a year from May, 1874, he was in command of Fort Concho, Texas, when he was given sick leave of absence from May to November, 1875. On January 10, 1876, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, and served as commanding officer of Fort Cameron, Utah, at the cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colorado, and Fort Townsend, Washington, the same year. He was promoted to colonel of the 10th Infantry, July 1, 1885, commanding Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Union, New Mexico, relinquishing this command January 24, 1890, to go on sick leave, and then retired.

It will be seen that these forebears of Francis Douglas on the paternal side rendered conspicuous service to the country in times of its need, but the same was true of his maternal ancestors, notably of Major Andrew Ellicott, his great-grandfather, whose contact with George Washington and services in laying out the city of Washington deserve some mention at this point. Major Ellicott was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1754. He served as major of Maryland Militia and

in 1784 ran the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in 1785 was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to act with David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter in running the western boundary of Pennsylvania. He did other boundary work, and in 1789, under a commission signed by President Washington, established the western boundary of the State of New York, and at this time surveyed the height of Niagara Falls, and the descent from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. In February, 1791, he was appointed by President Washington to lay out the District of Columbia and later to make a plan and survey of the city of Washington, within that Federal Territory, and in 1792 was appointed Surveyor-General of the United States. He then assisted in the pacification of the Six Nations of Indians, and in 1795 was appointed by the State to lay out the towns of Erie, Waterford, Franklin and Warren in Pennsylvania, and two years later he began a survey of the lines between the states and the possessions of Spain, and made the first map of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In 1801 he was appointed secretary of the Land Office of Pennsylvania; in 1811 ran the boundary line of Northern Georgia; in 1813 became professor of mathematics at West Point, and in 1817 he went to Montreal to make astronomical observations looking to the effectuation of the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, and erected a stone monument on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River. He died at West Point August 28, 1820, truly a remarkable man and highly respected by all who knew him.

Major Ellicott figured prominently in the long controversy between George Washington and Major Pierre L'Enfant, the French engineer chosen to lay out the city of Washington, with Major Ellicott as surveyor. Major L'Enfant's plan did not meet with the approval of President Washington in all respects, and was finally withdrawn from the consideration of the House of Representatives, the sensitiveness of the French engineer and his unwillingness to have his plans changed adding considerably to a difficult situation. On November 20, 1791, Washington wrote one of the three commissioners expressing dissatisfaction with the irascibility of Major L'Enfant and referring to Major Ellicott as a man of uncommon talent in surveying, and of a more even temper. The result was that Major L'Enfant took his plans back, and had it not been for the skill of Major Ellicott, few features of them could ever have been duplicated. The Ellicott plan was accepted with certain modifications, and this is how Washington happens to look as it does today. The Ellicott plan was held to be better suited to the lay of the land; it "was engraved and published by order of President Washington, in October, 1792, and declared by his successors' acts to be the plan of the city which he would not depart from." This plan was generally circulated over the United States. Major L'Enfant retired with his rejected plan to the country, near Washington, where he died.

Francis Douglas, second child of Colonel Henry Douglas and Isadore (Bowman) Douglas, attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and graduated from DeVaux College, Suspension Bridge, New York. He taught school there for a while, and later served in the Quartermasters Department of the 14th United States Infantry in Colorado. He came to Wilkes-Barre April 15, 1885, and entered the First National Bank as messenger. He became assistant cashier in 1890 and cashier in 1901, a position he has held with ability ever since. He is the bank's oldest employee in point of service, with forty-four years to his credit. He is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal Church (St. Stephen's); the Westmoreland Club, the Congressional Country Club, Washington, District of Columbia, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Mr. Douglas was elected a member of the Executive Council American Bankers Association in 1918, serving three years. He is a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and served as director of the Federal Reserve Bank at Philadelphia from January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1928.

Mr. Douglas married Annie M. Ellicott, of Batavia, New York, daughter of George and Maria (Sears) Ellicott, of New York, September 5, 1888, and they have one daughter, Grace Reynolds Douglas, the wife of Dr. Hugh Jefferson Davis, of Washington, District of Columbia, and they have four children, Nancy Ellicott, Grace Hunt, Laura M., and Mary Ellen Davis.

PERCIVAL M. KERR, M. D.—One of the leading men of the medical profession in Wilkes-Barre is Dr. Percival M. Kerr, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, whose offices are located at No. 204 South Franklin

Street. Dr. Kerr was engaged in practice in Philadelphia for eleven years prior to the World War, but since his return from overseas service in 1919 has been located in Wilkes-Barre, where he is taking care of a large and important special practice. Dr. Kerr stands high in his profession, and has a host of friends both in Philadelphia and in Wilkes-Barre.

William Kerr, father of Dr. Kerr, was of Scotch ancestry. He married Georgiana Wendling, and they were the parents of three children: William, who died in childhood; Maud Virginia, who married Lafayette Kent, of Brooklyn, New York; and Dr. Percival M. Kerr, of further mention.

Dr. Percival M. Kerr was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 21, 1885, and received his early school training in the local public schools, graduating from a Brooklyn High School, after which he became a student in the Medical School of Temple University, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906, receiving at that time the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he engaged in practice in Philadelphia, continuing there until 1917, when, shortly after the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted in the United States Navy, being commissioned as a first lieutenant. He served overseas at Brest, France, as a physician, for one year, and then, in 1919, returned to this country and located in Wilkes-Barre, where he has since been successfully engaged in practice. Dr. Kerr is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society and of the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and has made for himself an assured place in his profession. He is not only a skilled physician and an expert in his special field, but he is also faithful and devoted to the interests of his patients to a degree which has won for him the sincere appreciation and gratitude of many. He is a Republican in his political sympathies, and is a member of the Concordia Club, and of the Franklin Club, and is an interested member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Protestant in his religious belief.

Dr. Percival M. Kerr was married, in May, 1907, to Isadora Weiser, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of four children: Robert Mackenzie, William Mezier, Milton Blumner, and André Beaumont.

JAMES F. MUNDY—Prominent for years in the political life of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and with an excellent record as an official of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, James F. Mundy has offices in the Town Hall Building, Wilkes-Barre, where he deals in real estate, insurance, bonds and loans, under the name of James F. Mundy and Company.

Born on December 11, 1868, at Miners' Mills, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, he was the son of John and Susan (Moore) Mundy, deceased, both of Irish ancestry. In early life a miner, the elder Mundy was for many years a hotel keeper in Wilkes-Barre. His wife bore him fourteen children: Patrick, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Jane, who married Charles E. MacKim, of Philadelphia; James F., mentioned below; Catherine, who married John Turnbach, superintendent of the Vulcan Iron Works at West Pittston, Pennsylvania; Thomas A., who is in partnership with his brother, James F., in Wilkes-Barre; John H., of Wilkes-Barre; Dr. Cornelius A., whose biography accompanies this; Edward, a member of the Wilkes-Barre Fire Department; Leo C., a physician and surgeon of Wilkes-Barre; Susan T. and Sarah, of Wilkes-Barre; and Sarah, Charles and Richard, who died in childhood.

James F. Mundy was educated in the public and parochial schools. He is independent in politics. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Saviour, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Concordia Club.

For fourteen years Mr. Mundy served his city as a councilman, 1898-1912; was deputy county treasurer of Luzerne County from 1903 to 1906; was for four years chief of the transcribing department of the Luzerne County assessors' office; was for four years city treasurer of Wilkes-Barre; and for four years was chief city assessor, and in November, 1927, was elected city commissioner of Wilkes-Barre for a term of four years; he also has charge of the Bureau of Health. He was first elected as a member of the old Wilkes-Barre City Council when only twenty-seven years old.

Mr. Mundy married, in June, 1919, Katherine Kearney, of Parsons, Luzerne County, daughter of Patrick and Anne (Mahon) Kearney.

CORNELIUS A. MUNDY, D. D. S.—From 1917, when he returned to his home town to begin the practice

of dentistry, Dr. Cornelius A. Mundy has been identified with the progress and social life of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Born March 11, 1881, in Wilkes-Barre, he was one of the fourteen children of John and Susan (Moore) Mundy, who are listed in the sketch of his brother, James F. Mundy (see accompanying biography). Educated at the Wilkes-Barre public schools, and at the State Normal in Bloomsburg, Cornelius A. Mundy entered the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1912, and also took the courses in the Philadelphia Dental College, where he was graduated in 1915, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He began the practice of his profession in York, Pennsylvania, but a year later returned to Wilkes-Barre, and his offices are now in the Town Hall Building, where he has built up an excellent clientele.

Dr. Mundy is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He belongs to the Xi Psi Fraternity, and is a member of the Luzerne County Dental Association, the Alumni Society of the Philadelphia Dental College, the I. N. Brownell Society, the Walter E. Starr Society, the Gartsenian Society, and the West Side Community Club.

On June 1, 1921, Dr. Mundy married Mary Henrich, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Adam and Mary (Layou) Henrich, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. She is a graduate trained nurse of the Mercy Hospital, in Wilkes-Barre. Their children are John Henry and Edward A.

MARY LUELLA TRESCOTT—Among women who are excelling today in the professions and other callings formerly preëempted by the male gender of the sex only is Mary L. Trescott, counsellor and attorney-at-law, of Wilkes-Barre, who also enjoys the distinction of having been the first woman in the United States to be appointed to the office of referee in bankruptcy. She is rated as one of the leading members of the bar of Luzerne County, who has high standing among the legal fraternity, the bench and all who have to do with the machinery of the courts with which she has to do business in the various avenues of her large practice and official duties. She is a highly educated, forceful woman, who is at the forefront of every worthy movement in which women of her city and county are prominently engaged, and in her is reposed implicit confidence by men and women alike in her field of influence, which is admittedly large and of steadily increasing proportions. As showing in some small way the standing she has attained as a lawyer, it may be said that she has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States; while her recognized skill in the application of corporation law principles and her ability in the co-management of large estates have created a demand for her professional service not only throughout Luzerne County but also in counties contiguous thereto. In charitable works and in the educational department of the city of Wilkes-Barre she continues to be a conspicuous figure, and when occupying official positions in her connection with those endeavors she was noted for often taking the initiative in many progressive measures. Particularly in the promotion and care of worthy charities has she given of her personal time and service in homes and at bedsides of the afflicted, and from her private purse now and again has given generously to carry forward some commendable enterprise in which her kindly heart has been bound up. To a majority of the women of her community she is their ideal and exemplar in their ascendancy, and by many of the men, particularly those in the profession of the law, she is recognized as their equal, and, when occasion presents, a foeman worthy of their steel. Along with her remarkable success as an attorney she has retained her womanly qualities, and her manner and conduct of life are testimonies of the fact that she has never lost sight of the place that she is designed to fill in the human economy.

In the early activities of New England, whence the American Trescotts sprang, members of that family played an important part. They fought in the Indian wars, in an expedition against Canada, and in the Revolutionary War. They were prominent in the affairs of Dorchester, Milton and other towns in Eastern Massachusetts in pioneer days. They were hardy soldiers, forward-looking and substantial citizens, and a number of them graced the professions. From this New England stock of Trescott came robust members of the family into Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and there planted the roots of the domestic entity to which the subject of this review may make lineal trace.

(1) William Trescott, of Dorchester, Massachusetts,



Mary L. Trescott

was born in 1614. He married Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of George Dyer, one of the original settlers of the town of Dorchester. They were the parents of nine children, one of whom was Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Trescott was born November 4, 1646, in Dorchester, and died July 30, 1730, in Milton, Massachusetts. He served in King Philip's War. He married Margaret Rogers, who died March 19, 1742, at the age of eighty-nine years. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, one of whom was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) Ebenezer Trescott, the fifth child, was born in Milton, April 20, 1680, and later removed to Mansfield, Connecticut. He there married Bridget Fenton, daughter of Robert and Dorothy (Farrar) Fenton. To them were born ten children, among whom were Samuel, of whom further, and a daughter, Bridget, who married Edward Lewis.

(IV) Samuel Trescott known as "The Surveyor," was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, August 31, 1715. He married Hannah Purchas, of Springfield, Massachusetts. To them were born children as follows: 1. Samuel, born March 13, 1749; married Mary Clark; died at the old homestead at Sheffield, February 20, 1833. 2. Solon, of whom further. 3. Ebenezer, born in 1751; died in Huntington Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; married Patience Firman, February 1, 1830; their children were: James, Ebenezer, Patience, Seth, Enos, Lucy, Lewis and William. 4. Seth, born March 24, 1753, died March 10, 1783, in Berkshire County, unmarried. 5. Hannah, born December 8, 1754. 6. Bridget, born August 16, 1756. 7. Jonathan, born in 1759; married Susan Spaulding; died in Berkshire County, November 4, 1834. 8. William, born in 1760; married Clarissa Adams; died September 22, 1831. 9. Thomas, born in 1762; married Sallie Pettit; died in 1840.

The seven sons of Samuel and Hannah (Purchas) Trescott, above named, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War and the record of their service is found in Vol. XVI, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War." Three of them, at least, Solon, Jonathan and William, received pensions from the United States Government.

In 1753, the Susquehanna Company was formed in Windham County, Connecticut, for the purpose of settling Wyoming Valley. The Proprietors claimed Wyoming Valley by purchase from the Indians in 1736. Samuel Trescott, the surveyor, had proprietary rights under these claims and was one of the original surveyors of this township. He and his sons, Solon and Samuel, also surveyors, went to Huntington, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, about 1770, and laid out the township and built a cabin along Huntington Creek near what is now Harveyville.

They returned to Connecticut and served in General Washington's army during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. They were in many engagements during those two disastrous years, as were their younger brothers, and after the term of their enlistment expired, Solon and Samuel returned to Huntington Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1778. Soon after their arrival both enrolled in the company of Captain John Franklin in charge of the Huntington Valley Company. In July, after their return to Huntington, a messenger arrived from Colonel Zebulon Butler, ordering Captain Franklin's company to hurry forward as the Tories and Indians were marching on Wyoming. Seizing their muskets, the company marched to Wyoming. Colonel Butler had especially ordered the destruction of certain whiskey, and when they reached Plymouth the two Trescott brothers were placed in the river and as fast as Franklin and his men rolled the barrels into the river, they, with axes, cut through the heads, and allowed the whiskey to run out of sixteen barrels. They reached Ross Hill, near Kingston, at the time the massacre at Forty Fort, two miles away, was at its height. After the battle the Trescott brothers went down the river some distance and eventually reached their home in Connecticut.

(V) Solon Trescott, son of Samuel and Hannah (Purchas) Trescott, was born June 17, 1750, died in Huntington Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1826. He married, July 8, 1779, Margaret Lewis, daughter of Edward (a Revolutionary soldier) and Bridget Lewis, his first cousin, who was born September 2, 1758, according to Ashford County records, and died April 18, 1826, in Huntington. Their children, born in Canaan, Connecticut, were: 1. Hannah, born January 6, 1781, died January 6, 1854; married Samuel Chapin, son of John and Hannah Rockwood Chapin. 2. Seth, born February 23, 1783, died in 1852; married (first) Sarah Parke;

(second) Betsy Hontz. 3. Truman, born May 4, 1785; married Elizabeth Steele. 4. Luther, born April 29, 1787, died February 1, 1877; married (first) Nellie Parke, sister of Seth's wife, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Ainsley) Parke; (second), November 18, 1805, Martha Weir Hale Parke, widow of his brother-in-law, Joseph Parke. 5. Peter Sylvester, of whom further. 6. Edward Lewis, commissioned colonel of the military organization known as the Huntington Valley Rangers, born March 11, 1794, at Goshen, New York, while the family were moving to Huntington; they started in the fall and remained at Goshen until the next year. Edward Lewis died in May, 1890, at the old homestead, aged ninety-six.

Solon Trescott and his oldest son went to Huntington, while the family were waiting at Goshen and found a chestnut tree had grown through the cabin which they had built. This magnificent "spreading chestnut tree" stood at the old Trescott homestead until 1891, when it was destroyed by a cyclone which swept through that part of the country. Returning to Goshen, the family, by great endurance and hardship, reached their cabin at Harveyville where they lived and raised their family until 1826, when they died two days apart and are buried in one grave in the old Goss Cemetery at Harveyville, just one hundred years ago. A wall encircles the two graves with a flat stone laid over the top and two headstones upon which one can read the inscription. The walled tomb may be seen from the road going from Harveyville to Huntington Mills. A clipping from an old newspaper in the scrap book of Sibyl Trescott, a granddaughter, contains the following:

Died—At Huntington, on Thursday, the 13th of April, Mrs. Margaret Trescott, consort of Mr. Solon Trescott, of the township of Huntington, in the sixty-seventh year of her age, after a short illness of six days. And on Saturday the 15th, Mr. Solon Trescott, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, after a short illness of four days.

The deceased lived in conjugal felicity forty-seven years, and they were separated by death only two days; they were valuable citizens, friendly in their social intercourse, and kind and affectionate in their family, their relations, friends and neighbors have cause to mourn their loss.

Mr. Solon Trescott was a soldier of the Revolution, and served under General Washington in the campaign of 1775-76. On quitting the army he came to Wyoming, where he bore a part in the calamities and distresses to which the English settlers were exposed.

(VI) Peter Sylvester Trescott, son of Solon and Margaret (Lewis) Trescott, born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, September 30, 1789, died in Huntington Township, in 1884, aged ninety-five. He married Susan Miller, of Chester County, whose parents were Welsh Quakers who had settled in Chester County, near what is now Oxford and Kenneth Square, and they settled about three miles from the old homestead in Black Brook Valley. The children born to them were: 1. Minerva, married Robert Patterson, and they lived near Harveyville, and had children, Susan, Thomas, Sylvester, Mary A., Sarah E., Richard S. 2. Harriet, died in 1852, at the age of twenty-six years, unmarried. 3. Miller Barton, of whom further.

(VII) Miller Barton Trescott, son of Peter S. and Susan (Miller) Trescott, was born in Huntington, July 12, 1830, died December 22, 1897. He married Permelia Stevens Rhone, born at Cambria, April 22, 1836, daughter of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone. George Rhone was the son of Matthias and Naomi (LaPorte) Rhone, the former named a native of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring near Allentown. He was a farmer by occupation, following that line of work in his native county. He died near Benton, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1853, aged seventy-five years, and his remains are interred in St. Gabriel's churchyard, a short distance north of Benton.

Naomi (LaPorte) Rhone was a daughter of one of the families of French refugees who fled to America during the French Revolution and settled at Asylum, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. They came in 1793, almost before the echoes of our own Revolution had died away. In 1796 the town consisted of forty families, among them many who had held high positions in naval, military and state circles in France. When Napoleon came into power and repealed the laws of expatriation which had been passed against the emigrants, with the promise of the restitution of their confiscated estates on their return, the greater part of them embraced the opportunity and went back to France. Some of them removed to Philadelphia, two or three to other parts of the country, and but three families remained in the vicinity of Asylum. Naomi LaPorte was a member of one of these families, and was born at LaPorte, in what is now Sullivan

County. Her relative, Hon. John LaPorte, was speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832, the fifth term of his membership; from 1832 to 1836 he was a member of Congress, and Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania from 1845 to 1851.

Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone was a daughter of Zebulon Hall Stevens. He was a descendant of Henry Stevens, who came to this country from England, April 4, 1669, with his father and two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts. Permelia (Bowman) Stevens, wife of Zebulon Stevens, and mother of Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone, was the eldest daughter of John Bowman, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1772, and died at Town Hill, Huntington Township, Luzerne County, February 8, 1848. He married Mary Britton, who died in 1852. He was a son of Christopher Bowman, who came from Germany in 1754, and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The father of Christopher Bowman lived in Germany, and was a man of considerable eminence and wealth. He had built up a village, founded a school, had many men in his employ, on occasions issued letters which served as passports from Province to Province, seemed to have exercised something of the rights and prerogatives which belonged to the old feudal nobility, and, in fact, the family coat-of-arms is said by heraldic authority to have been the grade of an earl. The name of the family in Germany was Bauman, which was changed to Bowman by the first American ancestor. Christopher and his younger brother emigrated to America in 1754, and within a few years he returned to the fatherland on a visit, when he sold his interests. Christopher Bowman married Susan Banks, sister of Hon. Judge Banks, of Reading, a family of Scotch-English descent, and a family of considerable distinction and prominence both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They removed to Briar Creek, Pennsylvania, where Christopher died in 1806, and his wife Susan died in 1816. Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a grandson.

Henry Stevens married Eliza or Elizabeth Gallup, a daughter of Captain John Gallup, of Boston, Massachusetts, and both father and son were noted as Indian fighters. He came to Pequot in 1651, where he lived until 1654, when he removed to Mystic. Captain Gallup married Hannah Lake, a relative of Governor Winthrop. Henry Stevens settled in Stonington, Connecticut, and had three sons, Thomas, Richard, and Henry. Thomas Stevens married Mary Hall, and settled in Plainfield, Connecticut, and had seven sons: Thomas, Phineas, Uriah, Caleb, Benjamin, Samuel and Zebulon. Zebulon Stevens was born June 14, 1717, and married, November 25, 1743, Miriam Fellows. Thomas Stevens, son of Zebulon Stevens, was born May 5, 1760, at Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and emigrated to Wyoming before the close of the last century. Thomas Stevens married, December 2, 1784, Lucy Miller. He was a Revolutionary soldier with rank of captain, and received a pension at the time of his death in Huntington Township. Zebulon Hall Stevens, son of Thomas Stevens, was born January 12, 1791, and married Permelia Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, October 28, 1813.

The children of George and Mary Bowman (Stevens) Rhone are as follows: 1. Permelia Stevens, born April 22, 1836, aforementioned as the wife of Miller Barton Trescott. 2. Daniel LaPorte, born January 19, 1838, for many years a successful lawyer at Wilkes-Barre, and for twenty years judge of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne County; he married (first), December 6, 1861, Emma Hale Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. She died February 18, 1878. They had one daughter, Mary Panthea, wife of Harry G. Marcy. Daniel LaPorte Rhone married (second), December 31, 1879, Rosamond L. Dodson, born in Downieville, Sierra County, California, daughter of Osborne and Lucy (Wadsworth) Dodson, of Pennsylvania. Judge and Mrs. Rhone are the parents of two daughters: Alice Buckalew, born November 15, 1880, and Helen Wadsworth, born November 5, 1884. Judge Rhone died in 1908, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 3. Susan Bowman, born January 8, 1840, became the wife of Alfred T. Creveling, born September 25, 1833, died at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1906. Mrs. Creveling is living in 1925, and is the mother of Daryl LaPorte and John Quincy Creveling, prominent attorney of the Luzerne County Bar; George Rhone Creveling of Carbondale; Laura M., wife of G. A. Hinterleitner, of West Virginia, and Drusilla, first wife of Mr. Hinterleitner, who died in West Virginia. 4. John Crawford, born January 29, 1842, married Maria Baker, died in 1894. 5. Zebulon Stratton, born September 2, 1845, married Jennie Crosth-

waite, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; he died in Nebraska, February 5, 1887; was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. 6. Minerva, born March 23, 1847, died in 1892. 7. Aristio Caroline, born January 10, 1850, died in infancy. 8. Samuel Matthias, born September 25, 1852, married Amanda Waltman, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, died in 1914. He was a lawyer of Luzerne County for many years. 9. Freas Brown, born August 19, 1860, married Lillian Grover, of Rupert, Pennsylvania.

The children of Miller Barton and Permelia Stevens (Rhone) Trescott are: 1. Sylvester Boyd, married Anna Potter; they have one child, Paul Henry. 2. Mary Luella, hereinafter mentioned. 3. George Rhone, married Emma Harrison; they have two children: Leroy, married Hazel Nixon, and Liva Permelia, married Fred W. Blencoe, of England. 4. Minerva Patterson, wife of Charles W. Snyder, a journalist, of Williamsport; they have five children: Martha, Barton, Russell, Richard, and Harold, who died at the age of ten years. 5. Josephine, married Harry H. Davenport, of Huntington Township; they have five children: Herman, Robert, Frances, Irene and Mary. 6. Rush, attorney-at-law, of Wilkes-Barre, married Elizabeth May Wilbur; they have one child, Wilbur. 7. Emma, unmarried; engaged in missionary work among the foreign speaking people, founded the Anthracite Mission at Hazleton, and was a welfare worker for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company at Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. She died, September 9, 1927. 8. Robert, married Eliza Dreisbach, great-great-granddaughter of Luther Trescott, and great-granddaughter of Susan Dodson, hereinbefore mentioned; they had one child, Barton, born June 8, 1914. Eliza (Dreisbach) Trescott died at the old homestead at Huntington, December 4, 1918.

Miller Barton Trescott, the father of these children, died December 22, 1897. His wife died May 12, 1905. She was a devout member and indefatigable worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She reared her family in the nurture and admonition of God. She was an omnivorous reader of the best in literature and was a ready and informative conversationalist. Her life was a blessing to her family and to her fellow-members and pastors of the church. She was buried beside her husband at Southdale, Huntington Valley.

(VIII) Mary Luella Trescott, the second child and eldest daughter of Miller Barton and Permelia Stevens (Rhone) Trescott, was born in Huntington, Luzerne County, and was a pupil of the public schools in her native district. She next became a student at the New Columbus Academy, New Columbus, Pennsylvania, afterward following the profession of teaching with marked success in the schools of Ashley, White Haven, West Pittston and Wilkes-Barre. Being desirous of supplementing her education, she entered Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, whence she was graduated in the class of 1893. For two years she was a law student in the office of Henry W. Palmer, former attorney-general and member of Congress, and a leading lawyer of Wilkes-Barre. She was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County, October 14, 1895, and had the distinction of being the first woman upon whom that rank was conferred. She was first appointed referee in bankruptcy, December 1, 1921, and was reappointed in 1923, 1925, and 1927, she also being the first woman in the country to be the recipient of such an honor. She has since been engaged in the administration of her official duties and in the general practice of law. She has made the Orphans' Court and corporation law her specialty, and she is considered remarkably well furnished in those two departments of practice. She was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1899, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, April 16, 1906, having been sponsored by Solicitor-General Henry M. Hoyt. Ex-Attorney General Henry W. Palmer died in 1913, and as his successor Miss Trescott became a member of the board of executors of the Handley Estate in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Upon the foundation of the Boys' Industrial Association, she was chosen its treasurer and secretary. She became president of the Florence Crittenton Circle of Wilkes-Barre, and is one of the founders of the Shelter and Day Nurseries of Wilkes-Barre. She was the first president of the Quota Club of Wilkes-Barre, a business women's organizations.

During the World War, she was exceedingly active in behalf of the Federal Government. She served as chairman of registration of women for Luzerne County, in which work she was ably assisted by the school teachers. She was chairman of the women's section in the Liberty Loan and bond drives, and was chairman of the various school drives, which enterprises netted the government



John MacLuskie

one and one-half millions of dollars. She was once a candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court, but was defeated by a small plurality. In 1911 she was elected a member of the Wilkes-Barre City School Board for four years and was reelected in 1915 for six years. During her tenure of office she has been responsible for the introduction of domestic science and art for the girls and of manual training for the boys.

Miss Trescott is vice-president of the Women's Law Association, a national organization; in 1916 she was vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre City School Board and vice-president of the School Directors' Association of Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, the Women's Christian Association, the Wilkes-Barre Civic League, Luzerne County Woman Suffrage League, Wyoming Valley Historical Society, Florence Crittenton Circle of Wilkes-Barre, the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce and the Luzerne County Farm Bureau, and president of Luzerne County Council of Republican Women, an organization having a membership of twelve hundred.

Miss Trescott now owns the old homestead, near Huntington Mills, on the State Highway, Shickshinny and Benton, which was purchased by her grandfather, Peter Sylvester Trescott, in 1814, where her father, she and her brothers and sisters were born and grew to manhood and womanhood.

JOHN MACLUSKIE—As sheriff of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, John MacLuskie, one of the leading men of Wilkes-Barre, holds a position that not only is a responsible one but he is also highly respected by members of the community in which he lives and carries on his official duties. An indication of his popularity in this section of Pennsylvania is contained in the fact that in the last elections he was chosen by both the Democratic and Republican parties as candidate for the office of sheriff. He was first elected to this office in 1920 on the Republican ticket for a term of four years; but he filled his position so creditably that after four years in 1927, both parties selected him as their candidate. Never before in the history of Luzerne County had the same man been elected to the office of sheriff to serve two terms of four years each. Mr. MacLuskie is a thoroughly public-spirited man, and is ready at all times to devote his energies to the task of improving conditions in Wilkes-Barre and in Luzerne County. He is active in a number of fraternal orders and organizations of different sorts.

A native of Scotland, he is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Harrison) MacLuskie, the latter of whom is still living. His parents came to America and settled in Luzerne County as early as 1882. Here the father, Alexander MacLuskie, was a miner for many years; and he and his wife were the parents of four children: Annie, who married William Curnow, of Wilkes-Barre; John, of further mention in this article; Alexander, who is a miner in Plains, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; and Margaret, who is the wife of the Rev. R. J. Curnow, a minister in the Presbyterian Church in Shickshinny, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

John MacLuskie, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 14, 1873, was only nine years old when his parents came to the United States and settled in Plains, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; and while a boy, he attended the public schools of this county. When he was eleven years of age, he became a breaker boy at the old Mill Creek Mine, in Plains. At the age of fourteen years, he went into the mines as a mule driver and doorkeeper, and subsequently became a coal miner. But his principal interest, all through childhood, had been in music, a field in which he showed considerable talent while still very young. So he became a member of the old Thistle Band, in Plains; and it was not long before he played the cornet with skill. Later he became the leader of the Plains Band, a position which he continued to hold for several years; then he joined the famous Alexander's Band, in Wilkes-Barre, of which he remained a member for many years. In the meantime, he had joined Oppenheim's Orchestra, and later Luft's Orchestra, and did a great amount of playing in the theaters of Wilkes-Barre. In 1917, he organized MacLuskie's Band, of which he became the conductor. When the United States entered the World War, he joined the 100th Field Artillery under the command of the late Colonel Asher Miner. Not long after his enlistment this company was sent to France, where he served for nearly two years in his country's military forces on the French front and took part in five major offensive movements. He returned to the United States in May, 1919, and in 1920 he was elected sheriff on the Republican

ticket. Since that time he has continued to fill the office of sheriff efficiently and courageously. Always extremely interested in political matters, he has aligned himself with the Republican party, in whose principles he is a firm believer. He is a member of many fraternal societies, having unusually strong connections in this respect. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is identified with the Fidelity Lodge, No. 655, of Wilkes-Barre; the Chapter, No. 182, of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; the Keystone Consistory of Scranton, the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Irem Country Club, and is the leader of the Irem Temple Band; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is affiliated with the Wyoming Lodge, and is leader of the Shalmir Band of the order, in which capacity he won a prize in August, 1927, at the organization's convention in Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is a member of Lodge No. 109 of Wilkes-Barre; the Knights of Malta, in which his connection is with the John Knox Commandery; the Loyal Order of Moose; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

John MacLuskie, on October 25, 1893, married Marie Hooper, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Nankehill) Hooper, of Plains, Luzerne County. John and Marie (Hooper) MacLuskie are the parents of four children: Frederick Arnold, who is now deceased; Donald Alexander; Janet; and John, Jr.

GEORGE W. WALBORN, contractor and builder of Wilkes-Barre, was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1865, the son of Jacob J. and Anna (Faust) Walborn. His father, native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, was a farmer in Locust Valley, and died in 1902. His mother, native of Locust Valley, Schuylkill County, also died in that year.

On his father's farm in Locust County, Mr. Walborn worked until he was eighteen years of age, meanwhile having attended the schools of that neighborhood. Thereafter he secured a varied experience in work, and in 1887, when he was twenty-two, came to Wilkes-Barre. He learned the trade of carpenter in Mahanoy City and followed it for eighteen years in Wilkes-Barre. In 1905, joining in partnership with Stanley Barney, they formed the firm of Walborn and Barney, building contractors. This firm has flourished with augmented prosperity through the years that have passed, being the oldest firm of its kind in Wyoming Valley, and for over a quarter of a century they have worked hand in hand without a ripple of disagreement. Aside from his career as builder, Mr. Walborn has interested himself in other ventures financially, and is now a director of the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company, of Wilkes-Barre, having held this post since July, 1919. He is a Republican, a communicant of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and fraternally is affiliated with Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also being affiliated with the Sons of America, one of the members of this latter order since 1883.

George W. Walborn married, in 1891, Catherine Klingeman, of East Mahanoy, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles Klingeman. Mr. and Mrs. Walborn are the parents of four children: Stanley K., married; Grace, wife of W. A. Collitt; Katherine L., wife of J. Forrester Labagh; and Charles F., married Elizabeth Hughes.

ANDREW V. KOZAK, one of the most prominent and able business men of Wilkes-Barre, is president of the Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Company of this city, and organizer and owner of the A. V. Kozak Company, designers and manufacturers of granite, marble, and bronze memorials, statuary, and mausoleums, and marble church furnishings. Mr. Kozak has served as Supreme Officer of the First Slovak Union of America for twenty years, and is prominently identified with the State and national Slovak unions.

Andrew Kozak, father of Mr. Kozak, came to this country from that part of Austria Hungary which is now Czechoslovakia, in 1890, bringing his family with him. He settled in Jessup, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. He and his wife, Mary, who is now deceased, were the parents of five children: Anna, Catherine, Mary, Veronica, all living and residing in Jessup, and Andrew V., of further mention.

Andrew V. Kozak was born in that part of Austria-Hungary which is now Czecho-Slovakia, September 5, 1877, and came to this country with his parents in 1890. The remainder of his boyhood was spent in Jessup, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, where as a boy he found work as a coal picker, and later worked around the mines in the day time and at night attended the evening schools. He was also a mule driver at the mines for a time, but when he was seventeen years of age he went to Scranton and became a student in St. Thomas College, where he continued his studies for a period of four years. After leaving college he became a teacher in the parochial schools and also organist in the Sacred Heart Slovak Church at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, continuing as teacher and as organist in this church for fifteen years. While still engaged in teaching, however, he was engaged in the embalming and funeral directing business in Wilkes-Barre, and in 1905, while still continuing the undertaking business, he also engaged in the monument, marble, and memorial business, both of which he continued until 1925, when he sold out the undertaking business. Since that time he has continued the monument and memorial business under the name of the A. V. Kozak Company, and at the present time (1929) is operating, under that name, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State of Pennsylvania. He is also a large importer of marbles and of finished memorials, and has added to his already large line of cemetery memorials of all kinds, the importation and manufacture of all kinds of marble and bronze equipment for churches, baptismal fonts, statuary, altars, pulpits, etc.

But even these varied interests represent but a portion of Mr. Kozak's successful achievements. In 1912 Mr. Kozak organized the Slavonic Deposit Bank of Wilkes-Barre, now known as the Pennsylvania Bank and Trust Company, located at Nos. 42-44 East Market Street in Wilkes-Barre, and which now has a capital stock of \$200,000; surplus of \$2,500,000, deposits of \$2,500,000, making total resources of \$3,000,000. At the time of the organization of this institution Mr. Kozak was made secretary and treasurer, later he was secretary of the board of directors, and in 1922 he was chosen president of the bank, which responsible position he is still filling. Politically, Mr. Kozak is a supporter of the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. He is very active among his countrymen, and besides serving as Supreme Officer of the first Slovak Union of America, has also served that body as secretary, as treasurer, and as president, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Slovak Union, and the National Slovak Society of America. He is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus of Wilkes-Barre; a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is a member of the board of directors of Mercy Hospital of Wilkes-Barre. His religious affiliation is with the Slovak Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, and with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, both of Wilkes-Barre. Thus, one man has overcome the handicaps of limited means, and of meagre opportunities in his youth, and by hard work and perseverance has achieved for himself all the advantages of a college education, business success, not in one line only but in several different fields of activity, and is also serving well his fellow-countrymen and the community and State in which he lives. He is a man of whom any nation may well be proud, and is held in very high esteem in this city.

Andrew V. Kozak was married, May 16, 1900, to Mary S. Mirmak, of Jessup, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Anna Mirmak, and they are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living (1929): Scholastica, married to Stephen Baloga, of Wilkes-Barre; Marie Antoinette, unmarried, lives at home; John Augustin, a practicing dentist; Joseph A., a law student at the University of Pennsylvania; Olga Cicily; Viera Angela; Helen Hope, and Therese Sylvia. Mr. Kozak has three grandchildren, Regina, Stephen and Marie Louise Baloga.

JOHN J. CASEY—From the humble duties of a breaker-boy in the coal mines to one of the highest position within the gift of his fellow-citizens, this, in a very few words, tells the story of John J. Casey, member of the United States Congress, having been elected to that body from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Congressional District, comprising Luzerne County, and who was born in a miner's shack near Wilkes-Barre. It does not, however, relate how this goal was attained, through constant study, hard work, and ambition that was unquenchable, irrespective of obstacles that often appeared insurmountable.

Mr. Casey was born in Empire, Wilkes-Barre Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1875, a son of Andrew Peter and Mary Catherine (McGrath) Casey, both of whom are now deceased. Andrew P. Casey was the son of Lawrence and Mary Casey, who came from Ireland to Luzerne County about 1855, when the son was a young child, and here he followed mining for all of his days. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Casey were the parents of five children: 1. John J., of whom further, 2. William Edward, now deceased. 3. Frank, who resides in Wyoming Township, Luzerne County. 4. James, now deceased. 5. Lawrence, of Forty Fort, Luzerne County.

John J. Casey attended the public schools and St. Mary's Parochial School until he was eight years of age, after which he became a breaker-boy, or slate picker, at the Empire Breaker for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Mines. Here he remained, working as a slate picker, until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the pits as a coal miner. He remained thus for two years, and then, apprenticed himself to the plumbers' trade. Throughout these years, however, he was assiduously studying at night school, seeking in every possible way to improve his fertile young brain. After working as a plumber for some time, he became a fireman on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, an occupation he followed until 1902. At this time his talents as a leader were becoming recognized and he was chosen business agent for the Building Trades Council of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County. In 1909, he resigned this post to form a partnership with John Brady, and they entered into business contracts for plumbing, heating and sheet-metal work. This enterprise was beginning to meet with well-merited success when Mr. Casey disposed of his interests therein and was elected as an International Officer of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. In 1906 Mr. Casey was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and during the 1907 session he prepared, introduced and had passed what is known as the Casey Employers Liability Law; in 1908 he refused the nomination to succeed himself, and in 1910 Colonel Ernest G. Smith, of the "Times-Leader" of Wilkes-Barre, was responsible for his nomination as candidate for secretary of internal affairs on the Keystone Independent ticket. Two years later, in 1912, Mr. Casey was the nominee of the Democratic party as a candidate for Congress, from the Eleventh Pennsylvania Congressional District, but which was later changed to the Twelfth Pennsylvania Congressional District. In the November elections of that year he was elected a member of the Sixty-third United States Congress. He was reelected in 1914; defeated in 1916; again elected in 1918; defeated in 1920; elected again in 1922; defeated in 1924, and in 1926 was elected to Congress almost without opposition, having been nominated by the Democratic and Republican parties, and also by the Labor and Socialist party. Mr. Casey was again elected to Congress on November 6, 1928, but his death, which occurred May 5, 1929, prevented his serving his term in the Seventy-first Congress. He was the only Democratic candidate to be elected in the State of Pennsylvania. This was one of the most hotly contested elections that ever took place in Luzerne County. During Mr. Casey's Congressional terms of office he was a member of the Labor Committee of the Sixty-third Congress and a member of the Ways and Means Committee during the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-seventh sessions. On October 23, 1917, Mr. Casey was appointed Commissioner of Conciliation, Department of Labor, and the following year became a member of the Advisory Council to the Secretary of the United States Department of Labor. In July, 1918, he became affiliated with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Shipping Board, labor adjustment division, as labor advisor and executive, resigning to serve as a member of the Sixty-sixth Congress.

Strictly self-made, in the fullest sense of the word, Mr. Casey was noted for his broad-minded and absolutely fearless methods of despatching the duties of public offices. He long held the welfare of his district as the principal interest of his life. He served as president of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, local No. 147, of Wilkes-Barre, was president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and active in social life. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Holy Name Society.

Congressman John J. Casey married, August 1, 1900, at Wilkes-Barre, Sara Celestine Lally, daughter of John and Bridget Lally of Wilkes-Barre, and to them were born eleven children: 1. Andrew Augustine, of Edwardsville, Luzerne County, who married Catherine Myles. 2. John J., Jr., student at Dental College of the Georgetown



John J. Casey

University, Washington, District of Columbia. 3. James Aloysious. 4. Walter Charles now (1929) attending the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. 5. Edward Dominic. 6. Mary Elizabeth. 7. Catherine Rose. 8. Matthew, who died in childhood. 9. Sarah Celestine. 10. Lawrence. 11. Robert. Mr. Casey's family maintain their principal residence in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they are communicants of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

STANLEY MILTON YETTER—An able and efficient public servant who brings to the position of register of wills in Luzerne County a long experience in the business of this office, Stanley Milton Yetter was first elected register in 1924 and has continued in office since that time by successive reelection. Few county offices have ever been run with the smoothness and efficiency which characterize his administration, and as an indication of the esteem in which he is held by those whom he largely serves, the petitions for his reelection in 1927 carried the signatures of exactly ninety-five per cent. of the practicing attorneys in the county. Such endorsement, it has been well pointed out, has seldom been accorded any official, and it is splendid evidence of what those most concerned think of his services.

Mr. Yetter is a member of a family descended of early German settlers in Pennsylvania, who farmed the land and established many a solid, prosperous community in this section. He was born in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, on December 12, 1879, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bogert) Yetter, now deceased. Both the Yetter and Bogert families came to the State with the first German settlers and Samuel, Mr. Yetter's father, was a farmer who developed the land he had acquired and raised a large family. There were nine children in all: 1. Bertha, widow of P. C. Clark, of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Howard P., lace weaver of Wilkes-Barre. 3. Amy, widow of Merritt Post, of this city. 4. Clarence S., a merchant of Wilkes-Barre. 5. Harry W., now in the printing business here. 6. Stanley Milton, of whom further. 7. Charles F., deputy registrar of wills for Luzerne County. 8. Archie L., a painter of Tungsten, Oklahoma. 9. Edith, now the wife of Ralph E. Banker, an inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

When he was eight years old, Stanley Milton Yetter came with his parents to Wilkes-Barre, and in the public schools of this city, he received his education. Even as a child he showed a decided bent for creative manual art, and with the completion of his academic training he became interested in the weaving of lace. For eighteen years he worked as an expert lace weaver, but at the end of this time, he turned his attention to the printing business, under the tutelage and with the cooperation of his brothers, Charles and Harry Yetter, proprietors of the Courier-Herald Publishing Company in Wilkes-Barre. This association he continued for a period of eight years, but eventually the confining work began to affect his health, and he sought elsewhere for a suitable field of activity. He found it in the office of William E. Morgan, then register of wills for Luzerne County, which Mr. Yetter entered as clerk and in which he subsequently remained as register. He was first elected to this important office on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1923, but between this time and the date of his first entrance into the office as clerk, eight years had elapsed in which he had become thoroughly familiar with all the business to be carried on and had demonstrated exceptional qualification for the higher position. The confidence of the people expressed in his election has been completely justified by his record in office, which has rarely been equaled in able efficiency by any public official in the State.

Mr. Yetter has been a consistent supporter of Republican principles and candidates, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and many other organizations. In the great Masonic order he is a member of the local Blue Lodge, No. 61; of the Shekinah Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; Mount Horeb Council, No. 34, of Royal and Select Masters; Dieu le Veut Commandery of the Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory at Scranton, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and John Knox Commandery of the Knights of Malta. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is Grand Monarch of the Shalimar Sanctum, Ancient Mystic Order of Samaritans, of the Odd Fellows; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, and other similar bodies. Mr. Yetter holds

membership in several clubs and associations, including the Irem Country Club, the Franklin Club, the Monarch Club of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is also vice-president, and the Registers of Wills Association of Pennsylvania, of which he is now president. For many years he has been active in the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barre, while his constant support for all worthy movements, whether civic or benevolent in nature, is always assured.

Stanley Milton Yetter has been twice married (first), in 1913, to Kitty Collett, of Wilkes-Barre. After her death in 1916 he married (second), in 1917, Jennie Roberts Edwards, of Edwardsville, in Luzerne County, who died during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Mr. Yetter maintains his residence in Wilkes-Barre at No. 61 Elizabeth Street.

EDWARD ALFRED WAKEMAN—Close application to the job on hand of a mind especially adapted to engineering brought to Edward A. Wakeman, of Wilkes-Barre, the reward of promotion in a period of four years to the important post of chief engineer of one of the leading electric light and power companies in this section of the country. Ambition did not rest with that, however, for during every year that followed he continued to win the approval of his employers, who showed their appreciation by increasing his responsibilities and authority. Today he is considered by his fellow-citizens of the Wyoming Valley as one who holds one of the most enviable positions in the community, which he has won by his work and by his personality during a residence in Wilkes-Barre of some eighteen years. Exacting as his business life is, it has not prevented him from taking a deep interest in the civic, social and fraternal affairs of the people with whom he has been associated, winning thereby their highest regard as a self-made man of great value to the body politic.

Edward A. Wakeman was born in Batavia, New York, December 19, 1870, a son of Nathan and Eliza (Hays) Wakeman, the last named deceased, the father a contractor at Batavia. They were the parents of four children: Edward A., of further mention; Frank James, deceased; Eugene Clarence, deceased, and Maria Eliza, deceased. The eldest of these acquired his education in the public schools of Batavia, then attending seminary. When he was seventeen years of age he obtained a position operating a stationary engine for the Batavia Preserving Company. In four years he became chief engineer for the Batavia Electric Company, where he remained for two years, when he was appointed superintendent of the Batavia Gas and Electric Company, soon afterward becoming general manager, a position he retained for fourteen years. In 1904 he became associated with the United Gas and Electric Company, with headquarters in New York City, by which organization he was named manager of the Glens Falls Gas and Electric Company, at Glens Falls, New York, and of the White Hall Electric Company, located on Lake Champlain. Two years later he was transferred to Terre Haute, Indiana, as manager of the Terre Haute Gas and Electric company, remaining in that post for five years, when he was made general manager for some twenty properties of the consolidation throughout the country, with his headquarters in New York City. His administration of this important post brought about his selection as general manager of the company for the Wilkes-Barre district, where he has been since 1910.

He is a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in religion, and a member of many fraternal organizations, among them being the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons, in which last named body he holds the thirty-second degree. He is affiliated with Senate Lodge, No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons, of Glens Falls, New York; Keystone Consistory, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is trustee. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Other organizations in which he holds membership are the National Electric Light Association, Pennsylvania Electric Association, Pennsylvania Gas Association, Franklin Club of Wilkes-Barre, and the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wakeman married, May 5, 1891, Elizabeth Radford, of Batavia, New York, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Radford, both deceased. They have one daughter, Zilpha Clark, now the wife of C. O. Hanson, of this city.

MULFORD MORRIS—Remarkable, indeed, was the record achieved by the late Mulford Morris, who attained an enviable reputation as a corporation lawyer in Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County. The superiority of his ability, the prominence of his standing at the bar, and the great demand for his services by important corporations, constituted elements of his outstanding career which was spanned by less than two-score years.

Gifted beyond many men his senior in age and in the legal profession, Mr. Morris adorned it by a brilliant practice which brought him leadership in the ranks of his colleagues and their associated interests. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that, had his career not been cut short by the Grim Reaper when at the height of his powers as a lawyer, he would have been elevated to a judgeship. With a mind cast in a judicial mould, he was of that type of legal exponent that would be an ornament of the bench.

Rev. E. J. Morris, father of the lawyer, was born in Carnarvonshire (northern district), Wales, and came to America in 1870 when he was a boy. In due time he entered the ministry, and at the present (1929) writing is pastor of the Puritan Congregational Church of Wilkes-Barre. He married Margaret Williams, and of their union were born the following children: 1. Sarah, a teacher in Wilkes-Barre Institute, Forty-Fort, Luzerne County. 2. Margaret, resides at the family home. 3. Mulford, of whom further.

Mulford Morris, only son and youngest child of Rev. E. J. and Margaret (Williams) Morris, was born in Wilkes-Barre, November 11, 1889. He received his early training in the public schools of his native city, and took his college preparatory course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Luzerne County, from which he was graduated in 1906. In 1907 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed his academic education with graduation as Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1910. It has already been indicated that he early made choice of the legal profession, and he pursued his training therefor in the law school of his *alma mater*, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. Admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County in 1913, Mr. Morris at once entered upon the practice of law in Wilkes-Barre, and with the courts of that jurisdiction he was ever afterwards identified, always with increasing prominence, being also a corporation attorney with a very large and growing office practice. He was considered especially skillful in the preparation of cases in important legal actions. His ability drew to his offices large coal companies and other corporations of various purposes and strongly entrenched in their respective fields.

When the United States entered the World War as an associated nation on the side of the Allies, Mr. Morris patriotically decided to abandon his lucrative practice for the time and offered his services to his Government. In 1918 he enlisted and was assigned to a training class in the Infantry School at Camp Lee, Virginia. In the summer of 1918 he was transferred to the Artillery Officers Training School and stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, where he remained on active duty in the artillery branch of the army until the close of the war. Returned to civil life, Mr. Morris took up the threads of his law practice and again made corporation law his specialty. He continued to add to his prestige as a counsellor par excellence, and his clients increased in numbers as his proficiency became known through the resultant success of the cases that came to his hand and of the corporate missions with which he was charged.

Mr. Morris was one of the most influential members of the Luzerne County Bar Association. He was attorney for the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company, in which capacities his legal knowledge and broad experience of corporation practice were of recognized value. In the right of his war service, he was affiliated with Wilkes-Barre Post, No. 132, American Legion. Extremely fond of outdoor sports and recreations, he was a member of a number of rod and gun clubs and of the Westmoreland Club. His religious connection was with the Congregational denomination.

Mulford Morris married, January 2, 1918, Maude V. Godfrey, of Atlantic City, New Jersey. Children: Margaret G., Barbara P., Mulford, Jr., and Maude G.

The death of Attorney Morris, on March 14, 1929, came as a shock to the entire Wilkes-Barre community and Luzerne County. Thirty-nine years of age when suddenly called from a practice which ill could part with his services, it seemed that he should have been spared many years more in which to build himself even deeper in the esteem and confidence of the bench and bar, his clientele and the public at large. The record of his

numerous and signal accomplishments stands out in the annals of the city and county courts, and his memory survives as a rich legacy to family, legal associates and friends, whose number is an host.

FRANK DONALDSON THOMAS, M. D.—Specialist in urology, coroner of Luzerne County for successive terms, veteran of the World War, and an honorable man and valued citizen high in the estimation of the people of Wilkes-Barre, Dr. Frank Donaldson Thomas was born at Forty Fort, Luzerne County, May 27, 1889, son of Dr. Albert D. and Elizabeth (Denniston) Thomas, of Scotch descent. Dr. Albert Thomas practiced medicine in Forty Fort for twenty-five years, and is there beloved of a majority of families. Having retired from practice, he is now extensively engaged in real estate operations and the writing of insurance, with offices in Wilkes-Barre. Dr. Albert Thomas married (first) Elizabeth Denniston, and they were the parents of three children: Ethel Scott, wife of Dr. J. M. Michalis, of Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Frank D., of whom later; and Albert D., who died in infancy. The first Mrs. Thomas died, and Dr. Thomas married (second) Leah Grover, of Kingston, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: Duncan Grover, manufacturer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Harriet Scott, married, of Forty Fort. Frank D. Thomas received his early education in the schools of Forty Fort; then, manifesting some interest in business affairs, took a business course at Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Luzerne County. Shortly after, however, he decided to proceed with his academic education, and pursued a course of study for three years in the Harry Hillman Academy, at Wilkes-Barre, enrolling thereafter in Conway Hall, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he graduated with the class of 1908. His studies were aligned as preparatory to the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1908 he matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From that institution he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912, then went abroad for special work in the laboratories of Vienna and Berlin. On his return to the United States he began to practice at once, specializing in urology immediately; and, since the commencement of his profession in Wilkes-Barre, he has changed the address of his office but once: in 1922 he established himself at No. 82 South Main Street. Dr. Thomas served his country in France from June 1, 1918, until February 1, 1919, as commanding officer of Ambulance Company No. 25, 5th Division, United States Army, of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Professionally, fraternally, and socially, Dr. Thomas has many connections. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; he is chief urologist for the Nesbitt West Side Hospital, at Kingston, and for the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital at Wilkes-Barre; a member of the Greek letter college social fraternity of Pi Upsilon Rho, of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, of the Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Consistory at Scranton, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree, Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre; member of the Irem Country Club, the Craftsmen's Club, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Black Diamond Post, No. 395, of the American Legion, at Kingston. He is a Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Frank D. Thomas married on April 5, 1915, Frances R. Pier, daughter of Dr. Pier and his wife, Ruth, of Avoca, Luzerne County. The union has resulted in two children: Albert Duncan, 2d, and Elizabeth Frances. Dr. Thomas and his family reside at No. 12 South Walnut Street, Kingston.

ADAM M. HILDEBRAND—The progress and prosperity of any municipality are most truly shown in its buildings, for in them are the permanent records of growth, expansion of community wealth and elevation or retrogression of the plane of taste. With every considerable building erected by Adam M. Hildebrand, builder and building contractor of Wilkes-Barre, the current tastes of the time have been put up in brick and stone, and they remain, markers of a city's advancement. Also, they stand as markers to Mr. Hildebrand's career, illustrative of its success.

Adam M. Hildebrand was born May 13, 1872, in Wright Township, Luzerne County, son of George and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Hildebrand. His father, native of Germany, was born in 1834, and at the age of sixteen years, 1850, came to the United States. Here, in Luzerne



Ameyford Morris



George M Percha.

County, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming a farmer of large means, and a leader in community advancement. His death occurred in 1901. Elizabeth (Hoffman) Hildebrand, who survived her husband, was born June 6, 1846. She too, was a native of Germany. Thus through more than three-quarters of a century the name Hildebrand has been represented in Luzerne County, always honorably.

In the public schools of Wright Township, Luzerne County, Adam M. Hildebrand secured his elementary and secondary academic instruction, distinguishing himself scholastically. Though reared on a farm, his ideas of the future did not tend toward agriculture, and while resident in Scranton, Pennsylvania, following high school training, he took a course under the International Correspondence School system, meanwhile having undertaken apprenticeship as carpenter. For five years, in Scranton, he followed this craft, became skilled at it, studied its economic structure with thorough comprehension, and in 1895, then aged twenty-three, engaged in business as building contractor. This was the commencement of a career destined to be of note.

From the first, as building contractor, Mr. Hildebrand has operated independently, under the style of his own name. Coming to Wilkes-Barre, he quickly established his own enterprise and builded the ground work of a favorable reputation. Expansion of his affairs has been steady, wholesome, until today he employs twenty men on an average over each year, maintains a planing mill and finishing plant for lumber manufacture at No. 91 Wood Street, Wilkes-Barre, and has to his credit erection of more churches than has any other builder in the Wilkes-Barre area. As contractor here he specializes in construction of banks and school edifices. These, with rare exception, are of enduring beauty, assets of quality to the city at large.

Aside from the central course of his career as builder, Mr. Hildebrand has participated in other business ventures with good fortune, and is accounted a well established financial figure. He is a director of the Hanover Bank and Trust Company, retains other and diversified commercial identities, was an organizer of St. Clement's Episcopal Church (which he supports liberally), adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and is of prominence fraternally. He is a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a member of Wyoming Lodge, No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During America's participation in the World War he was of valued assistance in the several campaigns of patriotic appeal.

Mr. Hildebrand married, in 1900, Maude Gouldem, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of George and Ella (Karcher) Gouldem; and their children are: 1. Robert William, born January 30, 1903, a graduate of Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, class of 1927, degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. 2. Edmund George, March 4, 1904, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary. 3. Maurice Richard, November 4, 1908, a graduate of Donaldson School, Ilchester, Maryland, a prep school, and now attending the Bliss Electric School, Washington, District of Columbia. 4. Ralph Adam, born July 2, 1915. George Gouldem, father of Mrs. Hildebrand, was born in New England, in 1842. For many years he served as planing mill superintendent. He died in 1890. Ella (Karcher) Gouldem, her mother, was born at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and also died in 1890.

Progressive in business, material contributor to Wilkes-Barre's welfare through its media of building construction and through continuous activity as loyal citizen, Mr. Hildebrand is one of the city's outstanding men. He is endowed with a genial, sincere manner which endears him to those with whom he comes in contact; and his friends are legion.

GEORGE M. YENCHA, an outstanding figure in political and financial circles, one of Wilkes-Barre's most prominent young men, holding the office of alderman from the Sixteenth Ward and now serving his second term.

Mr. Yencha was born in Wilkes-Barre, June 24, 1900, son of George Yencha, who is living at the age of sixty-eight, and Hanna Yencha, who died at the age of forty-four, both of Wilkes-Barre. They were the parents of five children: Mary, married A. J. Rubiscsak of this city; George M., of whom further; Stephen and John, who died in childhood; and Michael.

George M. Yencha received his education in the local public schools, and while still a boy, went to work in the lace mills of this city, attending school at night, showing the great industry and ambition which have characterized his entire career. After two years in the Wilkes-Barre Lace Mills, he accepted a position at the Bromley Lace Mills in Philadelphia, where he remained two years. Returning to his home, he was employed for two years in the Sheldon Axle Works, and in 1911, he engaged in the hotel business for two and a half years. His next business enterprise followed when he became associated with his brother-in-law, A. J. Rubiscsak, and they conducted a successful partnership for two years. Mr. Yencha then reengaged in the hotel business, becoming proprietor of the Hoffman House on South Main Street, operating this business for three years, catering to a steadily increasing trade. He then joined the Wilkes-Barre police force, under Mayor John Kosek and in 1918 was elected to his present position of alderman. In the commercial life of the city, he is a leading factor, being a vice-president of the North End State Bank. In politics, he has always been an active Republican, taking a deep interest in the welfare and progress of his community and at the present time, is president of the North End Taxpayers Association. In fraternal circles, Mr. Yencha takes a prominent part, being a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 100, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Byers Council, No. 282, Friendship Council, Daughters of America, the Monarch Club and other local organizations, and belongs to the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Magistrates Association of the United States of America. In religious affiliations, he is a member of the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

George M. Yencha married, on August 16, 1922, Ella Jones, of Nanticoke, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Jones, and they have two children: Marjorie Jane and Dorothy Mae.

ALBERT A. STOCKS—One of Wilkes-Barre's leading citizens, Albert A. Stocks is a prominent figure in the industrial life of this city, having for a number of years managed the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills, with factories located on East Union Street. It was to accept a position as draughtsman in this organization that Mr. Stocks first came to this city in 1897, and with the exception of one year spent in New York, he has always continued with this concern. By his energy and ability, he advanced steadily to his present position as manager of the mills, and in this capacity has shown great efficiency and knowledge, as well as being a popular figure with his employees.

Mr. Stocks was born in Nottingham, England, May 15, 1877, son of Arthur and Mary (Hoskins) Stocks. Arthur Stocks brought his family to the United States in 1892, and died in England while on a visit to his old home. Mr. and Mrs. Stocks were the parents of seven children: Albert A., of whom further; Florence, deceased; W. Leonard, of Lancaster; Clarice Mary, who died in childhood; Ethel Maud, married F. P. Corter of Allentown; W. Harold of Binghamton; and C. Ivy, married Dr. K. D. Lindsay of Philadelphia.

Albert A. Stocks received his early education in the schools of England and later entered Nottingham University, where he was a student at fifteen years of age, when he left with his family for the United States. He then completed his studies in the schools of Lackawanna County, after which he entered the employ of the Scranton Lace Company, where he remained several years. As previously mentioned, he came to Wilkes-Barre in 1897, as draughtsman with the Wyoming Valley Lace Mills and was soon after promoted to the weaving department. During the strike of 1902, Mr. Stocks went to New York City, where he obtained a position as a newspaper reporter and won acclaim for his keen ability and interesting achievements. After the strike was ended in 1903, he returned to his position in Wilkes-Barre and some time later was appointed to fill a vacancy in the pattern department. His thorough knowledge and constant application to detail continued to bring him recognition, and he was appointed assistant superintendent of this department. In 1907 he was promoted to the position of superintendent and in 1910, upon the death of J. C. Atkin, Mr. Stocks was made superintendent of the entire plant, and now has the general management of these mills, and he has continued to fill successfully all the requirements of this responsible position. In the civic affairs of the city, he has always taken a deep interest and has given constant and valuable support to every project for community welfare and improvement. He is a member of the Lace

Curtain Manufacturers Association of America and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the local Rotary Club.

In fraternal circles, he has ever been a popular figure, being a member of Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons and of Keystone Consistory at Scranton, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, having attained his thirty-second degree in that organization. He is a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and of the Shrine Country Club. In his religious affiliations, he is a member of the Episcopal Church, attending St. Stephen's Church in this city.

JOSEPH HENRY POOL, 3d—One of the most active young men in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is Joseph Henry Pool, 3d, who is a descendant of an early American family of English origin. He is the son of Sidney H. and Anna A. (Alexander) Pool, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. His father, Sidney H. Pool, is also active in the insurance business. He and his wife are the parents of four children: 1. Elinor A., the wife of Colonel H. H. Arnold of the United States Army, commander of the air force at Fort Riley. 2. Lois A., wife of Major C. W. Howard, commander of the air force in the Philippines. 3 and 4. John A., and Joseph Henry (twins), of whom further.

Joseph Henry Pool, 3d, was born at Haverford, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1897. He was educated at the Delancy School, Philadelphia, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, class of 1920. After leaving military college he went through the various departments of the Fidelity Casualty Company in order to learn the casualty business, being located in Philadelphia and also in Pittsburgh. After completing the course he was made district manager of Wilkes-Barre, in which he continued until he incorporated, in 1927, his own business under the name of J. Henry Pool, General Insurance, having offices in the Brooks Building. In May, 1917, he enlisted as a private in Company H, of the 15th United States Infantry and soon after was promoted to the rank of sergeant. Later, he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, where he received a commission as second lieutenant, and then served as instructor of the bayonet and musketry at various cantonments in the western part of the United States until the close of the war. He was mustered out of the service in May, 1919, having been in service for two years. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; The Westmoreland Club; a member of the Marion Cricket Club at Haverford, Pennsylvania; Wyoming Valley Country Club; Irem Temple Country Club; the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club; The Bourbonnais Club of Quebec, Canada; Pennsylvania Insurance Federation; Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia; Delta Tau Beta, Greek letter fraternity; and various hunting and fishing clubs of the United States and Canada. In politics he is a Republican.

On January 12, 1924, Joseph Henry Pool, 3d, married Marion Weckesser, daughter of F. J. Weckesser, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Pool have two children, Joseph Henry, 4th and Fred Weckesser.

JACOB THEIS—Following in the footsteps of his father in one field of commercial activity, that of insurance, Jacob Theis has widened the scope of his contacts into embracing real estate and building operations. He was born in Wilkes-Barre on March 25, 1871, the son of Frederick and Mary (Kehr) Theis, both of whom were born in Germany. The elder Mr. Theis came to the United States in 1869 when only a young man of eighteen. He prospered in the insurance field and the city always actively interested in civic betterment and was one of the organizers of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company and president of that institution from its

Jacob Theis attended the public schools of the city and then took a course in business administration in the Wilkes-Barre Business College. He went into his father's insurance business at the termination of his studies until, in 1897, he and his brother, Frederick Theis, Jr., opened their own agency, handling several states fire insurance agencies and two national fire insurance companies. The firm name was Theis Brothers from the first, and Jacob Theis continued the name even after Frederick

Theis, Jr., had died. For a while, he carried on alone, but eventually gave up the business and embarked upon some real estate operations which, proving successful, established him in that field where he has remained since 1914, combining real estate turn-overs and building operations with a line of general insurance. One of his first ventures was in the purchasing of a plot of land on South Main Street and building the first photoplay theatre in Wilkes-Barre. It is still standing, the present Orpheum Theatre, and at the time it was built, it was considered the finest in this part of the State. At first it was for the showing of moving-pictures and Mr. Theis continued its ownership until 1919, when he leased it to the Comerford Amusement Company of Scranton. Mr. Theis thereafter confined his energies to real estate, owning and developing several valuable properties in the busiest section of the city. Mr. Theis is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Hazleton Country Club, and an attendant of the First Reformed Church. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

In 1901, Jacob Theis married Maude L. Hogan, native of Waterloo, New York, daughter of Franklin P. and Mrs. Hogan. They have had four children: 1. Emilie M., a graduate of Goucher College at Baltimore and of Beaver College at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. 2. Frederick W., born in 1903 and a graduate of Bellfonte Preparatory School, and of Lafayette College, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1924 and now attending the Harvard Law School. 3. J. Carleton, born in 1912, and now attending the Wyoming Seminary in Kingston. 4. Mary, who is receiving her education at the School of Ethical Culture in New York City.

WILLIAM F. HOWELL has, for the past twenty-eight years, been identified with the concern which operates under the name of Thompson, Derr and Brother, Incorporated, general insurance, and since 1921 he has been secretary and treasurer of the corporation. The offices of the concern are located in the Miners' Bank Building, and the concern is one of the largest general insurance corporations in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Howell has been very active in the work of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre for many years.

Roger B. Howell, father of Mr. Howell, was a son of William Howell, of New York State. He married Theresa Cooper, and they became the parents of these children: Leola, married George F. Sutherland, now deceased; Fannie, widow of Harvey O. Geer; William F., of further mention; and Robert C. Howell, of Wilkes-Barre.

William F. Howell, son of Roger B. and Theresa (Cooper) Howell, was born in Owego, Tioga County, New York, November 6, 1873, but his parents removed to Auburn, New York, when he was seven years of age. He attended the public schools of Auburn until he was fourteen years of age, and then went with his parents to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he continued to attend the public schools, graduating from the high school here with the class of 1891. After graduation he secured a position as cashier in the employ of W. W. Miller and Company, then located on the site of the present Miners' Bank Building. After a time he made a change and became identified with the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, as paymaster, and this connection he maintained until 1899, when he became associated with Thompson, Derr, and Brother, now Thompson, Derr, and Brother, Incorporated, general insurance. That connection he continues to maintain, serving first in the office, and later by hard work and special ability rising to the official position of secretary and treasurer of the corporation, which has become one of the largest of its kind in this section of the State. He has been secretary and treasurer since 1921, and has filled those official positions with marked ability. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party, and his religious affiliation is with the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, in the work of which he is very active and has been for many years. He is a member of the board of trustees and of the board of deacons, and he has served as secretary of the Sunday School for many years. He has a host of friends in this city, and is held in very high esteem among those who know him.

William F. Howell was married, June 18, 1896, to Mary E. Doolittle, of Binghamton, New York, who died December 10, 1917, a woman of beautiful Christian character, a devoted wife, and greatly loved by her associates. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have never had children.



Jacob Theis



J. H. Wintermute

JAMES E. GRIFFIN—During the passing of time, men find their proper positions in the life works they have undertaken. If they are fitted for large positions, all things else being equal, these will come to them; or, if for small, such will be their ultimate fortune. James E. Griffin, of Wilkes-Barre, has come to occupy a place large in importance to lumber manufacturing circles of the Wilkes-Barre industrial area, and is today a foremost figure in the city's advancement. To this progress he has contributed through a number of years, always with a marked loyalty of public-spirit, carrying in mind the thought of those projects which will function to the greatest common welfare. A representative citizen of Wilkes-Barre, he has lived a career of successful undertakings.

Born at Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1873, Mr. Griffin is the son of Patrick and Margaret (McInerney) Griffin. His father, who practiced the trade of saw filer, was a native of Ireland, and is since deceased. His mother, also a native of Ireland, is likewise deceased.

In the public schools of Lock Haven Mr. Griffin secured his earliest academic preparation, which he completed in parochial institutions of that community. For ten years he was in association with his brother, P. P. Griffin, in the manufacture and wholesale operation of lumber business. Their plant, yards and offices were located in West Virginia, and today Mr. Griffin is recalled with high regard by the many men among whom he dealt more than a score of years gone by. In 1908 he founded a manufacturing business in lumber, together with a wholesale lumber business, in Wilkes-Barre, under the style of his own name; and in direction of this profitable enterprise he has continued through the years that have followed. In 1922 he became president of the South Side Lumber Company, dealers in lumber at retail, of Wilkes-Barre; and he has been president of this company as well, increasing its business consistently from year to year. He employs, in his lumber interests, thirty workers. Aside from lumber he has become active in various other financial directions, now being director and vice-president of the Dime Bank and Trust Company, Wilkes-Barre, of which he has been an official since 1923. A Democrat, he supports the party's principles and candidates. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, Franklin Club and similar bodies, is a communicant of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, and gives liberally to all worthy causes. In the World War period he proved of valued help in the drives of patriotic appeal.

James E. Griffin married, June 6, 1906, Katherine Gallagher, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Bernard and Katherine Gallagher; and their children are: Marie, George, Katherine, Jean, James, and Bernard. The family residence is at No. 89 Hanover Street, and Mr. Griffin's offices are in the Second National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre.

FERD C. WINTERMUTE, civil engineer of Wilkes-Barre, is an example of determination to master a profession and to become proficient in his chosen subject. It is not only Mr. Wintermute's accomplishments as a civil engineer that have won him the highest respect and recognition of ability, but it is also his characteristics of purpose and perseverance that have been incorporated in all of his undertakings. He is the son of Lemuel C. and Ida Ethel Belle (Mott) Wintermute. His father died in 1923 at the age of sixty-three and his mother in 1927 at the age of sixty-five. His father was a farmer, a native of the State of New Jersey, and a member of one of the earliest families of that State. He seems, also, to have had some mechanical talent and a taste for construction work, for he helped to install the first telephone exchange, and telephones in Wilkes-Barre, and at the time of his death was the oldest man in point of service in the Bell Telephone Company in Luzerne County. Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel C. Wintermute had four children: Ferd C., of whom further; Flora Pearl, wife of John B. Austin, of Wilkes-Barre; Orval Malvin, and Madge Runa, wife of Samuel F. Sheldon, of Wilkes-Barre.

Ferd C. Wintermute was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 1, 1883, in the old Charles Miner Farm House on Old River Road. He grew up in his home town where he attended the public schools, but being filled with a desire to acquire more knowledge he studied the Surveying and Mapping Course in the International Correspondence Schools, and was tutored in higher mathematics and engineering. During his school days he was employed as timekeeper for the Barber Asphalt Company. Later he gained valuable experience in surveying and engineering

with I. E. Hartwell, and the late N. B. Rutter, former county surveyor for Luzerne County. From 1902-05 he was transitman and assistant engineer with the firm of Stevenso and Knight of Scranton, Pennsylvania. After this experience, he made a connection with the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company as assistant to the engineer of location, and served in that capacity until March, 1907, when he returned to Wilkes-Barre and opened an office in association with Fred A. Young, under the firm name of Young and Wintermute, consulting and civil engineers, with offices in the old Harvey Building on North Franklin Street, moving to a location in the Second National Bank Building as soon as the building was completed. This partnership continued until Mr. Young's death in 1924, and for a time Mr. Wintermute remained in practice alone, until January 1, 1927, when Thomas J. Halsey entered the business with him under the name of Wintermute and Halsey, devoting its time largely to municipal engineering, as engineers for the boroughs of Swoyersville and Kingston; and mining engineering as engineers for the Central Coal Company and the Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Coal Mining Company; they are also civil engineers for a number of realty companies, development concerns and architects. In March, 1928, at the opening of the new Liberty State Bank and Trust Company building on North Main Street, the offices were moved to the mezzanine floor of this new building. Mr. Wintermute is a registered, professional engineer and land surveyor of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and since 1911 has been one of the engineer members of the County Board of Viewers of Luzerne County.

Mr. Wintermute designed the steel and reinforced concrete, and supervised the construction of the Post Bailey store and office building in San Diego, California, in 1913, and also supervised construction of the Crane Brothers silk mills in Kingston, in 1914. During the years 1909-11, he served as engineer in Hanover Township for road and bridge construction; in 1911-12, he was supervisor of field work on construction of the Plymouth Bridge; 1917-19, he served as inspector of municipal improvements for the Wyoming Valley Taxpayers Association. He was resident engineer for water supply improvements, costing over two and one-half million dollars for the City of Bayonne, New Jersey, 1920-21; designed and supervised construction of the water supply and filtration plant and sewers and sewerage disposal plant for the Ransom District Poor Board new buildings, also the firm designed and supervised construction of the Lock Haven Steel Bridge, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, 1921-22; designed original and revised plans for steel, and reinforced concrete proposed new North Street Bridge, Wilkes-Barre, 1923-25; and in 1926 Mr. Wintermute made comprehensive plans for sanitary sewer and storm drainage systems for Kingston Borough. In 1927 he completed the building of the dam and sixty-acre Wyoming Lake Reservoir in Franklin Township. At present is engaged as engineer in the construction of a dam, roads, bridges and other improvements on the Indian Lake development of Stout-Roup, Incorporated, in the Pocono Mountains, and a sanitary sewer system for the Borough of Swoyersville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wintermute is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 655, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilkes-Barre; of the Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; of the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory of Scranton, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Irem Temple Country Club, the Craftsmen's Club, The Wyoming Valley Motor Club, The American Society of Civil Engineers (associate member and member of its sanitary and highway sections), and of the American Water Works Association. He is a member of the Franklin Club, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Kiwanis Club, The Chamber of Commerce, and he is also a director and vice-president of the Liberty State Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and director and secretary of The Wilkes-Barre Mortgage Company. He and his family are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

On March 31, 1908, Ferd C. Wintermute married Jessie Archer Zundt, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth Zundt, of Brooklyn, New York. They have four children: Donald Stewart, Jack Lee, Lois Jean, and Janice Louise. Mr. Wintermute and family reside at No. 21 West Union Street.

MONROE A. SCHWARTZKOPF—Successful dealer in insurance, director of an extended business in this field, well known throughout the Wilkes-Barre area and in Pittston, Monroe A. Schwartzkopf was born in Scranton, June 28, 1883. His father, Morris Schwartzkopf, was born in Bohemia, in 1852, and coming to America settled in Scranton, where, for forty years, he engaged in the wholesale liquor business. Later he moved to Pittston, and there died, in December, 1918. Monroe A. Schwartzkopf's mother, Theresa (Freeman) Schwartzkopf, was also a native of Bohemia, born in 1851. Her death occurred in June of 1908.

Mr. Schwartzkopf secured his academic training in the schools of Scranton. In 1905, then twenty-one, he went into business handling a generalized line of insurance, at Pittston, under the firm style of his own name. He has been represented in business there since, now maintaining a second office in Wilkes-Barre. He opened the second office in February, 1917, and has continued to operate this under his own name, with a general line of policies. He is a director and assistant secretary of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Wilkes-Barre, a director of the Keystone Building and Loan Association and the Industrial Loan Corporation, Wilkes-Barre.

Fraternally active, Mr. Schwartzkopf is affiliated with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Scranton; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; with Lodge No. 382, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Fox Hill Country Club, and is a communicant of B'nai Brith Synagogue.

Mr. Schwartzkopf married, in 1909, Corine Rosenbluth, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Max and Rose Rosenbluth. His offices in Wilkes-Barre are in the Miners' Bank Building.

WILLIAM CHARLES BOYD—Secretary and treasurer of the Pressed Steel Company, William Charles Boyd has had a career of variety and interest. He was born at Avondale, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1881, son of William and Elizabeth Janet (Weir) Boyd, descended through his mother from Mathew Miller Weir. The Weirs are an old family in the Wyoming Valley, having opened the Gaylord Mine at Plymouth in early days. William Boyd was born in 1850, at Ebervale, Pennsylvania. He engaged as merchant for many years at Wanamie, and died September 13, 1892. Elizabeth Janet (Weir) Boyd was born in Salem Township, Luzerne County, in 1857, and died November 24, 1924.

William Charles Boyd attended the public schools of Newport Township, Luzerne County; Peirce Business College of Philadelphia, and in 1902, when twenty years of age, began his career, first in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with which organization he continued six years. In 1908, leaving the Lehigh Valley, he became identified with the Stegmeyer Brewing Company, and continued with the company until 1917, when he became assistant auditor for Armour and Company, out of Wilkes-Barre. In 1919 he became secretary and treasurer of the Pressed Steel Company, with offices on North Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, and has retained this position since, being one of the foremost executives engaged in pressed steel work in this part of the State. Mr. Boyd is a Republican, interests himself in all movements designed for the improvement of general conditions in the Wyoming Valley, and is fraternally active, being affiliated with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lodge No. 867 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Maumee Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a communicant of the Puritan Congregational Church.

William Charles Boyd married, December 26, 1904, Gertrude Yohey, of Wanamie, Pennsylvania, daughter of Clemeul H. and Mary A. Yohey; and their children are: Ruth Gladys and William Weir. The family residence is at No. 40 North Gates Street, Kingston.

PATRICK F. KIELTY—The debt which this State and the country at large owes to its citizens of Irish birth and ancestry is beyond computation. Centuries of struggle for freedom on their native heath has given these Celts the same ideals of liberty and justice and morality that animated the founders of this Republic. Hence, the Irish immigrant never has to be "American-

ized"; he just naturally fits into our political and social order and makes himself a constructive force in any community where he may become a resident. Of such stock came Patrick F. Kielty, superintendent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company in the Wilkes-Barre District. He was born at Archibald, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) County, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1871, son of Patrick and Sabina (O'Hara) Kielty.

Patrick Kielty and his wife were natives of County Mayo, Ireland, whence they came to Archibald in 1858. For many years he was employed in the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. They reared a family of seven children: Bridget, who married Patrick Flaherty of Avoca; Thomas J., who was for many years mine foreman for Jones, Simpson and Company at Archibald. He is now deceased. Richard S., a mine carpenter for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company at Archibald; Mary, now deceased, was a teacher in the public schools at Archibald; Patrick F., of whom further; Matilda, a public school teacher in Archibald.

The early life of Patrick F. Kielty was much like that of other boys in the coal mining region: he attended the public schools and then went to work in the mines as a slate picker, and later as mule driver. He continued thus employed until he had reached the age of twenty; but long before that he became aware of the limitations inherent in the work of the miner, and determined that he would take the first opening that offered real promise of an opportunity for an ambitious energetic youth to demonstrate ability and dependability. This came in 1891 when he was offered a place on the agency organization of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at Scranton. So well did he acquit himself that it was only two years until he was made assistant superintendent for the Scranton District. In 1899, he was made superintendent of the Hazleton District. In these positions he proved himself not only a business builder but a capable executive, with a good understanding of human nature in general and especially tactful and efficient in managing men. These qualities won for him promotion in 1907 to the superintendency of the Wilkes-Barre District in which position he has remained ever since. Up to the present time (1929), his service with the company covers a period of thirty-eight years.

During all these years he has been not only a keen student of life insurance in all its phases, but he has read widely on questions concerning national and social welfare, and he has arrived at conclusions concerning these questions after careful analysis and mature reflection. The knowledge and ability thus developed find scope for their expression in his many activities in connection with local organizations, fraternal, financial, cleemosynary and religious. Mr. Kielty is a Republican but not a seeker for political preferment. He is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Association of Life Underwriters; Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce; he is vice-president of the Community Welfare Association of the Wyoming Valley; the Wyoming Valley Historical Society; the Knights of Columbus; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Kiwanis Club, of which he is a director; Westmoreland Club; he is a director of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company; director of the Catholic Light Publishing Company; director of the Smith Bennett Publishing Company, of which he is also treasurer; president of the Wilkes-Barre Thrift and Loan Company; director of Mercy Hospital; and director of the Association for the Blind. Mr. Kielty is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and of the Holy Name Society, of which he was Diocesan president in 1926. In 1925, Mr. Kielty was chairman of the drive that raised \$361,000 to build the new addition to Mercy Hospital. During the World War drives he was one of the "four-minute" speakers. He is fluent and forceful and carries conviction and persuades by the simple, common sense presentation of his position on any question.

Patrick F. Kielty married, June 21, 1898, Bridget A. McAndrew of Archibald. She is a daughter of John and Rose (Gilgalon) McAndrew. From this union seven children have been born: Joseph, a graduate of West Point and now (1929) a lieutenant in the Machine-gun Section of the Infantry in the United States Army; John T., M. D., a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He is now practicing in Kingston, Luzerne County; Patrick F., Jr., is an agent for the Smith-Bennett Publishing Company; Rose K., a teacher in the Luzerne County public schools at Swoyersville; William K., Mary E., and Catherine A., students in high schools and college.



Patrick F. Kelly



D. J. Nicholson

The record here indicated is one of which any family might well be proud. It shows that opportunity exists for those who have the vision to grasp it and the ambition to realize their own possibilities as individuals and as useful members of society.

CHARLES M. AUSTIN—Long years of association and faithful service in the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, have thoroughly fitted Charles M. Austin for the responsible position which he now holds, that of cashier. Mr. Austin is a native of Wilkes-Barre, and his connection with the Wyoming National Bank began many years ago, when he entered its employ in the capacity of bookkeeper. He is one of the representative citizens of the city, and well-known as a public-spirited citizen and a man of sound judgment and unquestioned integrity.

The branch of the Austin family to which Mr. Austin belongs is one of the old New England families located in Connecticut. Ralph Austin, born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, came to the Wyoming Valley in the early days while the Indian wars and massacres were still in progress. He was a pioneer here, able and resourceful, and one of those who helped to lay the foundations of civilization in this section of the State. He reared a family among whom was Shadrach Austin. Shadrach Austin was reared in the valley, under pioneer conditions, and married and reared a family here. Among his sons was Rev. Isaac Austin, who was born in Luzerne County, and who devoted his life to the ministry, contributing to this section of the valley the strong and high idealism and the standards of service which have so greatly influenced the moral and intellectual life of the valley. He married Barbara Benscoter, a native of Luzerne County, and they were the parents of Miner B. Austin.

Miner B. Austin, son of Rev. Isaac and Barbara (Benscoter) Austin, was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1851, and died March 27, 1914. He attended Wyoming Seminary in 1866; taught school in 1867, when sixteen years old; in 1868 he became connected with Louis Praetorius, owner of the first music store in Wilkes-Barre, and while with this firm, Mr. Austin became a talented musician and began teaching music in 1873; he later became organist in the First Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen years, and charter member of Alexanders Band and its first president. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Ella N. Welch, who survives him and is now living in Wilkes-Barre (1920) at the age of seventy-seven years. Miner B. and Ella N. (Welch) Austin became the parents of two children: Charles M., of further mention; and Edna, who married C. W. Honeywell, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Austin was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1870, and grew up in that city. He attended the local public schools and then became a student in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. Upon the completion of his course in the seminary, he found his first employment with the Austin Shoe Company, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, but after a time he severed that connection and identified himself with the Wyoming National Bank in the capacity of bookkeeper. Able, faithful, and of strict integrity, he continuously maintained his connection with this bank, serving in various clerical capacities until 1923, when he was chosen cashier of the bank, and also manager of the Wilkes-Barre Clearing House. Since that time he has been most efficiently filling that responsible position, and his long association with this bank enables him to render unusually efficient service.

The Wyoming National Bank was founded in 1820 and is the oldest banking house in Luzerne County. In addition to the faithful discharge of his duties in connection with the Wyoming National Bank Mr. Austin is also actively interested in the civic welfare of the city in which he lives. He supports the principles of the Republican party. He is prominent in the Masonic Order, being a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, of Wilkes-Barre; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a Past Commander; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Irem Temple Country Club, and of the Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliation is with the Grant Street Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles M. Austin was married, October 15, 1910, to Lucita E. Krause, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Mr.

and Mrs. Austin became the parents of four children: Charles M., Jr., Gilbert D., Esther Ellen, and Robert K.

FRANK J. DOUGHER—The insurance business, which engaged the time and attention of Frank J. Dougher for over forty years at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, afforded a maximum of protection to families, individuals and property against the vicissitudes of fate. Whoever can afford it, therefore, owes it to himself and his loved ones to invest in a policy, and the insurance agent who can show the prospect that it is to his interest to make the investment has performed an altruistic service.

Mr. Dougher was born at Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1867, a son of John F. and Mary A. (Gallagher) Dougher, both parents now deceased. There were four children of this union: 1. Frank J., of whom further. 2. Robert V., a member of the Queens County Bar at Jamaica, Long Island, New York. 3. Anna K., employed in the clerical department of the Huntington Machinery Company at Wilkes-Barre. 4. Mary K., stenographer for Conyngham & Company, of this city.

Frank J. Dougher received his education in attendance upon the public and high schools of Wilkes-Barre, at the end of which he entered the insurance business in the employ of Biddle and Eno in the Coal Exchange Building, which had been founded in 1874 by William G. Eno and Walter S. Biddle. After the death of Mr. Biddle, Mr. Dougher became a member of the firm. Mr. Dougher was one of the best known insurance experts in this part of the country. He was keenly interested in civic affairs, and was often called upon to assist in community drives for charity and other purposes. On January 1, 1927, Mr. Dougher branched out for himself in the fire insurance business, having been connected with Biddle and Eno forty years. He made a fine start in this exclusive line, and his friends were predicting a continuance of his splendid record, when his death occurred, January 21, 1928. Mr. Dougher was a member and attendant of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. In secret order affairs he was a member of the Wilkes-Barre Council No. 302, Knights of Columbus; Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was also active in the Concordia Society and the Exchange Club.

Mr. Dougher married, September 10, 1902, Alice M. Dougherty, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Jule, a graduate of the College of the Sacred Heart of Manhattansville, New York; and Charles Bowman, a graduate of the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston and a student in his third year at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

SAMUEL THOMPSON NICHOLSON, president of the Vulcan Iron Works, was born in Wilkes-Barre, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1867, a son of William H. and Hannah C. (Craig) Nicholson, both of whom are now deceased. William H. Nicholson and his wife came to this country from New Castle, England, settling in Wilkes-Barre during the year 1863, where all of their twelve children were born. A fully detailed list of these children is given under the biography of George Nicholson, which is included elsewhere in this work. William H. Nicholson, the father, was, as has been stated, a man of very marked genius, having invented and patented many different machines and machinery parts. He was the founder of the William H. Nicholson Company, which is still in existence in Wilkes-Barre, being operated there in the competent hands of the inventor's sons.

Samuel Thompson Nicholson received his early education in the public schools of the community in which he was born, Wilkes-Barre, and while he was still a young lad he went to work under his father, learning the machinist's and iron foundry trades. And he has met with such success that it is this type of endeavor in which he has since remained, having carried on thus for a period of over forty years. He early became identified with the Vulcan Iron Works, which was founded originally by one Richard Jones, during the year 1849; and it is with this concern that he has achieved the greatest measure of success, working his way steadily upward until now, at the date of the writing of this biographical history, 1929, he is the president of the entire organization. He is also the president of the William H. Nicholson Company, Inc., the concern founded by his father; and he is a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and the Wilkes-Barre Iron Manufacturing Company, of which he is also vice-president.

Mr. Nicholson's political inclinations have long shown a strong preference for the Republican party; and he is especially noted for the excellent manner in which he stands behind any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of Wilkes-Barre. He has been almost equally active in his club and social life, for he now holds membership in the Westmoreland Club, the Franklin Club, and the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Chambers of Commerce.

Samuel Thompson Nicholson married, September 20, 1893, at Wilkes-Barre, Elizabeth Dennis, a daughter of Adalbert and Martha (Welch) Dennis, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have become the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: 1. Ruth, who is now deceased. 2. Edith Craig, who married John M. Robinson, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have a son, John M. Robinson, Jr. 3. Samuel Ralph, who is now associated in business with his father, as a part of the engineering department of the Vulcan Iron Works. He married Ruth Wolfe, and they have one daughter, Judith. 4. Martha D., a graduate of Vassar College; married James B. Robinson, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, the parents of the foregoing children, maintain their residence in Wilkes-Barre, in which community they attend the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE NICHOLSON—Known throughout his native State of Pennsylvania as a prominent factor in industry, and as a financier, and manufacturer of importance, his principal interests lying in the banking field and in the conduct of the Vulcan Iron Works, of which he is vice-president, George Nicholson of Wilkes-Barre, has attained prominence in a State that is filled with successful men.

Mr. Nicholson was born November 26, 1870, at Wilkes-Barre, son of William H. and Hannah C. (Craig) Nicholson, both of whom are now deceased. This couple came to America from New Castle, England, locating in Wilkes-Barre in 1863. They had twelve children, of whom seven grew to maturity: 1. William, now deceased, former vice-president of the William H. Nicholson Company of Wilkes-Barre, manufacturers of machinery specialties. 2. Ann, who married Frederick Beiswinger, of Wilkes-Barre. 3. Mary, who resides in Wilkes-Barre. 4. Samuel Thompson, president of the Vulcan Iron Works. 5. Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Samuel McDowell, a minister of the Presbyterian Church. 6. George, of whom further. 7. Hannah, widow of Arthur L. Rinehimer. William H. Nicholson, father of the foregoing children, was an inventive genius, for during his long and active life he made many improvements for the complicated metallurgical and shaping machinery, now used in almost every branch of manufacturing. He died in 1911. He was the founder and president of the William H. Nicholson Company, Inc., until his death.

George Nicholson was reared in Wilkes-Barre, received his primary education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the Wilkes-Barre High School. When he was eighteen years of age he became associated with the Vulcan Iron Works, in company with his father and his brother, Samuel Thompson Nicholson. It is with this concern that he has since remained, promotion following promotion, until now (1929) he is vice-president of the entire concern. This company, founded in 1849 by Richard Jones, manufactures engines and machinery for hoisting, mining, sugar refining, and various other purposes, and is one of the largest and oldest establishments of its kind in America. As time passed and his interests expanded, Mr. Nicholson has assumed numerous other financial and commercial responsibilities, among the more important of which are his offices as president of the Hanover Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, vice-president and treasurer of the William H. Nicholson Company, vice-president of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and president of the Luzerne County Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Nicholson also has evidenced a deep interest in the civic and general affairs of his community. In his political views he is a supporter of the Republican party, and he has ever assisted in promoting any movement designed for the welfare or advancement of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Westmoreland Club, and of many other organizations local to Wilkes-Barre, as well as the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia; the Machinery Club of New York City; and the Engineers Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He has been conspicuously useful in the management of the Kistlyn Industrial School for Boys of Luzerne County, of which he has been president for many years. Mr. Nicholson

resides in Wilkes-Barre, is an elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, has just completed twenty-five years of service as superintendent of the Sunday school, is a valued member of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church, United States of America. He is deeply interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, being at present a director, and was president for the ten-year period 1915-25.

ROSS HARRIS LLOYD—One of the leading bankers of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, is Ross H. Lloyd, president of the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Idris Lloyd, father of Mr. Lloyd, was born in Pontypridd, Wales, and came to this country as a young man. He located at Wilkes-Barre, where he was a mine superintendent for many years, and where he died in 1914 at the age of seventy-six years. He married Mary Harris, and they became the parents of four children: Ross H., of further mention; Gordon, a contractor of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Lynford, of Pittston, Pennsylvania; and Raymond, who holds the agency for Hudson and Essex cars in Luzerne County.

Ross H. Lloyd was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1886, and was reared in this city. He attended the public schools of his birthplace and graduated from Wilkes-Barre High School with the class of 1905. The following fall he graduated from Wyoming Seminary, College of Business, in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he completed his course with graduation in 1906. He secured his first position as assistant paymaster in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Wilkes-Barre. Two years later he made a change and became associated with the Luzerne County National Bank as bookkeeper and teller, which position he filled for eight years. During the time of his connection with the Luzerne County National Bank he took a four-year course in banking, in the Wharton Extension School, of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1917 he was made cashier of the Heights Deposit Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and that connection he maintained until October, 1923, when he was made president of the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company, which important official position he still holds (1929). Politically, Mr. Lloyd gives his support to the Republican party. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 445, Free and Accepted Masons; of Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Keystone Bodies, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He is well known in club circles, being a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Franklin Club, the Craftsmen's Club, Wyoming Valley Country Club, Shrine Country Club and the Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ross H. Lloyd was married to Margaret Tinsley, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Alfred J. Tinsley, who was born in England, and Rosina (Kelly) Tinsley, born in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are the parents of two children: Margaret Elizabeth and Rosemary.

FRANK S. CRANE—Close study of silk manufacturing since his school days and application of all he learned to the promotion of the industry in which he was engaged, has brought to Frank S. Crane, of Kingston, high reward and the esteem of his business and social associates. Never deviating from the path he set his feet upon in youth, he today is known as a successful man of commerce, a staunch friend and delightful companion. His affiliations with organizations outside the commercial realm in which he does his full share of labor are many and eminent, his standing in the community in which he has lived and labored for many years is of the highest.

Frank S. Crane comes of a distinguished family on both sides. He was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, November 21, 1873, a son of William H. and Amoret (Clark) Crane, an ancestry coupled with the colonial families of New England, both sides originating in England and being among the first settlers of Connecticut. Among their six children were two sons, William B., and Frank S., who are now associated together in a thriving business. Frank grew up on the old homestead in Mansfield and received his early education there. He later went to business college in New London, Connecticut, then taking a position in a silk mill owned and conducted by his uncle, Orlo Atwood, in New London. After two years of this tuition he went to another silk mill in Willimantic, Connecticut, later forming a partnership with O. S. Chaffee and engaging in the manufacture of silk at Montville, Connecticut. In 1902



George Nicholson



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he entered into partnership with his brother, William B. Crane, and they have continued together for twenty-five years. He and his brother organized the incorporated house of Crane Brothers, Silk Throwsters, September 25, 1902, and built a factory in Elm Street, Kingston. Since then they have increased the capacity of the plant more than three times and now have a fine building, with more than 60,000 square feet of floor space. Frank S. Crane is treasurer of the corporation, and W. B. Crane, its president.

Frank S. Crane has served for the past four years as president of the borough council of Kingston, of which body he has been a member for sixteen years. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory of Scranton; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He belongs to the Shrine Country Club, the Franklin Club, the Craftsmen's Club and the Wyoming Valley Motor Club. He is a director in the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, one of the largest and most successful banking houses in Luzerne County, and a member of the Hoyt Library Board, of Kingston.

Mr. Crane married (first) Eva Nellie Ide, of Kingston, in 1908. Of this union there were three children: Ruth A., Gertrude L., and Frank S., Jr. Eva Nellie (Ide) Crane died in February, 1917. He married (second), in 1921, Elizabeth Morgan. They have one of the most beautiful homes in Kingston, at No. 45 Reynolds Street.

ROBERT RAY VAN HORN—A member of an old family of high standing and a prominent and successful lawyer of Plymouth, Robert Ray Van Horn is one of the outstanding citizens of Luzerne County and is held in esteem by his many friends and acquaintances in this part of Pennsylvania. Among his other professional duties, Mr. Van Horn is the attorney and vice-president for the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation, with offices at No. 247 Wyoming Avenue, Kingston.

He is a son of Ira B. and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Van Horn, both of whom are now deceased. The first ancestor of the family in the United States was John Camallissen Van Horn, a native of Holland, who sailed from that country and landed in what was then New Amsterdam, now New York City, in 1632. He was the father of Camallissen Jansen Van Horn, who was married to Anna Maria Jansen October 14, 1659. By this marriage there was a son, Isaac, born December 30, 1661, who married Margaret Van Zandt. Isaac and Margaret (Van Zandt) Van Horn had a son, Peter, who was born in 1686. He married Elizabeth Tridells, and they had a son, Bernard Van Zandt Van Horn, born September 6, 1707. He married Prentice Belling and by this marriage there was a son, Samuel Isaac, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1737. His son, Samuel, was born in November, 1752, and died in Kentucky in 1852 at the unusually ripe old age of one hundred years. Samuel Van Horn married Catherine Evans, December 24, 1778, and they had a son, Isaac, who was born April 2, 1780. He married Elizabeth Dodson, October 2, 1801, and by this marriage there was a son, Samuel, who was born July 27, 1802. This son married Phebe Howe, November 15, 1830, and they had a son, Ira B. Van Horn, who married Elizabeth Zimmerman who died January 23, 1911.

Ira B. Van Horn was born, May 2, 1836, and died in October, 1917, after a long and useful life. He was a contractor and builder by trade, and was one of the highly respected citizens of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he lived throughout the greater part of his life. Mr. Van Horn was justly proud of the achievements of his family, especially of the part taken in the War of the Revolution by his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Van Horn, who was a soldier under General Washington at the time when the great revolutionist performed his famed crossing of the Delaware, December 25, 1777. Samuel Van Horn assisted also in the capture of a large number of Hessian prisoners, and on February 1, 1830, was granted a pension as a result of his noble work in the war.

Robert Ray Van Horn was born in Shickshinny, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1870; but when he was only two years old his parents removed to Plymouth, where they spent the rest of their lives. It was in Plymouth that Mr. Van Horn spent the formative days of his boyhood, those days that go into the making of character and that lay the foundations for the achievements of later years. While a boy, he attended the public

schools, and then became a student of the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston. He read law afterward in the offices of the late Judge Garman, in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar on January 13, 1896. Since that time he has actively continued his chosen profession, and the large number of his clients today are ample evidence of the trust and confidence which have been placed in him by the community. In addition to being vice-president and attorney for the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation he is a director of the Harvey's Lake Light Company, the Commonwealth Telephone Company, West Side Mortgage Company, Clark Lumber and Supply Company, Plymouth School Board, Wilkes-Barre Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce and Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation, of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Both for his accomplishments in his profession and for the heritage that he has from one of the oldest families in the United States, Mr. Van Horn is respected by his fellowmen; he is representative of the highest and most honorable type of citizenship. Not only is he interested in his own professional work, but in all matters of public importance, especially those affecting the well-being of the citizens of Luzerne County. His religious affiliation is with the Plymouth Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a member of the official board. Taking a prominent part in the club and fraternal life of his community, he is a member of Plymouth Kiwanis; of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Plymouth Lodge, No. 332; the Valley Chapter, No. 214, of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, of Wilkes-Barre; Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America and the Knights of Pythias.

On January 25, 1890, Mr. Van Horn was married to Emily Durbin, of Plymouth, a daughter of John and Anna (Edgell) Durbin. The marriage has been blessed by the births of the following children: 1. Anna E., the wife of Dr. J. O. MacLean, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. 2. Ruth E., who died at the age of sixteen years. 3. Robert E., who is living at home.

ALBERT JOHN LLEWELLYN—Although at the age of thirteen years, Albert John Llewellyn was a boy without means who had still to obtain an education for himself, he is today president and manager of the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Holding as a young man a number of positions in the Wyoming Valley, he showed remarkable ability, which eventually was recognized and brought him promotion; and since then, he has made rapid strides, and has made a solid place for himself in the business life of Luzerne County. Much of the growth of the corporation of which he is now an executive has paralleled his own development; and everywhere, among those who know him and his work, he is highly regarded, both for his unusual attainments and for the spirit of fairness and justice which characterizes all his business transactions.

Mr. Llewellyn was born in Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on March 10, 1872, a son of David and Sarah (Phillips) Llewellyn. His father died at the age of forty-two years; but his mother, who was born in 1846, is still living. They came from England to America nearly seventy years ago, and settled in Plymouth. David Llewellyn was a carpenter and builder by trade, and the father of five children: Agnes M., a widow, now residing at Forty Fort, Pennsylvania; William P., of Kingston; Albert John, of further mention; R. T., who is now deceased; and Bessie, who died in childhood.

Albert J. Llewellyn grew up in Plymouth, and went to the public schools there until he was thirteen years old. Then he went to work in the butcher shop of his uncle, C. B. Kuschke, in Plymouth. After three years, he started to work in the Plymouth Planing Mills; and then, after another three-year period, became a clerk in the store of Charles Shupp, of Plymouth. Here he remained for ten years, obtaining valuable experience in the business world. His next position was with the West Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, for which he served as a solicitor, lineman and bookkeeper. In 1903, this corporation sold out to the Wyoming Valley Gas and Electric Company; and at that time, he became the superintendent of this company, with offices in Plymouth. In 1908, the company sold out to the American Gas Company; and then the organization took the name of the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Company. From this

time until March 10, 1915, Mr. Llewellyn was the superintendent of the company; and on that date, he became its manager, and in 1912 the main office was moved to Kingston. In 1924 the name was again changed, this time to the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation, of which he served as vice-president and manager until April, 1928, when he was elected president of the corporation.

Not only is Mr. Llewellyn keenly interested in his own company and in the business life of the community, but participates to a considerable extent in the political, civic and social life of Luzerne County. He is vice-president of Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Airport; vice-president of Clark Lumber and Supply Company of Plymouth. He is identified with the Republican party, and is a staunch supporter of the strong business principles for which it stands. His religious affiliation is with the First Presbyterian Church, of Plymouth, and he also is a member and clerk of the Church Session. Active in a fraternal way, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he is affiliated with the Plymouth Lodge, No. 332; the Valley Chapter, No. 214, of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; the Caldwell Consistory, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Along with his other Masonic activities, he is a member of the Irem Temple Country Club, of Wilkes-Barre, the club organization of Irem Temple. He also holds memberships in the Irem Gun Club of Luzerne County; the Craftsmen's Club; the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania; the Wyoming Valley Motor Club; the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce; the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce; the Plymouth Fire Company, No. 1; the Wilkes-Barre Kiwanis Club, of which he is a charter member; the Pennsylvania Gas Association; the Pennsylvania Electric Association; the National Electric Light Association; and the American Gas Association.

On September 3, 1900, Mr. Llewellyn was married to Ella L. Boyes, of Plymouth, a daughter of James and Mary (Ladley) Boyes, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there have been two sons and a daughter: 1. Albert B., who is connected with the Luzerne County Gas and Electric Corporation, and who is married to Marian Durbin, of Plymouth, by which marriage there is a son, Albert B., Jr. 2. Virginia Anne. 3. Stewart P., who was a student at the Wesleyan University of Connecticut. Albert B. Llewellyn, the first son, is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College. Stewart P. is now taking up aeronautics.

MICHAEL F. McDONALD, a well-known citizen of Hanover Township and Wilkes-Barre, and a prominent member of the Luzerne County Bar, with offices at Suite 1200 in the Miners' Bank Building, was born August 10, 1880, at Sugar Notch, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Mr. McDonald is a son of Anthony and Sarah (Carlin) McDonald, the latter deceased. Anthony McDonald, the father, is still living in Sugar Notch, and he is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age (1929). He is the father of four children: 1. Patrick, of Sugar Notch. 2. John J., a captain in the United States Army, stationed at Augusta, Georgia. 3. Michael F., of whom further. 4. Mary M., who married Michael J. Riley, of Sugar Notch.

Michael F. McDonald received his education in the public schools of the community in which he was born and reared, and he also worked during the better part of this time in the coal mines. When he was sixteen years of age he began teaching in the public schools of his home community, and so continued for some seven years, three years of which he was the principal of the Warrior Run schools, Luzerne County. During this time he was also studying law under the competent preceptorship of the late John T. Lanahan, and such was the success he made of this course that he was formally admitted to practice at the Luzerne County Bar on August 1, 1904. Mr. McDonald has since followed the law as his profession, and he is spoken of as one of the brilliant lawyers in Eastern Pennsylvania. He is not only a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, but also of the American Bar Association, having traveled to Europe with this organization in the year 1924. He is one of the most successful trial lawyers in Luzerne County. He has been active in a number of outside commercial responsibilities, and among the more important of these are the offices he fills as a director of the First National Bank of Ashley, in Luzerne County,

director of the Smith-Bennett Corporation, and as treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Ice Company.

Despite the many varied and exacting duties his profession entails, Mr. McDonald has nevertheless found time in which to take a keen and active interest in the general political affairs of his community. In his political views he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and as such he has served as the chairman of the Luzerne County Democratic Committee; he was the campaign manager for the late Judge Woodward, who was elected Judge of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Judicial District at the November elections for the year 1924. He has served as borough solicitor for the town of Sugar Notch continuously since 1904. He has been almost equally active in his club and social life, for he is fraternally affiliated with the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Columbus; and he is chairman of the executive committee of the Holy Name Society. He is a member of the Wyoming Valley Country Club.

Michael F. McDonald married, August 21, 1912, Sallie M. McGowan, a daughter of Michael and Bridget (Gallagher) McGowan of Hanover Township, in Luzerne County. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are the parents of three children: Michael, born July 29, 1913; John Leo, born July 26, 1915; and Joseph Michael, born August 11, 1917. Mr. McDonald and his family maintain their residence at No. 6 Brown Street, Corner Germania, Hanover Township, and are members of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church of Ashley, Luzerne County.

A. LEO LEWIS—Counted among the public-spirited and substantial men of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston is A. Leo Lewis, who was born in Milford Centre, Ohio, February 15, 1881, a son of Abram and Anna Lewis, deceased. Abram Lewis was born in Orange, Pennsylvania, in July, 1845, and died at the age of sixty-eight, in 1913. His widow died in 1925, at the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of three sons: 1. George W., deceased, was for many years senior member of the Lewis and Bennett Hardware Company of Wilkes-Barre. He died December 23, 1913. 2. Walter E. is president and cashier of the Second National Bank, Wilkes-Barre. 3. A. Leo, of whom follows.

A. Leo Lewis received his academic training in the public schools in Ohio, and in 1897, at the age of eighteen years, he became a clerk in Lewis and Bennett Hardware Company, of Wilkes-Barre. This company was founded in 1826 by Ziba Bennett, who operated in hardware on a modest scale. But the business grew, and has grown continuously from year to year, steadily. It is not only the oldest hardware house in Northeastern Pennsylvania but is also one of the largest, and unquestionably one of the most substantial. For nine years, Mr. Lewis worked as clerk for the corporation, learning all branches of the extensive business, and in 1906, when twenty-five years of age, became a partner in it. During the thirty odd years that he has been connected with the company his influence has made itself felt, and is remarked in the more speedy acceleration of orders since his admittance to membership. From its establishment at Nos. 4, 6 and 8 North Main Street the company deals in a full line of supplies for mills, mines, building, painting, contracting, machine work of all sorts, and automobiles; and it handles guns, tools, glass, cutlery, ammunition, fishing tackle, sporting goods and household furnishings. To regard this assemblage of the materials of business, a fair comprehension of the extent of its commerce may be had. Annual receipts run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, from both the wholesale and retail trades.

Aside from his large responsibilities in the Lewis and Bennett Company, Mr. Lewis finds occasion regularly to participate in the political, fraternal and general affairs of Wilkes-Barre. He is a Republican and staunch in support of the party principles. A communicant of the Kingston Presbyterian Church, he is devout in its service, and generous in his contributions to charity, which are readily forthcoming, regardless of considerations of race or creed. He is a member of Lodge No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons of the thirty-second degree; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Shrine Country Club, and the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce.

On September 12, 1908, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Anna I. Shapelle, and they are the parents



Carleton C. Jones

of one daughter, Dorothy Irene, who attends the Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, where the family resides at No. 538 Charles Street.

CARLETON COFFIN JONES—A leader in the insurance world of Wilkes-Barre is Carleton C. Jones, veteran of two wars and member of an old Quaker family, which came from Great Britain to Maine, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. His brother, Lawrence Bullard Jones, is a lawyer and financier, director and first vice-president of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre.

This branch of the Jones family, members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), are descended from Lemuel Jones, the earliest paternal American ancestor, who settled at Brunswick and was termed "a highly approved and accepted minister" among the Friends. The descent from him is through the following: His son, Thomas Jones, also a minister at Brunswick, married Esther Hacker; their son, the Rev. Lot Jones (1797-1865), of Philadelphia, who married (first) in Augusta, Georgia, in 1825, Priscilla McMillan, and (second) in 1831, Lucy Ann Bullard, daughter of Dr. Artemus Bullard of West Sutton, Massachusetts.

Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, son of Rev. Lot Jones and Lucy Ann (Bullard) Jones, and father of Carleton C. Jones, was born in New York City and was graduated from Columbia University in 1861. He entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia and was ordained to the priesthood by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D., in 1862. After serving his diocese under his father in New York City, he accepted a call to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he organized Christ Church Parish in October, 1863, and served as rector of that church for eleven years, resigning in 1874 to become rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barre, where he continued for many years, holding the highest ecclesiastical offices in the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, until his death. Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones married, October 6, 1869, Sarah Eastman Coffin, daughter of Samuel Coffin, of New Hampshire, and they were the parents of six children: Harriet Louise, now a teacher; Lawrence Bullard; Carleton C., of whom further; Gertrude Fox, now the wife of J. Pryor Williamson of Wilkes-Barre; and Rev. Paul Jones of Orange, New Jersey. Another child died in childhood.

Carleton C. Jones was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 20, 1876, and grew up in the rectory of St. Stephen's Church there. He attended the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and later went to the Highland Military Academy in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he first learned those principles of military training which were to stand him in such excellent stead a few years later, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. After his graduation from the Military Academy, he entered Yale University, from which he received his diploma in 1898. Within a few months of the Yale Commencement of 1898, the battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana Harbor, and the seething embers of Spanish-American relations burst into a flame of war. Mr. Jones was still in New Haven when the first wave of war hysteria struck the country. Moved by the knowledge of what his ancestors had done in the Revolutionary and subsequent American wars, he enlisted with the Connecticut Volunteer Artillery for service in Cuba. He was a corporal when the Spanish Admiral, Cervera, surrendered, a virtual end to hostilities, and he was mustered out of service, honorably discharged.

Back in Wilkes-Barre Mr. Jones, and many another veteran of the same war, sought peacetime employment and a measure of contentment. He found a clerical position with the Miners' Bank and so diligent and intelligent was his work that he was soon appointed trust officer. He continued with the Miners' Bank from the fall of 1898 until 1915. Other business activities and interests kept him occupied until the spring of 1917. It was in April of that year that President Wilson declared war against the Imperial German Government, with the full authority of Congress, and Mr. Jones again offered himself to the service of his country. He joined the Balloon Section of the Air Service, served overseas with the rank of captain, and after the Armistice of November 11, 1918, was sent to Germany with the Army of Occupation, stationed at Coblentz. He was returned to the United States and honorably discharged in August, 1919. At the beginning of the next year, Mr. Jones opened a general insurance office in Wilkes-Barre, at 624 Second National Bank Building. He has continued this business ever since, and has become a leader in the business affairs of his city and county.

He has always been a Republican, much interested in the work of his party and is a communicant of Grace Episcopal Church, Kingston, and a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Irem Country Club, Black Diamond Post, No. 304, American Legion, of Kingston; the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Westmoreland Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Wilkes-Barre-Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce; also a member of the Officers' Club of the 28th Division, American Expeditionary Forces; and of the Concordia Club, one of the leading musical organizations of the city.

Carleton C. Jones married, October 2, 1906, Mabel Haddock, daughter of John C. and Jennie S. (Wolfe) Haddock, of Wilkes-Barre. They have two children: Katherine Carleton and Carleton Haddock. The family home is at No. 34 Park Place, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

HON. HARRIS BAKER HAMLIN—Attorney-at-law of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and member of a family whose lineage reaches back over the centuries to years before the conquest of William, Duke of Normandy, Harris Baker Hamlin has devoted thirty-six years of his life to the service of his profession and his State. He is regarded as a pillar of the bar in Luzerne County and occupies a position of unusual prominence in the affairs of that part of the State.

The Hamlin family is one of the oldest in the entire Anglo-Saxon race, of which there is record. The family originated, apparently, in Normandy and the name is found in the Battle Abbey of England, indicating that the family may have come to Britain with William the Conqueror. The branch from which Mr. Hamlin is descended is the same as that of Hannibal Hamlin, elected vice-president of the United States with Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and served with the great President throughout the Civil War.

The first of the Hamlin family in the New World was Captain Giles Hamlin, born in England in 1622, two years after the Pilgrims had landed in Plymouth. He and many others of that day and age came to America, across the tumbling wastes of the Atlantic, at the whim of every wind that blew, in cockleshell barks that would seem today scarcely able to withstand the mildest storm. But the ships of those days, frail as they appear today, were hewn and welded into craft as sturdy and weatherproof as the age-old rocks that lined the coast of the perilous new land toward which they were bound. And so Captain Giles Hamlin, doubtless in cloak and sword and high peaked hat, landed with the rest, to found his family upon a soil ruled by savages and a relentless wilderness. With him landed the wife he had brought from England—Hester Crowe, daughter of John Crowe. They lived for a time in the Massachusetts Colony, but moved away later to another group of hardy pioneers, who had settled in what is now known as Middletown, Connecticut. Their children included William Hamlin, born in the little settlement in Middletown in 1668. He grew up there and in 1692 married Susannah Collins, who bore him several children, including Nathaniel Hamlin, born October 26, 1699. Among the children of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harris) Hamlin was Captain William Hamlin, born February 11, 1726, afterwards appointed an ensign in the 10th Company, 6th Regiment of the Continental Army and promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1773. He became a captain of the 5th Company, 23d Regiment in 1776 and served throughout the Revolutionary War. He died in Charlestown, New Hampshire, in 1821 and among his children was Harris Hamlin, born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1766. Harris Hamlin moved to Salem, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, an unknown wilderness then and scarcely habitable for many years afterwards; but the Hamlins stuck, and managed to live with reasonable comfort and to rear a large family.

Harris Hamlin had lived in the Massachusetts Colony at Salem for a year or two before setting out for the trackless wilds of Pennsylvania, and while in Massachusetts a son, named Harris, after his father, was born. He was hardly a year old when his parents moved to Pennsylvania and settled in Wayne County, where he grew up and married Margaret Ann Long, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Long, June 20, 1833. They settled on a farm and brought up a family of four children: Lyman W., Amelia, George E., and Mary Elizabeth.

The eldest child, Lyman W. Hamlin, was born in Wayne County, February 8, 1834 and died in Philadel-

phia January 24, 1898. Captain Hamlin married twice; (first), October 26, 1862, Elizabeth Mary Baker, daughter of Judge Isaac P. Baker. They had three children: Euzelia, wife of Milton Bieseker of Montrose, Pennsylvania; Edward Baker, of Kingston, Luzerne County; and Harris Baker Hamlin, of whom further. Mrs. Hamlin died November 24, 1868, and Captain Hamlin married (second) Frances Emeline Hollister of Hollisterville, Pennsylvania. They had three children: Horace Hollister, of Clearwater, Florida; Bertha, deceased; and Paul Clement, now a member of the Philadelphia Bar. Captain Hamlin had joined the Union Army in 1861 and served as a sergeant, later as a lieutenant through the principal campaigns of the Civil War, being mustered out of service as a captain.

Harris Baker Hamlin, now one of the elder members of the Wayne County Bar, was born in Hollisterville, Wayne County, the residence of his father, October 27, 1868. Most of his boyhood and youth were spent in Susquehanna County and he was educated in the public schools of Montrose, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Towanda High School in 1887 and decided, at first, to enter business, so he took a commercial course at the Eastman Business School. The routine of his studies brought to his attention various aspects of business law, which so attracted him, that he decided to devote his energies entirely to the legal profession. He entered the law offices of Allan H. Dickson and Thomas H. Atherton, as a student; completed the prescribed period of study and finally was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County on January 5, 1891. Immediately, he began a general practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since with marked success.

A Republican, he has always shown a particular interest in the political affairs of his county and was a candidate for Congress from Luzerne County in 1922. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association and many other legal, business and fraternal organizations. Mr. Hamlin married (first), May 23, 1893, Lillie Pabst, and after her death in 1915, he married (second) Pauline Kohler, of Lancaster. Mr. Hamlin's law offices are at No. 314 Second National Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

MALCOLM BURNSIDE—One of the largest department stores in the State of Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh is the Boston Store of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The firm which owns this well known concern, Fowler, Dick and Walker, is one of the very old ones of the State, founded in 1879 and incorporated in 1906, and its present efficiency is due largely to the efforts of its president, Malcolm Burnside, who has been chief executive since 1924.

Malcolm Burnside was born in Scotland, June 17, 1873, son of J. B. and Mary (McNair) Burnside, both of whom are deceased. He came to Wilkes-Barre as a young man of nineteen years and secured a position as clerk in the Boston Store, operated by the firm of Fowler, Dick and Walker. He was a young man of unusual energy and ability and from the beginning gave close and careful attention to the business in hand. As clerk he gave such efficient service that he was soon noticed by his employers who decided that he possessed administrative and executive ability which they could put to good use. He was promoted from the position of clerk to that of floor manager and in this position, too, he maintained his high standard of work and more than met the expectations of those who had promoted him. When his ability in "handling men" had been thoroughly demonstrated he was again promoted, this time to the position of superintendent. Being not only a man of ability but having a goodly share of thrift which is so commonly attributed to his countrymen, he, during this time, was not only gathering experience but he was also saving a fair proportion of his earnings. He was made manager after a time and eventually was elected vice-president of the company. During these years he had been purchasing stock and in 1924 he was elected president of the firm of Fowler, Dick and Walker. This important executive position he has been filling with characteristic efficiency since that time, and every department of the big Boston Store has felt the effect of his vigorous administration. Canny in his business administration, thrifty and frugal, but wise in the handling of the stock of his various departments he manages to give the highest satisfaction to his patron while at the same time eliminating every possible waste in all of the many departments of his big business. He has the faculty of keeping in mind not only the general plan of every department but his memory of details is

unusual and it is a well-known fact that Mr. Burnside practically knows what is being done at every counter in his store. The Boston Store is one of the oldest and best known concerns of its kind in the city of Wilkes-Barre and takes care of a very large patronage drawn from all the city and from a wide area surrounding the city. In his political affiliations Mr. Burnside is a Republican. He is a member of the Prison Board of Luzerne County and discharges the duties of the office faithfully and well. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons of Wilkes-Barre and of all the Scottish Rite bodies; also of Keystone Consistory of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Irem Temple Country Club, of the Wyoming Valley Country Club, also of the Franklin Club, of which he is past president, of the Westmoreland Club, and he is a member and past president of the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member and past president of the Kiwanis Club. Mr. Burnside is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a member of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club and of the Old Colony Club of New York City; also a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia. He is well known as one of the leading citizens of Wilkes-Barre and has a host of friends in this city.

Malcolm Burnside was married, in 1925, to Mrs. Helen De Remer Boyle of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary McNair Burnside.

ANDREW J. HEFFERNAN, D. D. S.—Born in Plymouth but having lived in Wilkes-Barre a greater part of his life, Dr. Heffernan may be said to be a definite part of community life of the city. After many years of devotion to the requirements of his profession, he is well known for his skilful and able ministrations and he has made friendships that are no less than State-wide in professional and business association.

Andrew J. Heffernan was born on February 27, 1881, a son of Andrew Heffernan, who came here from his birthplace in Ireland as a young man and died in 1912. His mother, Mary (Connole) Heffernan, was born in Elmira, New York, in 1852 and died in May, 1928. Dr. Heffernan attended the public school for a time and then went to the Wyoming Seminary. He took his degree in dental surgery at the Philadelphia Dental College, receiving it in 1907 and coming directly to Wilkes-Barre to practice, where he has been ever since. He has built up an enviable clientele and has kept in close touch with the newest, most scientific developments in his work and is recognized as one of the keen minds of his profession. He is president of the Susquehanna Dental Society, and a member of the Luzerne County Dental Society and of the National and the State Dental associations; a member of his college fraternity, the Psi Omega, and State Grand Master of that group. Dr. Heffernan belongs also to the Knights of Columbus, the Westmoreland Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Wyoming Valley Country Club. He has his offices in the Heffernan Building, which he had built after most approved construction methods a few years ago.

Dr. Andrew J. Heffernan married, on November 26, 1914, Lillian T. MacDonald, a daughter of John T. and Sarah J. (Ferguson) MacDonald of Philadelphia. Mr. MacDonald, now deceased, was a prominent figure in Philadelphia, a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank there, and formerly president of the Beneficial Savings Fund.

GEORGE ELWOOD SHEPHERD—President of the Shepherd-Rust Electric Company, Wilkes-Barre, one of the largest contracting and electrical supply houses in Northeastern Pennsylvania, also president Glen Summit Springs Water Co., Inc., George Elwood Shepherd is of the fourth generation of Shepherds of Pennsylvania.

Matthew Shepherd, head of the American branch of the family, was a native of England who came to Pennsylvania during the latter part of the provincial period, but at what particular time is not known. He settled in Philadelphia, established himself in the trade of linen weaving, and founded one of the respected pre-Revolutionary families in that city. Descendants of his were in service during the Revolution, on the American side; and history records that they fought well, just as in the varied associations of domestic life those same patriots and their descendants wrought well, and established an honorable name in all generations from the time of Matthew Shepherd to the time of those of his surname



G.E. Shepherd

who are a part of the life of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the second quarter of the twentieth century. Records extant furnish reasonably complete information of the descendants of Matthew from generation to generation, but say little save in a general way of those who have been factors in the life of their respective communities until somewhat before the last half century.

Founder of the American line of the family, Matthew Shepherd married, in Philadelphia, on March 13, 1773, Jane Johnson, and the union resulted in nine children: James, John, Jacob S., Matthew, George N., Thomas, Elizabeth, Emeline, and Alamanthia. Matthew Shepherd, son of Matthew Shepherd and his wife Jane Johnson, married, on January 4, 1830, Anna Yeager, and thus joined with one of the old and highly respected German families of Pennsylvania, her father and mother having been John Yeager and Catherine (Pepperly) Yeager; and to the second Matthew and his wife were born four children: Albert Gallatin, Harriet Yeager, Edward Yeager, and William Henry. William Henry Shepherd, son of Matthew and Anna (Yeager) Shepherd, was born in Philadelphia and spent his early life in that city. He was a mechanic, accountant and school teacher. A practical workman at more than one trade, when he came to Wilkes-Barre in 1855, he was perhaps the first gas fitter having knowledge of that trade in the then borough. He founded the business of W. H. Shepherd and Sons in 1870, and continued actively engaged in the development of it until his death in 1917, when he was seventy-eight years of age, with the record of having been longer in business than any other citizen of the town. During the years that preceded his demise he was a most active factor in the industrial life of Wilkes-Barre. Prior to the establishment of his own business he was senior member of the contracting and building firm of Shepherd and Dalley, but during the year that followed he became sole proprietor and continued it until November 1, 1891, when, with his sons, William C. and Harry C. Shepherd, he organized the firm of W. H. Shepherd and Sons, whose name and reputation in business circles was well known throughout the state from its background from that time onward. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania he went out with Company E, 1st Regiment, Gray Reserves, of Philadelphia, and was present at the battle of Antietam. He had extensive fraternal connections. William Henry Shepherd married, on January 31, 1859, Lydia A. Ziegler, daughter of Amos Ziegler, of Zieglersville, Pennsylvania, and their union resulted in seven children: 1. Alice Harriet, wife of William H. Gibbs of Wilkes-Barre. 2. William C., president of the Shepherd Construction Company of Wilkes-Barre. 3. Harry C., the vice-president and treasurer of the Shepherd Construction Company. 4. Edward S., secretary of the Shepherd Company. 5. Albert Daniel, died in infancy. 6. George Elwood. 7. Arthur Yeager, who died at the age of twenty-one years. William H. Shepherd was a lifelong Republican, and a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Wilkes-Barre.

George E. Shepherd, sixth child of William H. and Lydia A. (Ziegler) Shepherd, was born May 1, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and at the Harry Hillman Academy, from which he was graduated at the age of seventeen. He then entered the Lehigh University, graduating with the degree of electrical engineer in June, 1894. He followed that profession in Wilkes-Barre until November, 1896, when in connection with Harold N. Rust he organized the firm of Shepherd and Rust, electrical engineers and contractors, and rented a small store at No. 12 North Franklin Street, where was laid the foundation for the present large and prosperous business. Their trade constantly increased in volume, and the location was changed to Nos. 19 and 21 North Franklin Street, to Nos. 22 and 24 North Washington Street, thence to No. 42 West Market Street, and finally to Nos. 11 and 13 West Market Street. In March, 1904, W. D. McClain and H. N. Rust, and Mr. Shepherd formed the Pennsylvania Armature Works, located at No. 17 North Franklin Street, where the rebuilding, repairing and manufacturing of electrical machines and appliances of all kinds was undertaken. The Shepherd-Rust Electric Company conduct a large retail business, also enjoy an extensive wholesale and jobbing trade throughout Pennsylvania. In July, 1917, Mr. Shepherd enlisted in the United States Army in the Engineers Corps, with the rank of captain, and served in the Engineer Officers Training Camp at Washington, District of Columbia, and Belvoir, Virginia, and subsequently at Camp Sherman with the 308th Engineers. Ordered overseas, he sailed on January 31, 1918, landing at Southampton, England. Crossing to Havre, France, he pro-

ceeded to Angers, joining the 116th Engineers at that place. On April 1, 1918, he was ordered to Allerey, where he served as engineer officer in charge of construction of the 10,000 bed Allerey Base Hospital, from April, 1918, until June, 1919, returning to the United States July 4th. Proceeding to Washington, he was mustered out of service a few days later.

Mr. Shepherd is a member of various organizations, among these the Westmoreland and Franklin clubs, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, New York Zoological Society, Lehigh University Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the Association of Electricians, International, and others. In the last mentioned organization he has served as executive committeeman, member of the Electricians Standards Wiring Committee, member Industry Wiring Conference, and in various other official capacities. He is Republican in politics, and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

George E. Shepherd married, October 23, 1900, Kalista A. Reese, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Thomas and Sarah L. Reese of Luzerne County. The marriage has resulted in three children: Dorothy, Marjorie Helen, and Martha Ellen.

FRED THEIS—Mr. Theis is one of Wilkes-Barre's oldest and best known citizens. It is doubtful if there is anyone in the Wyoming Valley that has been longer or more actively identified with business in this section, and he occupies an unusual position among its citizenry. He has been continuously engaged in the insurance business in Wilkes-Barre for more than fifty-seven years, and beyond this he has been prominently concerned with banking in the city for more than thirty-seven years. He was president of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company from the time it was organized, in 1893 to January, 1927, when he became chairman of its board of directors.

Mr. Theis came to the United States in 1862 and his home has been in Wilkes-Barre continuously since that time. He was born in the Prussian-Rhine Province of Germany, not far from the French border, May 20, 1840, the son of Nicholas and Margaret (Aulenbacher) Theis, and he spent his boyhood and early manhood in his native community. He was also married there, and it was with his young bride that he came to the United States and established Wilkes-Barre as his home.

In his early enterprise in the city he was engaged in foundry work, as an employee of the Laning-Marchell Foundry. Possessed of a determined ambition, he took a course of night study and entered business for himself, opening offices in the Wyoming National Bank Building and engaging in general insurance. Later, as his business succeeded, he purchased property at No. 25 West Market Street. Here he maintained his business for several years, occupying the entire first floor. Since 1910, however, he has had Stanley J. Theis, a grandson, a biography of whom follows this, as a partner, and for the past several years the business has been located in Miners' Bank Building.

As a result of his long identification with the field of insurance, Mr. Theis has the distinction of being the oldest active representative of several insurance companies. In banking he also remains active. Although in 1927 failing eyesight caused him to request relief from the presidency of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company, he attends all official meetings of the bank and, as chairman of the board is much interested in its progress. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the Craftsmen's Club and the Concordia Singing Society of Wilkes-Barre.

Fred Theis has been twice married. His first wife, Carolina Schmitt, whom he married in Germany, died four years after coming to this country. His second wife was Anna Maria Kehr, of Wilkes-Barre, also deceased.

In family life, however, he has the pleasure of a son and two daughters, children of his second marriage; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. His son is Jacob Theis and his daughters are Margaret, the wife of Alvin Beisel, of Hazleton; and Katherine, widow of the late Wilson Hill Rothermel, of Wilkes-Barre. Another son, Fred Theis, son of his first marriage, died several years ago. His grandchildren are Marie Hill (Mrs. Donald Fogel Innes, of Kingston) daughter of Mrs. Rothermel; Fred Wilson Theis, Emilie Marie Theis, Mary Theis, and Carlton Jacob Theis, children of Jacob Theis; Marjorie Mary Beisel, daughter of Mrs. Beisel and Stanley J. Theis, son of Fred Theis. His great-grandchildren are the children of Stanley J. Theis; Stanley, Jr., and John, and Donald, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Innes.

Mr. Theis make his home at No. 142 North Franklin Street, while his offices are in the Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre.

STANLEY J. THEIS—One of the leading insurance men of Wilkes-Barre is Stanley J. Theis, active member of the firm of Fred Theis and Son, insurance underwriters, with offices at Nos. 206-219 Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Theis completed his education in the University of Pennsylvania and after leaving college became associated with the firm of Fred Theis and Son, of which he is now the active member.

Fred Theis, grandfather of Mr. Theis, has been one of the prominent business men of Wilkes-Barre for the past sixty years and now (1929) at the age of eighty-nine years, is chairman of the board of directors of the Wyoming Valley Trust Company, one of the leading financial houses of this city, a brief résumé of his life preceding this biography.

Stanley J. Theis was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1887, the only child of Fred and Nellie (King) Theis, the first mentioned of whom died at the age of thirty-three years and the last mentioned of whom died at the age of thirty-nine years. Mr. Theis received his early training in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and then prepared for college in Wyoming Seminary. When his preparatory course was completed he became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, where he completed his preparations for active life. As a young man he became a member of the insurance firm of Fred Theis and Son, and his connection with that firm and that business has been continuous to the present time (1929). Since 1910 he has been the active member of the firm, being well known as one of the leading insurance men of the city of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Theis is a Republican in his political faith, and is actively interested in the general welfare of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly a director; member of the Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania; a Deputy Insurance Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania; and formally served as president of the North Branch Insurance Advisory Board. Fraternally he is well known, holding membership in Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; and in all the bodies of the Scottish Rite, also in Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Concordia Society, Kiwanis Club, Westmoreland Club, and the Wyoming Valley Motor Club. His religious affiliation is with the Kingston Presbyterian Church.

Stanley J. Theis married, February 20, 1912, Lucy Fleming, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, daughter of the late Dr. John R. Fleming and Johanna (Cordery) Fleming. Mr. and Mrs. Theis have two children: Stanley Fleming, and John Frederick.

FRED J. MACK—As an exponent of the profession of architecture, Fred J. Mack, senior member of the firm of Mack and Sahn, takes first rank in Wilkes-Barre and its zone of influence. He and his partner have executed some of the most important commissions in the designing and construction of leading residences, commercial structures and school buildings. In the latter class belongs the new one million dollar high school in Kingston, a suburb of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Mack is a civic leader of his community and is prominently identified with the Masonic and other organizations.

Born in Wilkes-Barre, June 16, 1878, Fred J. Mack is the son of Henry S. and Anna Eliza (Barnes) Mack, his father, born in Wilkes-Barre, in 1833, died there in 1892, a direct descendant of John Mack, a Moravian missionary who, together with Count Zinzendorf, were the first white men to visit the Wyoming Valley endeavoring to Christianize the Indians. He was superintendent of the Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. The mother, who was born in Wilkes-Barre, in 1844, died in 1912. She attended the public schools of his native city. Later he attended Wyoming Seminary, where he took the business course. He then took up the duty of architect and was employed by various architectural firms in Wilkes-Barre, New York City and Philadelphia, for a period of time totaling about seven years.

Mr. Mack made a beginning as a practicing architect in his early career in Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was in practice until 1921, having risen in the favor of the people of that city generally. He then returned to his native Wilkes-Barre and purchased the office equipment of the late George S. Welsh, carrying

on the business in his own office here for two years. His next move was to form a partnership with Frank B. R. Sahn (see accompanying biography), under the style of Mack and Sahn, and this arrangement has ever since continued in effect with salutary results. Monuments to Mr. Mack's professional skill are a goodly number of the residential showplaces in the Wyoming Valley, and in the fine array of business blocks, designed for various purposes, while the firm is known throughout the section for one of its fortes, that of educational buildings. When the Kingston authorities were casting about for a desirable firm to which to award the commission for designing and supervising the construction of the modern high school in that borough, their choice fell to Mack and Sahn, who already have demonstrated their ability and finesse in an unusual degree, as the accepted design and the satisfactory processes of building attest.

Strength to the local Republican organization is given by Mr. Mack's adherence to the policies of that party. His affiliation with fraternal life includes Lodge No. 721, Free and Accepted Masons; Ithiel Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Hagerstown, Maryland; Chesapeake Consistory of the Scottish Rite, of Baltimore, Maryland; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of the Craftsman's Club and the Franklin Club, and president of the Nuangola Lake Association. His interest in matters of religion is active and most helpful, and he is a member, as were three generations of his family previously, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre, of whose Sunday school he is secretary. He is also a member of the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Chapter, American Institute of Architects, of which chapter he acted as secretary for two terms.

Fred J. Mack married, October 22, 1902, Katherine Beach, daughter of Frederick J. and Harriet (Gresh) Beach, of Wilkes-Barre. Frederick J. Beach is a great-grandson of Nathan Beach of Beach Haven, southern part of this county, who was the largest land owner in the county and who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Mack are the parents of three children: 1. Dorothy Ann, who is a graduate of Beaver College (kindergarten course), and took a year in art at the same institution. 2. Frederick J., Jr. 3. Priscilla Jane. The two last-named children are students at Wyoming Seminary.

FRANK B. R. SAHM—Examples of the architectural skill and constructive capacity of Frank B. R. Sahn are to be seen in goodly numbers in the Wyoming Valley region, as evidenced by the beautiful homes, capacious and serviceable business houses and educational buildings. As a member of the firm of Mack and Sahn, of Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Sahn is a large contributing factor to the growth and progress of the city and its environs along modern lines. This architectural firm enjoys high rank in the profession and in the business community as a whole, from which it draws much of its large and desirable clientele. Mr. Sahn is a man of practical experience in construction work, and his knowledge of that department is an important element of his successful practice as an architect.

Frank B. R. Sahn was born in Wilkes-Barre, May 27, 1876, the son of John T. L. and Minnie R. (Rothrock) Sahn, both parents now deceased. His father, a well-known lawyer, was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Gettysburg College. He studied law and was admitted to the Luzerne County bar where he practiced until his death. The mother was also born in Juniata County, of an old and respected family.

The education of Frank Sahn was received in the grade schools and the high school, of his native city, having his diploma from the latter school as of the class of 1895. He early showed a preference for design of buildings, and obtained a berth in an architect's office in Wilkes-Barre, where during his stay of four years he familiarized himself with the details of professional practice. He was considered a finished draftsman and estimator and later he became attached to the office of the United States Supervising Architect at Washington, District of Columbia, serving under that master of architects, James Knox Taylor, and his association there was for about one year. His next connection was back in his home city of Wilkes-Barre in the office of Architects McCormick and French, with whom he remained for about eight years, adding much to his experience and aiding that firm to maintain its position among the leaders in the profession in that city.

In 1910, Mr. Sahn established himself in his own



J. J. Heis



George L. Henner,

office in the Second National Bank Building, where he was engaged in private practice until 1917. Two years later he went with the F. W. Woolworth Company, at Buffalo, New York, in its construction department, where he was employed on an important assignment, and through it he gained further practical knowledge of that end of the business. On his return to Wilkes-Barre, he formed with Fred J. Mack (see accompanying biography) the firm of Mack and Sahm, which agreement has continued operative ever since, to the mutual satisfaction of the principals. They have been commissioned to design and supervise the construction of many of the more important residences in the Wilkes-Barre region, and business and school buildings, as well, which have satisfactorily passed the test of usefulness to which they are put. The firm's reputation has long since been established among an exacting clientele, and the increasing demands for its services are indicative of its high standing.

Mr. Sahm gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. He is highly placed in fraternal circles, affiliating with Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory of the Scottish Rite, at Bloomsburg; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Kiwanis and the Franklin clubs. In religious affairs he is actively interested, being a member of the official board of the Kingston Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank B. R. Sahm married, in October, 1904, Margaret Marshall, daughter of James and Margaret Marshall, of Plains, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Marjorie M., graduated from Syracuse University, class of 1927. 2. Frank, Jr. Mr. Sahm has his business address at the Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre, and his residence in Kingston.

GEORGE L. FENNER, leading member of the Luzerne County bar, has not only made a conspicuous success at the law but has developed a business ability that has caused his election to important offices with corporations, in whose service his sound judgment and judicial mind are of great benefit. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In all the relationships of life he typifies the good citizen, and he enjoys a popularity and standing among his fellow-townsmen that are unusual.

Mr. Fenner was born in Ashley Borough, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1877, son of the late James K. P. and Caroline Pettibone (Fellows) Fenner, both deceased. James K. P. Fenner was a son of Abraham and Catherine (Smoke) Fenner, both members of prominent families and the latter a native of Monroe County, this State. James K. P. Fenner was also a native of Monroe, having been born July 20, 1844, and having died in Ashley at seventy-five years of age. He came to Luzerne County in 1863 and clerked in a drug store for three years, then located in Ashley, where he engaged in the mercantile business for nearly twenty years. On September 7, 1870, he married Caroline Pettibone Fellows, a daughter of J. T. and Marilla (Pettibone) Fellows, of Scranton, members of old Pennsylvania families of English origin. James K. P. Fenner and wife were the parents of five children: 1. Caroline Mary, widow of the late Dr. Daniel Donsife, of Tunkhannock. 2. Jamie, died in infancy. 3. George L., of whom further. 4. Samuel R., assistant treasurer of the Washington Trust Company, of Washington, Pennsylvania. 5. Charles A., died in infancy. James K. P. Fenner was a life-long Democrat, a justice of the peace for many years, member of the Ashley School Board and at one time Burgess of Ashley. For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ashley, Luzerne County.

As a boy George L. Fenner attended the public schools and later graduated from Harry Hillman Academy at Wilkes-Barre in 1897. He then studied law in the office of the late Gaius L. Halsey and S. J. Strauss, both of whom became judges of the Eleventh Judicial District, comprising Luzerne County. He was admitted to the bar July 2, 1902, and has successfully followed the law for twenty-seven years, to 1929. He is a member of Westmoreland Club. At one time he served as secretary of the Luzerne County Democratic Committee. In commercial life he is president of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton Ice Company, secretary of the W. D. Beers Company, Inc., one of the oldest and largest grocery concerns in Luzerne County, founded by the late W. D. Beers; is a director of the Central Forging Company at Catawissa; of the R. E. Beers Lumber Company of Trenton, New Jersey; and of the Smith Bennett Corporation, of this city.

Mr. Fenner married, October 12, 1907, Jesse Flick Beers, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of the late W. D. Beers, for many years one of the foremost merchants of this city, and their union has been blessed by three children: Elizabeth Caroline, George Leslie, Jr., and Sarah Louise.

WILLIAM N. SCHANG, of Wilkes-Barre, secretary and treasurer of the E. B. Yordy Company, Inc., printers and book binders at No. 71 Public Square, have made an enviable record in the upbuild of the State and the Republic, and are very properly classed as one of the most prominent printing concerns in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

The family of the late Conrad Schang, a native German, has added much to American life. Mr. Schang came to this country as a young man and settled in Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1896. He married Mary Baer, also a native of Germany, who died in 1917. At the time of his death Mr. Schang was one of the oldest merchants in the city of Wilkes-Barre. His son, William N. Schang, was born here December 6, 1868, and received his early education in the local public schools. It was necessary for him to go to work early, and on leaving school he learned the trade of printer in the plant of E. B. Yordy, and has been identified with the growth and progress of that concern ever since, serving in the various positions up to foreman and superintendent, until 1916, when he was made a member of the firm. The concern was incorporated in 1922, and Mr. Schang was made a vice-president and superintendent of factory, thus furnishing ample testimony of his versatility. He has always been most effective on the firing-line, however, and he now capably fills the double position of secretary and treasurer, as adverted to above. This concern is one of oldest and most important in Northeastern Pennsylvania. It was founded in a small way in 1870 by E. B. Yordy; in 1900 Mr. Yordy retired and sold his interest to George F. Coddington and F. S. Fowler; later Mr. Schang bought an interest. The other officers now are F. S. Fowler, president; and Mrs. George F. Coddington, vice-president.

Mr. Schang is prominent in the various business and civic activities of Wilkes-Barre, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates and contemporaries. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 655, of the Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, Royal Arch Masons; and Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, of the Knights Templar; Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 87, of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Irem Temple Country Club, the Craftsman Club and the Neighborhood Club. In politics he is a Republican and in religion an adherent of the Presbyterian faith. He is also active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Schang married June 4, 1890, Susan E. Hartzell, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Edwin E. Hartzell, by trade a miller, and Katherine (Simms) Hartzell, and seven children have blessed their union: Ruth L.; Helen, deceased; Harry V., graduate of the high school; Leona Maud, married Charles Krupp, and they have Charles and Helen Krupp; Florence, Mildred, a public school teacher, and Wilbur H. Schang, a graduate of high school.

P. F. O'NEILL—A coal picker in the mines when he was eight years old, P. F. O'Neill of Wilkes-Barre is a graduate of two institutions of higher learning, is a member of the honorary scholastic fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, and an eminent member of the Luzerne County bar. Having done for himself at an age when the average and more fortunate child is in the third grade at school, the advancement, professional success and honorable position in society achieved by Mr. O'Neill at middle life, constitute an encouraging and stimulating biography to those who of necessity need face similar problems, or who, having faced them and triumphed over them as he has, are in a position to look forward, with pardonable satisfaction.

P. F. O'Neill was born in Wilkes-Barre on August 15, 1877, a son of Michael and Ann (Gallagher) O'Neill, his father deceased and his mother now (1927) living, aged seventy-six years. Throughout his life Michael O'Neill was a miner, a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat. Michael and Ann (Gallagher) O'Neill were the parents of two children: P. F., of whom more follows, and John A., of Wilkes-Barre.

P. F. O'Neill grew up around the coal mines of Wilkes-Barre, attending public school part time only. First he attended the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston,

Pennsylvania, and graduated with the class of 1894, next matriculating at Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Phi Beta Kappa honors. Mr. O'Neill returned to Wilkes-Barre and began to read law in the office of the law firm of Wheaton, Darling and Woodward, and was admitted to the Luzerne County bar on July 14, 1900. His self reliance, proved in his early struggles for an education, his intensive use of the means of that education when finally secured, and the character of necessity owned by one capable of doing what he has done, all have attracted friends to Mr. O'Neill; and the friends, far from meeting with disappointment in the man, as a man and lawyer, have drawn even more closely to him, while his legal and social position in Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County attain to rank ever more elevated. Mr. O'Neill went with Wheaton, Darling and Woodward to study for the bar with a firm determination to qualify. With almost no outside direction, he depended upon his own understanding of cases read and the significance of their points of law in the profession and upon such guiding counsel as was given him by members of the firm, and Mr. O'Neill won the right to practice law. And in this practice he has further triumphed, creating for himself a position outstanding among the legal fraternity of the county. Mr. O'Neill is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association and the Westmoreland Club; he is a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, general solicitor for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and counsel to many other powerful corporations. He is a Democrat and a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of Wilkes-Barre.

P. F. O'Neill married Matilda Kyle of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two children, Marie and Edward O'Neill.

CHARLES S. MILES—By inherent capabilities and professional enterprise, County Surveyor Charles S. Miles has made sure and steady progress in his profession, and as a civil, mining and consulting engineer, his work is well known and highly appreciated by all with whom he has come in contact. Upon all occasions, he has performed a work that has met with the approval of township, county and of individual patrons, and his reputation has been built upon the most substantial foundation of personal worth and integrity.

Charles S. Miles was born January 22, 1867, at Wilkes-Barre, a son of William and Emmeline (Groves) Miles, both parents now deceased. William Miles, a native of Columbia County, came to Wilkes-Barre in his young manhood, and for many years he was superintendent of the T. S. and W. S. Hillard Brick Company. He was the father of eight children: George Miles, of Wilkes-Barre; Cora, who was drowned at the age of five years; Hattie L. Miles, who married H. M. Speice, of Wilkes-Barre; William H. Miles, in the employ of the Hazard Manufacturing Company; Charles S. Miles, of whom further; Jennie, and Sallie Miles, both of whom died in childhood; Daisy E. Miles, who married Owen Crabtree.

After attending the public schools in Wilkes-Barre, Charles S. Miles, at the age of sixteen years was employed as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company; and he afterwards became a clerk with Hancock and Company, wholesale grain dealers. When he was twenty years old, Mr. Miles joined the office force of H. R. Reets, civil and mining engineer, where he learned the profession in all its branches. In 1910, he was received as a full partner in the business, the partnership continuing to the time of the death of Mr. Reets, in 1921. On January 25, Mr. Miles, then sole proprietor of the concern, received as a partner W. W. Ackman, who died July 16, 1926; and with the association thereafter of George J. Richards as a member of the firm, the latter has since been known as Miles and Richards, civil, mining and consulting engineers.

In the political field, Mr. Miles adheres to the principles of the Democratic party; in 1916, he was elected county surveyor for Luzerne County, succeeding himself in 1920 and 1924, and, reelected in November, 1927, he will continue in this office through January, 1931.

Fraternally, Mr. Miles is affiliated with Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; *Dieu le Veut* Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is also a member of the Irem Country Club, and a member of the National Geographic Society.

Charles S. Miles married, March 6, 1907, Alice L. Davis, of Wilkes-Barre, a daughter of George Davis, of Welsh ancestry.

THOMAS J. MORGAN—Son of a Welsh miner, it was but natural that Thomas J. Morgan should follow in his father's footsteps, especially since his youthful lot was cast among the coal miners of Eastern Pennsylvania, where the father settled upon emigrating to this country when a young man. But there was ever a strong urge of politics in the veins of the youth and he entered with vim into the local atmosphere of government. Recognition of his ability came with his appointment to the postmastership of Nanticoke, a position which he retains under the present administration (1928).

Mr. Morgan was born in Wales, in 1864, a son of William J. and Ann Morgan. When he was fifteen years of age his parents came to America and settled in Plymouth, where the father engaged in mining until his death and where Thomas grew to manhood. William J. Morgan was the father of nine children and an active worker in the cause of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. The children were: Thomas J., Gwynn, James, Maryann, Catherine, Ruth, Sarah, David and Jennie.

Thomas J. Morgan was educated in the public schools and at twelve years of age went to work as a breaker boy in the coal mines. He followed the occupation of mining until 1898. He became mine boss and afterward operated independently as a rock contractor at the mines. All this time in his adopted country he was busy with politics and, in 1922, upon the recommendation of his fellow-citizens of Nanticoke, President Harding appointed him postmaster of the city. Five years prior to that appointment he was elected to the lower house of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, wherein he served until 1919, when he was reelected for another term of two years. He was district chairman of the Republican Committee of Luzerne County and served for years on the executive committee. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; of Keystone Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he attends the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Morgan married, in 1885, Ruth Williams, of Plymouth, by whom his children were: 1. Howard K., a graduate of Cornell University with the degree of Civil Engineer, now engaged in construction work in Detroit, Michigan; married and the father of two children. 2. Ann, now the wife of Dr. Percy Williams, of Nanticoke, and the mother of two children. Thomas J. Morgan, left a widower, married (second), in 1924, Clara Young, of Nanticoke. They reside at No. 61, Kenmore Avenue, Alden, Pennsylvania.

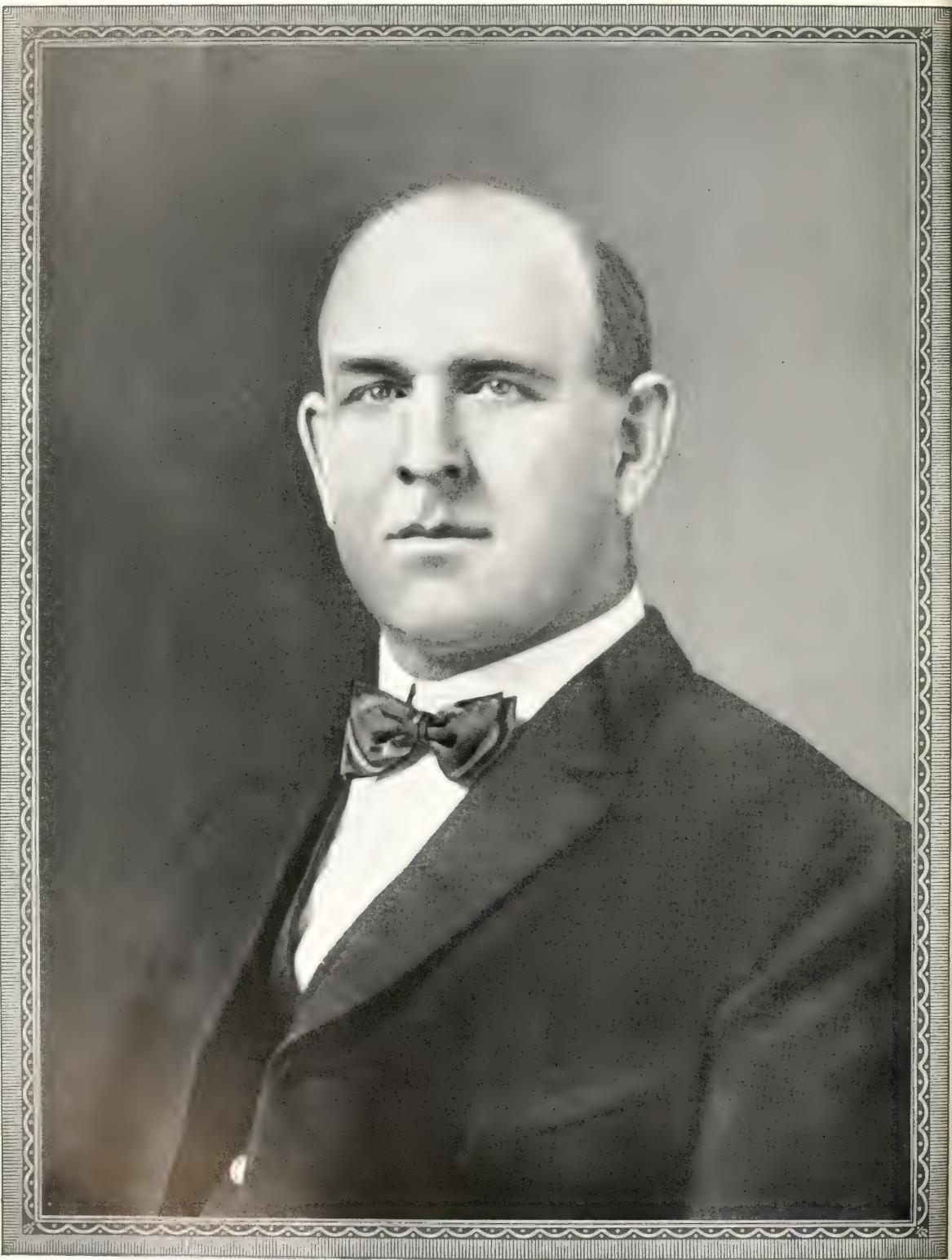
PETER G. RIMMER—For a period of twenty years Peter G. Rimmer has been identified with the Ridgway Dynamo and Engine Company, of Ridgway, which concern is now (1929) a part of the well-known Elliott Company, coming to Wilkes-Barre in 1908. He is sales engineer and has his offices at No. 826 Second National Bank Building. The Elliott Company is located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Rimmer is district manager for the Wilkes-Barre district.

Peter Gillibrand Rimmer, father of Mr. Rimmer, was born in Liverpool, England, and came to this country about 1855. He settled in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, where for many years he was engaged as a dealer in horses, and where he died. He married Margaret Bibby, who survives him, now (1929) aged eighty-eight years. They became the parents of six children: Peter G., of further mention; Agnes, Catherine, Mary, Margaret, and Edward.

Peter G. Rimmer, son of Peter Gillibrand and Margaret (Bibby) Rimmer, was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, December 2, 1869, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace, remaining in Batavia until 1888. In that year, then a young man nineteen years, he went to New York City and secured a position as office assistant to the manager of the Deane Steam Pump Company. While holding this position he was steadily preparing himself for advancement by study in Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, where he completed a four-year course. His connection with the Deane Steam Pump Company was maintained until 1898, a period of ten years, during which time he had made himself an expert in certain lines of mechanical and engineering work. In 1898 he became a member of the engineering firm of McClave, Hamilton, and Rimmer, with offices at Nos. 85-87-89 Liberty Street, New York City, and this partnership was continued, with mutual benefit, for another period of ten years. At the end of that time, in 1908, Mr. Rimmer came to Wilkes-Barre as district manager of the Ridgway Dynamo and Engine Company, where he has since remained. In 1927, when the Ridg-



Thomas J. Morgan



W. J. Stroh

way Dynamo and Engine Company was absorbed by the Elliott Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Mr. Rimmer was continued as district manager and is still filling that position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The Elliott Company has also taken over the Lagonda Manufacturing Company and the Liberty Manufacturing Company, and Mr. Rimmer is sales engineer for the consolidated group, and is very well known in Wilkes-Barre. He is a Republican in politics, and his business ability has caused him to be much sought by the various organizations with which he is identified. He is a member and a director of the Engineers Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and is serving his thirteenth term as president of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club. In the Masonic Order he is very well known, being a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City; of Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Scranton, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of Irem Temple Country Club, the Franklin Club, and of Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious membership is with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, of Wilkes-Barre.

Peter G. Rimmer was married, September 30, 1897, to Emilie Clemence Rooney, of New York City, and they are the parents of one son, Edwin Frederick, who is engaged in the automobile business with the Marmon Motor Company of Wilkes-Barre. He married Josephine M. Anstett, of Wilkes-Barre, and they have two children, Peter G., 3d, and Susanne J. Mr. and Mrs. Rimmer have their home at No. 2 Sunset Court, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania.

JOHN WILLIAMSON—The surname borne by John Williamson has long figured prominently in affairs of Wilkes-Barre and Luzerne County, and notably so in commercial matters. Owner and proprietor of the well-known firm of John Williamson and Company, dealers in groceries at wholesale, his business is one of the largest in Northeastern Pennsylvania. It is located at Nos. 112-18 East Market Street, Wilkes-Barre. Here are employed a number of men the year 'round, engaged in the work afforded by the directing head and founder of the organization. Never in his extended career has Mr. Williamson found it necessary to deviate from the course laid down by proper integrity, and the business which rises as a monument to his character and talent is the more respected therefor. It is with pleasure that we include his record in this volume of contemporary biography.

John Williamson is a native of Luzerne County, born at Olyphant, January 4, 1869, son of William and Margaret (Waddell) Williamson. William Williamson and his wife both were natives of Scotland, the latter born at Edinburgh. He died at the age of fifty-seven years; she at seventy-four. It was in 1850 that they came to the United States, and here, settling in Luzerne County, William Williamson opened up a grocery store at retail, in Olyphant, attaining to some measure of prosperity and position among the people of the town. He was a Republican, a leader in matters pertaining to the civic welfare, and with his wife a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. To their only surviving son they gave every advantage within their means.

In the public schools John Williamson secured an ample academic education, and at the age of fifteen years went to work in his father's grocery store, at Olyphant. Ever after to the present time (1929) he has been identified with the grocery business, and in point of service is one of the oldest grocers and wholesale grocers in the Wilkes-Barre area. In 1888, when he was but nineteen years of age, he began his experience as wholesale grocer, at the address now occupied by his establishment. From comparatively small beginnings this business has expanded, until, as noted, it is among the most considerable in Northeastern Pennsylvania, entirely due to Mr. Williamson's personal direction. Like his father before him he is interested in general affairs. Formerly he was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Light and Heating Company, and is now a director of the Miners' Bank, Wilkes-Barre, the largest banking house in the Wyoming Valley. In political adherence he is a Republican, and attends the Presbyterian Church. During the period of America's participation in the World War, though beyond the proper age for service in the military, Mr. Williamson did serve, and tirelessly, being of valued assistance in the campaigns of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross especially. In local movements designed for the common welfare he is

most relied upon, perhaps, of all wholesalers in the city. Never has he refused endorsement, and in the majority of cases active personal support, to worthy enterprises so construed. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Westmoreland and the Franklin clubs.

On his mother's side Mr. Williamson for many years had close contact with the mining interests of the Wyoming Valley. Her three brothers, Thomas, James and David Waddell, dealt in coal operations, quite extensively, in Luzerne County. They owned and operated the old Luzerne Mines and Mill Creek Mines, having been financially successful in all undertakings of this category.

WILLIAM J. STROH—Numbered prominently among leading citizens of Forty Fort, William J. Stroh is a native of this community. He was born April 1, 1864, son of Henry Stroh, who, a native of Pennsylvania, lived long in Forty Fort and was superintendent of the Forty Fort Cemetery eighteen years, and died in 1890, and of Martha (Wolfinger) Stroh, a native of Northampton County, who died in July, 1921.

Mr. Stroh attended the public schools of Forty Fort, took a course in Wyoming Seminary, and went to work in a local general store, where he continued in employment three and a half years. For six years thereafter, he engaged in a retail meat business under his own name, and after the death of his father, in January, 1890, he became superintendent of the cemetery. Of this he has been in charge during the nearly two-score years succeeding, but has participated in diversified endeavors aside from the charge. Skilled in the growing of flowers, in 1895 Mr. Stroh founded a small greenhouse, which he caused to be built in the cemetery property. Here he carried on business profitably as a retail florist. In 1905, results having been of the best, he started to build greenhouses on the site now occupied by these houses, at No. 1282 Wyoming Avenue. In 1921 he purchased five acres of land on Dennison Street in Swoyersville, and there maintains three greenhouses, with a lucrative trade at retail, comprising 17,000 square feet of glass. The Wyoming Avenue establishment is covered with 15,000 square feet of glass. In 1927 Mr. Stroh erected on the Wyoming Avenue site a showroom of brick construction, and this is one of the finest horticultural showrooms in the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stroh specializes in the growing of flowers, which he cuts, and in potted plants. He employs eight men steadily during the entire year. His business has become large with the years, and he is today a foremost business figure in the Forty Fort and Swoyersville areas, well known throughout Greater Wilkes-Barre.

Aside from the business career as outlined above, Mr. Stroh has engaged extensively in general affairs of interest to citizens of public spirit. He is independent in politics, supporting those movements and candidates which and who appeal to him most as deserving and fraught with the fullest gains to the people-at-large. In Forty Fort he was a member of the Town Council for many years, having been its secretary for years. Also, he served as burgess, having been the third burgess elected in the borough, and the first tax collector. He is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Forty Fort. During the World War he was a valued aid in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan, War Savings Stamps, and Red Cross.

Mr. Stroh married, in 1892, Helen Keeler, of Forty Fort, daughter of Stern Keeler. Of this union were born sons: 1. Henry, deceased, his death having occurred in his infancy. 2. William, now in business with his father. 3. Robert H., graduate of the Hahnemann Medical School, class of 1926, Doctor of Medicine, interned (1928) in the Women's Hospital, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now (1929) practicing in Wyoming; married Elizabeth Mahorter, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Stroh have one grandson, Robert W., son of William, who married Maude Phinney. The family residence is at No. 71 River Street, Forty Fort.

CHARLES BUCKALEW WALLER, prominent and popular member of the Luzerne County Bar, traces his ancestry back to Joseph Waller, who in 1669 was living at Boston, Massachusetts, removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, founded by Roger Fairfield, in 1639, and died in 1672. After her second marriage the two children of Joseph Waller accompanied their mother to Woodbury, where Joseph, Jr., who had been born at Boston February 3, 1669, grew to manhood, had a family of five sons and seven daughters and accumulated much land. He became in 1719 an original proprietor of Litchfield, a beautiful New England village, where were located as

pioneer institutions Judge Reeves' Law School and Miss Pierce's School for Girls, while his youngest son, Phineas, born October 31, 1717, was identified in 1738 with Cornwall in the Housatonic Valley.

Phineas Waller married Rhoda Taylor, and was prominent in business and church work in Cornwall. The descent from him proceeds through Nathan Waller (1753-1831), a captain in the American Revolution, was wounded at Horse Neck in 1779 at the time General Putnam made his famous escape; he was a man of great strength and it was told how he killed a bear single-handed by breaking its back with a pine knot. After the Revolution he removed with his family to Wyoming, where they had lived before, it seems. Early in the nineteenth century he removed to Windsor, Broome County, New York, where he built a fine home, but later exchanged it with his brother Phineas for land near Wilkes-Barre, and returned to this city. He married at Wilkes-Barre May 4, 1773, Elizabeth Weeks, daughter of Jonathan Weeks, a pioneer from Fairfield, Connecticut, who made his first journey into the Wyoming Valley in 1763, and from whose house in July, 1778, seven men, including his three sons and son-in-law, Benedict, went into the massacre of Wyoming and were all slain by hostile Indians. The next in line, Phineas Waller (1774-1860), acquired land and built a home at Wilkes-Barre, married (first), in 1800, Hannah Bradley, daughter of Abraham and Hannah (Baldwin) Bradley, and sister of Abraham and Dr. Phineas Bradley, who served as first and second assistant postmaster generals until the accession of President Andrew Jackson. He married (second) Elizabeth Jewett, daughter of Dr. David Hibbard and Patience (Bulkley) Jewett, of New London, Connecticut. They resided at Windsor for a time but presently returned to Wilkes-Barre, where his wife died February 21, 1859; he died at Bloomsburg the next year.

David Jewett Waller, eldest of four children of Phineas and Elizabeth (Jewett) Waller, born January 16, 1815, at Wilkes-Barre, was educated at Wilkes-Barre Academy, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating thence in 1834, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary, whence he graduated three years later. In 1838 Mr. Waller became pastor of the Bloomsburg Presbyterian Church, on the river forty miles below Wilkes-Barre. He had an extensive dependent territory, since divided into many pastorates, and he took great interest in educational matters as well. In the year of his accession he opened a classical school with his brother Charles as principal, having been a law student. This became in 1867 the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, and was merged in 1872 with the State Normal School of the Sixth District, of which latter institutions Mr. Waller was an enthusiastic supporter as well. The General Assembly in 1865 elected him a member of the Board of Foreign Missions. In 1849 he had been elected by the Synod of Pennsylvania a trustee of Lafayette College, and served for thirty years. Although he was often sought in other fields, he declined and continued in his pastorate until 1871, about which time he met with an accident while driving, so that he was forced to use crutches the balance of his life, and resigned his post, but continued to support the work of finishing the construction of the present attractive stone church, which was near his heart, as the chief contributor. At this time he drew a charter for a railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Bloomsburg along the south bank of the Susquehanna, and thence by the valleys of Big and Little Fishing Creeks and Muncy Creek to Williamsport, the road having been named the North and West Branch Railroad Company. Former United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew, his fellow-townsmen, who was again a member of the State Senate, obtained the passage of necessary legislation allowing construction of the road. Mr. Waller became president and put through the construction in 1881-82 from a junction with the S. H. & W. Railroad at Catawissa to Wilkes-Barre. This road was later purchased by the Pennsylvania and merged into its system; Mr. Waller remained president until his death. He had been a most useful citizen, with his ability as an organizer and executor: he planted trees, graded streets, erected buildings, built a railroad, things much needed in the community, so he was greatly missed when he died December 7, 1893, four and a half years after his golden wedding. He married, May 23, 1839, at Philadelphia, Julia Ellmaker, born October 11, 1817, youngest daughter of Levi and Hannah (Hopkins) Ellmaker, he for many years a prominent Philadelphia merchant engaged in the West India Trade, a director of the Bank of the United States under appointment from President Andrew Jackson; he died February 9, 1835, in consequence of having been

thrown from his carriage. His father, Nathaniel Ellmaker, of Lancaster, was a Senator when the Federal seat of Government was Philadelphia, and on the maternal side was of French Huguenot descent. The children of David J. and Julia (Ellmaker) Waller were six: 1. Hannah Ellmaker, born August 30, 1840, married Colonel M. Whitmoyer. 2. David Jewett, born June 7, 1846, graduated at Lafayette and Union Theological Seminary, former superintendent of public instruction and principal of the Bloomsburg and Indiana State Normal schools. 3. Levi Ellmaker, of whom further. 4. George Phillips, born April 2, 1854, educated at Andover, Franklin and Marshall College and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for many years physician for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in Nebraska, and later a resident of Los Angeles, California. 5. Julia Ellmaker, born December 12, 1855, married Charles W. Hand, of Brooklyn, New York, treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. 6. Laura Pettit, born September 2, 1858.

Levi Ellmaker Waller was born July 16, 1851, graduated from Lafayette College in 1873, attended Columbia Law School at New York, and from the office of United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew, as stated above, was admitted to practice law. He attained distinction as counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Canal Company, and the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad Company; of which he was a director; and he was a director of the North and West Branch Railway Company; and a trustee of the State Normal School of the Sixth District. He was actively engaged in many constructive enterprises in Wilkes-Barre, having resided here since 1900. He is a member of the Society Mayflower Descendants; the Sons of the Revolution; the University Club; and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He married at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1881, Alice M. Buckalew, daughter of Hon. Charles Rollin and Permelia (Wadsworth) Buckalew, and they have two children: Jean Buckalew, born October 22, 1884, and Charles Buckalew Waller, of whom further.

Charles Buckalew Waller was born at Bloomsburg, Columbia County, February 14, 1890, and was ten when his parents brought him to Wilkes-Barre. He attended Harry Hillman Academy and then the Taft School at Watertown, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale University in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and from Harvard Law School in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the fall of that year he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar, and has since been admitted to practice in all the State and Federal courts, and is a member of the law firm of Bedford, Jones, McGuigan and Waller. He has been uniformly successful and has won high place among his fellow-members of the bar and his neighbors. He is a director in the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company; and a member of the Luzerne County and Pennsylvania State Bar associations; the Republican party; the First Presbyterian Church; the Westmoreland Club; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the North Mountain Club; the Wyoming Valley Historical and Geological Society; the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; and the Yale Club of New York. He was (1929) chairman of the Community Welfare Federation.

A few lines concerning details of Mr. Waller's World War service may be added here as showing the sacrifices he made for the cause of the country. He joined the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, New York, soon after the outbreak of the war for the United States in 1917, presently was made captain and assigned to duty at Camp Dix, New Jersey, with the 307th Field Artillery of the 78th Division; he went to France on a transport in May, 1918, and served as regimental operations officer in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. In November, 1918, he was transferred to command of the 1st Battalion of the 307th Field Artillery. He returned to the United States in 1919 and took up the profession of law again. Later he became executive officer of the 53d Field Artillery Brigade, with the rank of major, but this he resigned in 1921.

Mr. Waller married, December 15, 1917, Frances A. Phelps, daughter of Francis A. and Margaretta (Drown) Phelps, of Wilkes-Barre, before going to France, and their union has been blessed with a daughter, Margaretta Phelps Waller.

ROYAL SPENCER TOWNSEND—President and manager of the Wilkes-Barre Chevrolet Sales Company, Royal S. Townsend is an example of how a man can apply his pluck and stick-to-it-ive-ness to his business



Louis Webster Gerhard

affairs and although beginning without a dollar for capital can make a financial success of his activities. There are hundreds who enter such a race, but not all win the prize. The room at the top of the ladder shows easily how few reach it. Mr. Townsend has only lived in Wilkes-Barre since 1922, but in that time, he has become one of the noticeably progressive citizens adding his quota to the general business prosperity in no small portion.

He was born at Dallas Center, Iowa, April 13, 1882, the son of Nathan and Victoria (Darling) Townsend, both of whom were members of old American families. They are now deceased. To Nathan and Victoria (Darling) Townsend were born three children: 1. Nellie, lived to maturity, is now deceased. 2. Royal S., of whom further. 3. Arthur A., of Omaha, Nebraska.

Royal Spencer Townsend was educated in the schools of Hastings, Nebraska, where his family moved when he was only twelve years of age. He attended the public school and then finished his work at Hastings College. At the age of twenty years, he entered the retail grocery business at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and after three years in this business he closed it out and took a position with the Moline Plow Company at Moline, Illinois. He remained with this company for twelve years and during that time served in various capacities. From this experience he went into the automobile business. In 1917, he made a connection with the Chevrolet Motor Company as manager of different places for that organization. In 1922, he came to Wilkes-Barre and became distributor for the Chevrolet Car, and carries on the business under the name of the Wilkes-Barre Chevrolet Sales Company of which he is president and manager, associated with Edward Morganstern, treasurer. This concern is one of the most active in the automobile line in this vicinity and in the short time of this partnership, the business has grown and is now in a flourishing condition. He is a director of the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company. In his political affiliations, Mr. Townsend is independent and his religious faith is that of a Protestant. He is a man of general disposition, making friends readily and keeping them.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the Wilkes-Barre-Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce; the Wyoming Valley Motor Club; the Franklin Club; the Westmoreland Club; the Wyoming Valley Country Club; the Fox Hill Country Club; and the Automobile Dealers' Association of Wilkes-Barre.

On October 27, 1908, Royal Spencer Townsend married Elizabeth Hickey of Council Bluffs, Iowa, daughter of John and Anne (Carroll) Hickey. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have one son, John Spencer Townsend.

LOUIS WEBSTER GERHARDT—Since his admission to the bar in 1912, Louis Webster Gerhardt has been engaged in legal practice in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, first as a partner of Fred L. Smith, later in association with Attorney Abner Smith, and finally, alone, under his own name. His offices are located at No. 700 in the Markle Bank Building, where he is taking care of the practice he has been building up for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a graduate of the law department of Dickinson College, and has also studied in George Washington University, where he gave special attention to jurisprudence and diplomacy.

Mondel Gerhardt, father of Mr. Gerhardt, was a native of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, who came to this country as a young man and located in New York City, where for many years he was at the head of the designing department for ladies' tailoring in Altman's well known department store. About 1905 his health failed and he removed from New York City to Hazleton, hoping that the better climate and the greater freedom would bring improvement. Eight years later, in 1913, he died in Hazleton, at the ripe age of ninety years. He married Louisa Heller, who was born in Leipsic, Germany, and who survived him for two years, her death occurring in 1915, at the age of fifty-three years. They were the parents of four children: Harry A., who lives on North Pine Street, in Hazleton; Charles A., also a resident of Hazleton; Tillie Lillian, who is unmarried; and Louis Webster, of further mention.

Louis Webster Gerhardt, son of Mondel and Louisa (Heller) Gerhardt, was born in New York City, October 23, 1891, and as a boy attended the public schools of that city, where he also was a newsboy and did other work to help finance his own education. After the removal of his parents to Hazleton in 1905 he became a student in the Hazleton High School, from which he was graduated with the class of 1908, and the following fall he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylv-

vania, where he finished his course with graduation in 1912, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had also made a special study of jurisprudence and diplomacy in George Washington University, at Washington, District of Columbia, and was now ready for the experience of professional life. In 1912, soon after his graduation, he became associated with Fred L. Smith in the general practice of law, having been admitted to the Pennsylvania bar shortly after graduation, and later he was associated with attorney Abner Smith, who is now (1928) deceased. Since the death of Mr. Smith Mr. Gerhardt has practiced alone, under his own name, and during the sixteen years which have passed since he began practice he has built up a very large clientele. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, and is well known among his professional colleagues.

During the World War Mr. Gerhardt served as one of the United States Four Minute Men, known as "word workers," and he was secretary of the Welcome Home Entertainment Committee, appointed to provide for the reception of the returning service men. He has always been actively interested in the civic and political affairs of Hazleton, and has taken part in practically all of the public welfare movements for the past quarter of a century. Politically, he is a Republican, and for many years he has served as county committeeman. He has also served as assistant district chairman and later he was chairman of the First Legislative District, and in 1928 was reelected unanimously to the same office. In January, 1922, he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, and in that office he gives excellent service. Fraternally, Mr. Gerhardt is identified with Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, also with Delta Nu Epsilon Fraternity of Dickinson College, and he is also a member of Hazleton Lodge, No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; of Caldwell Consistory; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of Caldwell Country Club and of Irem Temple Club. He is a member of Power City Lodge, No. 202, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is a Past Dictator, and which he is now (1928) serving as Dictator; and he is an honorary member of Henry J. Reilly Post, No. 2, World War Veterans, of Chicago, Illinois; and a member of Moose Heart Legion, of Moose Heart, Illinois. He is an interested member of the Craftsmen's Club, and is identified with several other organizations. In religion, Mr. Gerhardt is a liberal, though he was reared in the Jewish faith.

Louis Webster Gerhardt was married, March 19, 1920, by Judge John M. Garman, to Althea R. Smith, the marriage being one of the first civil marriages performed in Luzerne County, solemnized according to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhardt have three children: 1. Charles John. 2. Robert Louis. 3. Nancy Louise. Mrs. Gerhardt has been for some years, and still is (1928) active in the work of Christ Lutheran Church, of Hazleton. The family home is located at No. 562 North Church Street, in Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

GEORGE P. STEINHAEUER—Luzerne County numbers among its honorable and substantial citizens George P. Steinhauer, whose achievements in a business way have been beyond the ordinary. Mr. Steinhauer, who as a breaker boy had to start earning his own living at a very early age, attained, as a result of his own natural talents and hard work, the position which he holds today as head of the George P. Steinhauer Company, of Luzerne, dealers in all sorts of store fixtures and cabinet and mill work. Both for his unusual ability as a business man and for his excellent traits of character and personality, Mr. Steinhauer is held in high esteem by the residents of Wyoming Valley, and, his acquaintance extends farther than that of the average business executive.

He was born in Wilkes-Barre August 31, 1869, a son of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Stuebner) Steinhauer, both of whom are now deceased; and a grandson of Philip W. and Sophia (Beech) Steinhauer. Philip W. Steinhauer operated a woodworking plant, and was a skilled wood workman. He came to Wilkes-Barre before the days of the railroad, when what is now a large city was but a small town, possessing only a few thousand inhabitants. He was the father of twelve children.

Henry W. Steinhauer, the father of George P. Steinhauer, was a native of Wilkes-Barre. He and Elizabeth (Stuebner) Steinhauer were the parents of five children: 1. George P., of further mention. 2. William F. 3.

Henry J., who is with the Hazard Manufacturing Company, of Wilkes-Barre. 4. Anna, the widow of Oscar Kantner. 5. Emma, the widow of George Vogt.

George P. Steinhauer was reared in Wilkes-Barre. While still a boy he went to work to earn a living for himself; for, although he attended the public schools in Wilkes-Barre, he was forced to complete his schooling when he was only twelve years old. Then he became breaker boy for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, after which he went to work in the Tucks Drug Store, in Wilkes-Barre. Then, in 1885, he began work in the establishment known as Conrad Lee's Planing Mills, on North Pennsylvania Avenue, where he remained for three years. His next position was with George D. Silvius, building contractor. After seven years with Mr. Silvius, he took a position in the Morgan Planing Mill, now known as the Goff Lumber Company, of Wilkes-Barre. For fourteen years he stayed with this organization; then he became associated with Ambrose West, of Plymouth, who conducted the West Lumber and Manufacturing Company. In 1911, Mr. Steinhauer, having obtained many years of useful experience with these different companies, engaged in business for himself, going into partnership with G. R. Anderson, in Kingston, in the manufacture of store fixtures and woodwork. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Steinhauer traded under the name of the Steinhauer Company. Then, in 1913, Mr. Anderson died; and from that year until 1917, the business was conducted under the same name. In 1925, the name was changed to The George P. Steinhauer Company, in which year, the mill and factory was destroyed totally by fire. Soon afterward, however, not to be hindered by adverse circumstances, Mr. Steinhauer bought the old Garraghen canning plant, which he converted into the present mill and factory. Since that time, the business of the George P. Steinhauer Company has shown a steady growth, and Mr. Steinhauer has come more and more to be regarded as one of the real leaders in the business life of the community in Wyoming Valley, his product being shipped all over the United States.

Not only is Mr. Steinhauer active in a business way, however, but he is at all times keenly interested in the civic and social development of his community. In his political views, he is a Republican, and is an ardent supporter of the principles and candidates of that party. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Mason; Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, of Wilkes-Barre; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in which he is affiliated with Council No. 282; and of the John Knox Commandery of the Knights of Malta. Mr. Steinhauer is a director of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, one of the largest banking houses in the Wyoming Valley; a trustee of the West Side Mortgage and Loan Company; and holds membership in the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Chamber of Commerce.

On June 18, 1891, Mr. Steinhauer was married to Elizabeth Kappler, of Wilkes-Barre, a daughter of Fred Kappler, who was the first letter-carrier of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Steinhauer are the parents of seven children: 1. Gertrude, who is the wife of Edward Jones, by which marriage there are two children, Elizabeth and Edward, Jr. 2. Walter H., married to Beatrice Charles. 3. Edna Louise, single. 4. Arthur F., who is married to Hazel Doron, by which marriage there is a daughter, Virginia. 5. Emily, who is living at home. 6. George K., at home. 7. Edward, at home.

Walter H., Arthur F., George K., Edward W., and Edna L. Steinhauer are all associated with their father in the plant of the George P. Steinhauer Company, which is now situated on Factory Street, Luzerne, Pennsylvania. Edward Jones, a son-in-law, also is associated in the business.

The Steinhauer family residence is situated at No. 416 North Maple Avenue, Kingston.

FRANK P. SLATTERY—Wilkes-Barre is justly proud of Frank P. Slattery, well known member of the Luzerne County Bar who has served in the City Council and for four years as district attorney, and in other ways become a prominent and useful citizen. For thirty-two years Mr. Slattery has successfully practiced his profession in this city, and he has brought to it an unusual degree of ability. He is active in civic affairs as president of the Kiwanis Club. He has just completed a term as president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber

of Commerce; during his administration the city accomplished much in its new expansion program and laid the foundation for still greater achievements.

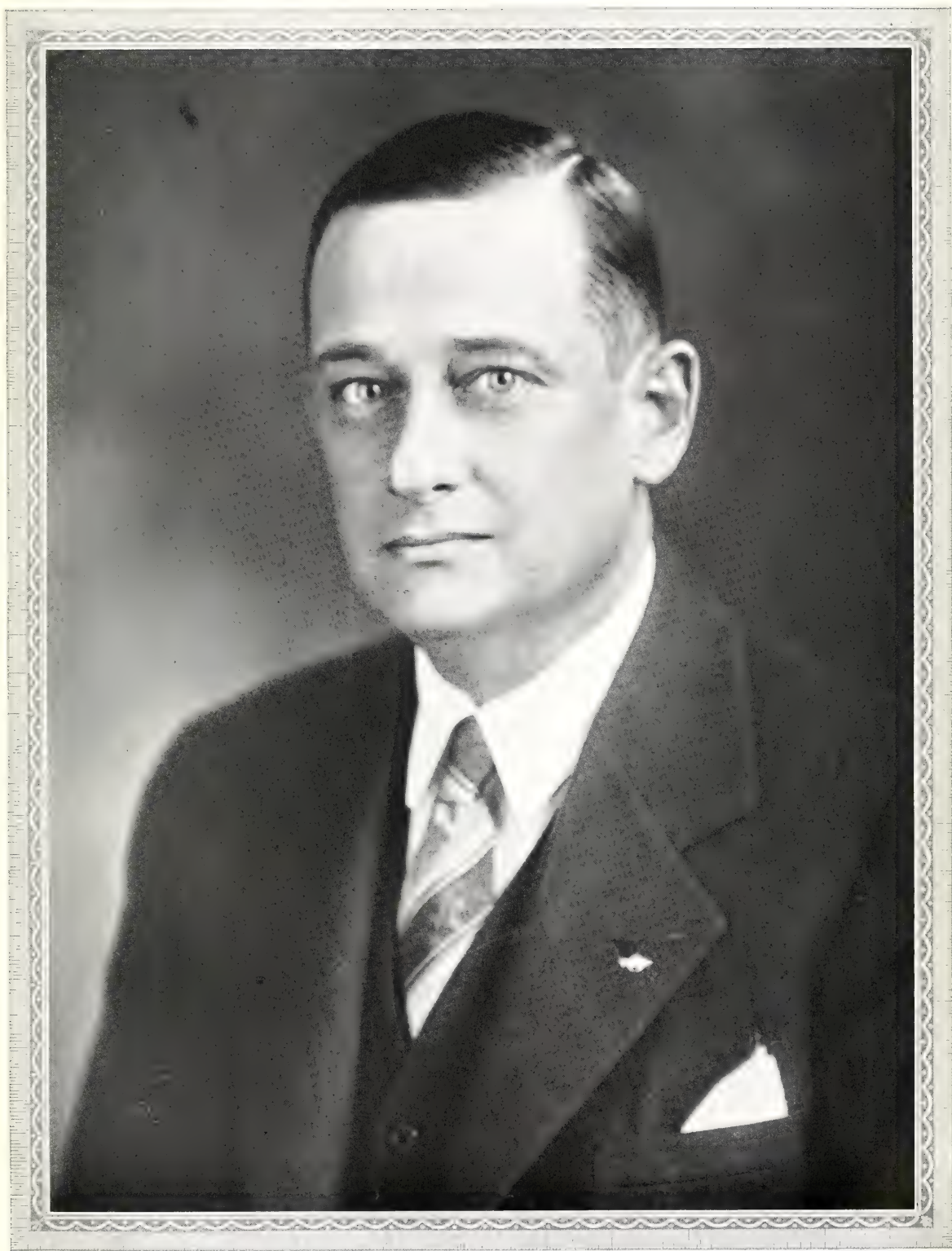
Mr. Slattery was born at Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1873, son of Frank T. and Bridget (McDermitt) Slattery, deceased. The Slattery family originally came from England to Nova Scotia, Canada, and thence to Pennsylvania, where they became prolific and have given to the service of education, the law, science and the State many noted men and women members. Frank T. Slattery was a merchant in Hazleton for many years; a Democrat and member of the Roman Catholic Church whose good works were many and who was sincerely missed when he passed to the Other World; his wife was a devout Christian and a nobly inspiring influence in the home. They became the parents of nine sons, all living: 1. Frank P., of whom further. 2. Joseph A., an attorney in Philadelphia. 3. George T., residing at Denver, Colorado. 4. Howard, at Hazleton. 5. Rev. William A., priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Pittsburgh. 6. C. Alexander, at Overbrook. 7. James P. Slattery, at Hazleton.

Mr. Slattery received his early education in a parochial school at Hazleton, where he made a splendid record and from which institution he was graduated in 1889. He then matriculated at St. Vincent College at Latrobe, where he continued his good record and graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; in 1900 his *clima mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in consideration of his numerous accomplishments, and in 1928, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Coming to the determination to study and practice law, he then located at Wilkes-Barre, and began to study in the law office of John T. Lenahan. His progress was rapid, and having passed the requisite examinations he was admitted to practice before the Luzerne County Bar in 1895. His record during the thirty-four years that had elapsed in 1929 was one success after another, until he stood among the foremost of his profession.

Mr. Slattery is a valued member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. His term in the Wilkes-Barre City Council was spent in 1900 and 1901, while he was elected district attorney for Luzerne County in 1915 for a four-year term. In his position as councilman he was the father of important local legislation, while his administration as district attorney was characterized by a faithful performance of public duty consistent with those tender mercies which the law allows the prosecutor to employ in the case of the poor and the unfortunate. He was named to these positions as a member of the Democratic party. In religious affairs he is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. With respect to civic affairs Mr. Slattery has always maintained that a man can best help his community through the Chamber of Commerce; he threw himself unreservedly into the work of this organization, with the result that in January, 1926, his associates elected him president of the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, a position he filled with distinction until January, 1927. He is president and director of the Wilkes-Barre Mortgage Company.

Mr. Slattery married (first), in 1900, Mary Rutledge, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Robert and Anne Rutledge, and their union has been blessed with eight children: 1. Mary R., the wife of B. Walsh, of Philadelphia. 2. Frank P., Jr., a graduate of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926, and is now a student in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. 3. Robert Rutledge, who graduated from Princeton in the class of 1927. 4. Jean, a graduate of Arnold College, New Haven, Connecticut. 5. Margaret, a graduate of Manhattanville College, New York, and graduate of Fordham University, New York. 6. Louise, also a student in Manhattanville College. 7. Elizabeth, a student at Mount Vincent on the Hudson. 8. Helen, a student at Mount Aloysius Academy, Cresson, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Slattery died in 1914, and Mr. Slattery married (second) Gertrude Quinn, of Johnstown, and they have three children: Gertrude, Thomas, and Duard Slattery.

DR. FAYETTE CLINTON ESHELMAN—The city of Hazleton is unusually fortunate in its group of physicians and surgeons who are specialists. Men of marked ability and of thorough training, they have prepared for their special work with the painstaking care which is characteristic of the best type of German scientist, and they bring to their practice the profound study,



Fayette C. Eschman M.D.



H. L. Coyne, M.H.

the minute attention to details, and the comprehensive survey which brings relief and restoration to their patients and professional success to themselves. Among those who have earned a high reputation as specialists in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, is Dr. Fayette Clinton Eshelman, whose offices are located at No. 402 in the American Bank Building. He is a graduate of Bucknell University and of Jefferson Medical College and has done special post-graduate work in New York City and Philadelphia.

Dr. Fayette Clinton Eshelman was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1890, son of Uriah and Malinda (Carrier) Eshelman, both of whom are deceased (1928). He attended the Franklin public schools, graduating from Franklin High School with the class of 1909, and then became a student in Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he finished his course with graduation in 1913, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He then began professional training in Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he received his medical degree in 1917. After completing his internship in the State Hospital in Hazleton, he opened an office in his home town, Franklin, where he continued in general practice for a period of two years. He had from the beginning, however, been interested in special work, and he now decided to prepare himself for the special field in which he was interested. With this end in view he began special work in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College and Hospital, in New York City, and this was followed by special work in the Post-Graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania. He has chosen the eye, ear, nose, and throat for intensive study, and in 1922, after completing courses in the institutions named above, he located here in Hazleton, where he has since been practicing, and where he has made a reputation for himself which is steadily bringing him new patronage. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and has made for himself a high place in the esteem of his professional associates. Fraternally, he is identified with Myrtle Lodge, No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Franklin Commandery, No. 44, Knights Templar; Bloomsburg Consistory; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Kiwanis Club, also of the Craftsmen's Club, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Fayette Clinton Eshelman married, April 21, 1919, Bessie B. Schel, of Jeddo, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Marilyn Jane. Mrs. Eshelman is active in a number of local organizations, including the Civics Club, and the Young Women's Christian Association, which last she serves as a member of the board of directors. The family home is at No. 712 West Diamond Avenue, in Hazleton.

WALTER P. JOHNS—Two decades in the service of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in important capacity, have served to bring into wide and favorable recognition Walter P. Johns, now city engineer. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, February 25, 1878, son of David L. and Catherine (Phillips) Johns, now deceased. The father, a native of Hipwain, Wales, son of Thomas Johns, came to America in 1865, and located at Wilkes-Barre. He was a mine contractor and prospered at his occupation, dying at the age of seventy years. He married Catherine Phillips, who died at the age of sixty-eight. Children: Walter P., of further mention; and Dr. Robert G. Johns, who died in 1923, after many years of successful practice as a dental specialist in Wilkes-Barre; he was a graduate of the Medico Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and married May Williams, by whom he had two children, Richard and Robert Johns, residing at Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

In his native city of Wilkes-Barre, Walter P. Johns grew to manhood. He attended the public and high schools, and the Harry Hillman Academy, of Wilkes-Barre. Meantime, he studied law in the office of the late John T. Lenahan and read there for two years. Later Mr. Johns took a position with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in the engineering department and remained in that association for the decade beginning in 1896 and ending in 1906. He was in that period promoted from chain-boy to a district engineer. Resigning this position, he then became resident engineer of construction for the Spring Brook Water Supply Company, of Wilkes-Barre. It was in 1908 that Mr. Johns began on his long period of municipal service as assistant city engineer of Wilkes-

Barre, under the late B. K. Finch. Nineteen years of faithful attention to his duties and the public welfare fixed Mr. Johns firmly in the popular esteem and led to his appointment as the successor of Mr. Finch, who died in 1927. Mr. Johns has carved his own career and merits the success with which it is crowned.

His political alignment is with the Republican party. He belongs to the Congregational Church of Wilkes-Barre, and to various fraternal bodies, including: Lodge No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, and was elevated to the thirty-third degree in September, 1928, Royal Order of Scotland; member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Wilkes-Barre. He belongs to the Irem Country Club also, and to the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club. Music has always been one of Mr. Johns' chief interests. He has been actively identified with musical progress in the Wyoming Valley since his early childhood, and continues a member of many glee clubs and musical societies. Mr. Johns is considered one of the best baritones in Northeastern Pennsylvania and is in much demand for all sorts of entertainments.

Walter P. Johns married, June 6, 1900, Frances Morris, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of David E. and Elizabeth (Mason) Morris, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Johns have children: David Gordon completed his studies in the Western Maryland College at Westminster, Maryland; Ruth M., a teacher in the Kingston, Pennsylvania, public schools; married C. A. Kissing, of Harrisburg.

DAVID ROSENTHAL—In many branches of his profession as an attorney-at-law, David Rosenthal is a pronounced leader, and his value as a factor in legal matters at Wilkes-Barre and throughout the county has received recognition from various quarters, notably in important appointments to specific duties that he has received from the attorney-general's office itself. Mr. Rosenthal, from the time of his admission to the bar to the present, has made a brilliant display of his talents as a general law practitioner; and that he holds a high place in the esteem of his colleagues and of the general public is due to his devotion to the law and the part that he plays in its advocacy.

David Rosenthal was born October 20, 1873, in Wilkes-Barre, a son of Isaac and Anita Rosenthal, both deceased. Isaac Rosenthal was for a long period one of Wilkes-Barre's most prominent merchants. Their children: 1. Barney, resides in Pittsburgh, where he was vice-president of the Fleischmann Yeast Company. 2. Charles E., a member of the New York Bar. 3. David, of whom further. 4. Louis, a merchant at Wilkes-Barre. 5. Amelia R., married Nathan Leibson, a Wilkes-Barre merchant. 6. Harry, who resides at New Rochelle, New York.

David Rosenthal in his early years removed to New York City with his parents, where he attended the public schools. Afterwards, he read law in the office of Congressman William Henry Hines, in Wilkes-Barre; and he was admitted to the Luzerne County Bar in 1901, to the New York Bar in 1907, and the United States District courts and Circuit courts of the United States. He is a member of the Luzerne County, and the American Bar associations. He was United States referee in bankruptcy for the Middle District of Pennsylvania from 1921 to 1925; and in 1923, Mr. Rosenthal received the appointment from the United States Attorney-General as special United States attorney in the prosecution of commercial frauds. He has been an active member of the Republican party for thirty years.

Fraternally, Mr. Rosenthal is affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 721, Free and Accepted Masons; for years he served as president of the Jewish Consumptive Association at White Haven, and he is a member of various charitable organizations, and member of the Merchants' Club of Wilkes-Barre.

David Rosenthal married, October 10, 1910, Rae E. Levy, daughter of Morris Levy, now deceased, and Anna Levy.

WILLIAM V. COYLE, M. D.—Few men of the medical profession are better prepared for their work than is Dr. William V. Coyle, of Hazleton, who is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. Dr. Coyle is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of New York City, and he has done a large amount of special work in Wills Eye and Ear Hospital. He has also studied

in Vienna and Berlin, giving special attention to the eye and ear, and has to his credit eight months of medical services overseas during the World War.

William Coyle, father of Dr. Coyle, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, about 1851, but came to this country as a young man and engaged in mining. During his early years he remained in this occupation, but later in life entered the hotel business, in which he continued until his retirement several years before his death in 1923, at the age of seventy-two years. He married Mary Brogan, who was born in Carbon County, Pennsylvania, and both he and his wife were respected members of the community, known in Carbon County for their sterling qualities of character and for their initiative.

Dr. William V. Coyle, son of William and Mary (Brogan) Coyle, was born in Beaver Meadows, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1887, and received his education in the public schools of Carbon and Luzerne counties. Later, after he had chosen the medical profession as his future field of service, he entered Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he finished the course with the class of 1917, receiving at that time the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After serving his internship in St. Joseph's Hospital in Philadelphia, he enlisted for service in the World War as a member of the Medical Corps, and was stationed at several different camps in this country, including Camp Oglethorpe, Georgia. In 1918, he was sent overseas and stationed at Beaussart Hospital, but later was transferred to the Embarkation Camp in the same city. He returned to this country in July, 1919, and was mustered out of service with the rank of captain, having risen to that rank from the ranks of the privates. Upon his return to civilian life he began a course of post-graduate study in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, of New York City, and then returned to the city of Philadelphia. There he engaged in general practice while doing work in St. Joseph's Hospital and in Wills Eye and Ear Hospital, and in 1922 he located in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. During the year 1926-27 he increased his equipment for his special practice by study in Vienna, Austria, and in Berlin, Germany, and then returned to his practice in Hazleton. He is one of the best known physicians in this part of the State, in his special field, and he has built up a very large and important practice. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is recognized among his professional colleagues as a man of more than average ability and training. Along with his professional work, Dr. Coyle has always given attention to the matter of keeping himself physically fit, in order that he might do his best work. He is fond of all active, out-of-door sports, especially baseball, and he has been no mere on-looker in this American sport. He has played on numerous teams and has played as a professional, giving to the game the same whole-souled attention that he gives to each matter which engages his attention. He is also fond of fishing, and in this healthful out-of-door recreation he finds rest and recuperation after the taxing demands of his professional activities. He also plays tennis, and is a member of the Hazleton Park Tennis Club. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Columbus, and he is a member of the American Legion. His religious membership is with the Roman Catholic Church of St. Gabriel.

Dr. William V. Coyle was married, February 22, 1927, to Margaret Morollo, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Red Cross Staff, during the World War, and they are the parents of one child, Mary Theresa, who was born December 4, 1927. Dr. Coyle has his offices at Nos. 508-09-10 in the American Bank Building, in Hazleton, and the family home is located at No. 610 West Diamond Avenue, in Hazleton.

CHARLES W. DANA—Descendant of one of the pioneer families of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and bearer of a name which is firmly linked with the historical associations of that section of our country, Charles W. Dana, one of the prominent real estate dealers of Wilkes-Barre is an excellent example of the truest form of Americanism. He is a direct descendant of Anderson Dana, who came to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, from Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, in 1763. Anderson Dana lost his life in the battle and massacre of Wyoming on July 3, 1778, stemming the tide of invasion while his wife fled to their former home in Connecticut with invaluable papers upon which rested the foundation to many titles of the lands in the valley.

Charles W. Dana was born in Wilkes-Barre, August

4, 1871. He was the third son of Charles Burton and Ellen Wright (Learn) Dana, both deceased. Charles Burton Dana was born in Circleville, Ohio, August 12, 1833 and died at a ripe old age. He was the son of Francis and Sophia (Whitcomb) Dana, also natives of Luzerne County. Francis Dana's father was Anderson Dana, son of the Anderson Dana, hero of the Wyoming battle. Charles Burton Dana had four children: 1. Francis L., a salesman of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Vincent R., who died shortly after attaining his majority. 3. Charles W., of whom further. 4. Richard Edmund, teller in the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre.

Charles W. Dana has been associated with the active business life of Wilkes-Barre since attaining his majority some thirty-five years ago. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and while a young man embarked in his chosen career of real estate and insurance, in which lines he has made an outstanding success. In political faith he is a staunch Democrat but he has steadfastly refused all offers of political preferment. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre and has been clerk of the session for many years. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons, the Craftsmen's Club, the Y. S. Men, the Young Men's Christian Association, and president of the Exchange Club. He is also affiliated as one of the leading members and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Real Estate Board, the Luzerne County Insurance Exchange and the Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Dana was united in marriage, June 7, 1889, to Ida Nesbitt, of Wilkes-Barre, the daughter of Archibald and Jane (Weir) Nesbitt, an old Luzerne County family. Mr. and Mrs. Dana are the parents of five children: 1. Charles A., who represents the John Hancock Life Insurance Company in this territory. 2. Francis Allan, a teacher in the Kingston High School. 3. John Nesbitt, who is associated in business with his father. 4. Dorothy, a member of the faculty of Spellman College at Atlanta, Georgia. 5. Robert W., a student in the Kingston Township High School.

Mr. Dana is justly proud of the fact that he is a self-made man and that he has risen to his present position in the business and social life of Wilkes-Barre by his own unaided efforts. His associates in his business life unite in their expressions of approval of his methods, and socially he holds the position that his family has long filled.

GEORGE E. DEAN—As president of the Wyoming Valley Beef Company, with plant and cold storage accommodations at No. 48 South Pennsylvania Avenue, in Wilkes-Barre, George E. Dean is well known among business men in this city. Though Mr. Dean has been engaged in this line of business since 1909, he has also achieved success as a banker, and was the organizer of the First National Bank of Wyoming, Luzerne County.

The ancestors of Mr. Dean were among the early settlers in Seneca County, New York, and his grandfather, James Wilson Dean, was a wheelwright and carpenter in the town of Lodi, Seneca County. Jehiel M. Dean, son of James Wilson Dean, followed his father's occupation, and was a skilled wheelwright and carpenter in Lodi, following his trade to the time of his death at the age of fifty-six years. He married Addie La Tourrette, who survives him, at the age of eighty-one years (1929), and they were the parents of three children: George E., of further mention; Alice; and William.

George E. Dean, son of Jehiel M. and Addie (La Tourrette) Dean, was born in Lodi, Seneca County, New York, July 19, 1872. When he was eight years of age, his parents removed from Lodi to Lansing, Michigan, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1892. After leaving school, he went back to New York State and took a position as bookkeeper in the employ of his uncle, Clarence Dean, of Trumansburgh, Tompkins County, New York. Two years later, in 1894, he came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, and became bookkeeper for C. C. Bowman, who was then a coal operator in that city. After about three years of experience in that connection, Mr. Dean again made a change, this time accepting a position as bookkeeper in the employ of Nelson Morris and Company, meat packers, serving in their Pittston office. In 1901 he was appointed a traveling auditor for Nelson Morris and Company, and he filled that position most acceptably until 1905. In that year he became a partner of his uncle, Clarence Dean, in the wholesale lumber business, but in 1906 he returned to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and organized the First National Bank of Wyoming, Luzerne County.



A. M. George



Robert Love

Of this banking institution he was cashier until 1911, and during his connection with the bank he aided materially in placing it on a firm business basis. Meantime, however, while still serving as cashier of the First National Bank of Wyoming, he, in 1909, organized the Wyoming Valley Beef Company, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and served as its secretary and treasurer, both of which offices he retained until 1916. In that year he purchased the holdings of two of the owners and has since served as president of the concern. Mr. Dean is one of the well-known business men of this section of the State, and has won in a very high degree the respect of his business associates. He gives his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is identified with Valley Lodge, No. 449, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittston, Pennsylvania; is a Royal Arch Mason; and a Knight Templar; and is also a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He is a member of Irem Temple Country Club, of the Franklin Club, and the Kiwanis Club, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Dean and his family make their home at No. 314 Horton Street, in Wilkes-Barre.

AARON W. GEORGE—For nearly sixty years, boy and man, the district surrounding Plymouth Township, knew and admired Aaron W. George, one of its most reputable citizens and a figure of importance in the mercantile field. He came of pioneer stock in this State and married into one of the oldest families resident here. In business he was an upright dealer, possessed of a code of ethics that forbade unworthy means toward an end, and maintained a standard that might well be taken as a model for the rising generation of merchants. In religion he followed the old school Presbyterian faith and adhered to its tenets with fidelity and devotion. His civic pride was of the highest and he never faltered to lend his aid in the cause of the people of the community, that worthy enterprise might be advanced and the good of the whole body politic promoted. His death occurred in Plymouth, June 8, 1908, an occasion for sincere mourning by a multitude of friends and business acquaintances who had had pleasant dealings with him.

He was born near Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1849, a son of John George, a farmer of that district, and Mary (Worley) George, and was educated in the public schools of that city and at Kutztown Normal School, later taking the course at business college in Poughkeepsie, New York. He then entered the mercantile business in the employ of H. H. Ashley, with whom he continued for many years, afterward conducting an establishment in his own name until his retirement. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons.

Aaron W. George married, in 1876, Margaret H. Love, of Plymouth, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Hutchison) Love, and they became the parents of four children: Flora MacDonald, Olive, Robert and Worley, the last three deceased.

Robert Love, father of Mrs. Aaron W. George, was a resident of Plymouth and a native of Scotland, having been born in Glasgow in 1825. He attended school there and in British America, where he came when he was fourteen years of age. When he grew up he taught school for a time and was located at Janesville, Pennsylvania, where he augmented his income by keeping books for a coal company. He afterward came to Wilkes-Barre and became associated with the old Black Diamond mines, eventually coming to Plymouth, where he leased the Jersey mines and operated them for several years. From these mines he shipped the first coal that was ever carried by the Lackawanna Division of the D. L. & W. He accumulated a competence and lived in retirement during the latter part of his life. For a number of years he was postmaster of Plymouth.

The following is taken from a local history by Dr. French:

The Jersey coal mine, now under lease by the D. L. and W. Railway, was first opened by Joseph Wright and later operated by my father (French) until the '50s, when it was taken over by Robert Love and Company. They built a gravity railway and plane near the L. and B. Railway. It was from these chutes that the first cars of coal were handled over the L. and B. Railway (now D. L. and W.) in 1855 or 1856.

Mr. Love was a staunch Republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church, having been one of its organizers here. His fraternal affiliation was with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, the local lodge of

which he was instrumental in organizing, in fact, the first master of any Blue Lodge, which was organized on the west bank of the Susquehanna River.

Robert Love married, in 1848, Agnes Hutchison, of Janesville, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Margaret Hutchison, both natives of Scotland. They became the parents of seven children: David, Margaret H., Flora, James, Alexander, Samuel and Agnes, all being deceased except Margaret H. and Alexander.

COLONEL STERLING E. W. EYER, whose ancestors were among the early families that settled in Pennsylvania, some of them serving in the War of the Revolution, is a son of John H. and Sarah (Pugh) Eyer, both of whom are now deceased, the father having died at the age of seventy-four years and the mother at the age of seventy-five. Colonel Eyer's paternal grandfather was John Henry Eyer, a native of Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, and a carpenter by trade. John H. Eyer, Colonel Eyer's father, was a soldier in the Civil War, and was a member of Company G of the 67th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry in the Union Army. He and his wife, Sarah (Pugh) Eyer, were the parents of four children: 1. Frank P., of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Sterling E. W., of further mention. 3. Ida, who is single, and is principal of a grammar school in Wilkes-Barre. 4. Lois E., the wife of George W. Houck, one of the district principals of the Wilkes-Barre public schools.

Colonel Eyer grew to manhood in Ashley, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, having attended as a boy the public schools and later having become a student at the Wyoming Seminary, of Kingston, Pennsylvania. Then he took a position in a grocery store as clerk, in which capacity he became acquainted with business procedure. Later he was a bookkeeper for the Miner Hillard Milling Company. Finally, about 1908, he became engaged in business for himself, dealing in wholesale grain. Since that time, Eyer and Company has grown steadily, until it is now recognized as one of the real leaders in the business life of Wilkes-Barre.

Not only has Colonel Eyer been active as a business man, however, but also he has taken a prominent part in the civic and social life of Luzerne County. He always has been interested in political affairs, and supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being affiliated in this order with Coalville Lodge, No. 474, of Ashley, Pennsylvania; the Shekinah Chapter, No. 182, of Royal Arch Masons; the Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. He belongs to the Franklin Club and the Irem Temple Country Club; the Travelers' Protective Association; and the United Commercial Travelers. His religious affiliation is with the Forty Fort Methodist Episcopal Church, and for more than fourteen years he has served as director of the church choir.

In 1917 Colonel Eyer was appointed by Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, as colonel of the 2d Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry of Militia.

On June 25, 1902, he was married to Catharine Lewis, of Ashley, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John T. and Mary A. (Morgan) Lewis. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of four children: 1. Eleanor Lewis, who died on January 19, 1916. 2. Catharine Lois, who is a graduate of the Wyoming Seminary and of Goucher College, of Baltimore, Maryland. 3. Sterling E. W., Jr. 4. Mary Frances. The family residence is at No. 32 Park Place, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS F. FARRELL—Throughout his successful career maintaining a laudable zeal in behalf of the vital interests of his profession, and having won merited leadership as a trial lawyer before the Luzerne County courts for more than a quarter of a century, Thomas F. Farrell, a prominent citizen of Wilkes-Barre, holds important office as a financier, and renders a civic service of permanent benefit to his community.

Thomas F. Farrell was born November 30, 1874, in the Borough of Sugar Notch, in Luzerne County, a son of Michael and Bridget (McGroarty) Farrell. Michael Farrell was born in County Kildare, Ireland, and when he was eight years old he came to the United States with his parents. As he grew to manhood he gave his attention to large rock-contracting, and at the time of his death he was one of the foremost men engaged in that line of business in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was the father of four children: Mary A. Farrell of Wilkes-Barre; Hugh Farrell, of Miners' Mills, Luzerne County; Anna

Farrell, who married Joseph D. Brennan, of Glen Summit; Thomas F. Farrell, of whom further.

Thomas F. Farrell attended the public schools of his native place, where he was graduated at the high school in 1891. He taught school for a year at Sugar Notch, and for a similar period in Hanover Township; and in 1895, he came to Wilkes-Barre, where for five years he was a newspaper reporter on the staff of the "Times," now known as the "Times-Leader." In 1898, Mr. Farrell began the study of law in the offices of Judge Gaius L. Halsey and Judge Seligman J. Strauss, and he was admitted to the Luzerne bar July 14, 1900, wherein he has been active in his chosen profession to the present. He is also president of the Liberty State Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre; and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Ashley.

A Democrat in his political convictions, Mr. Farrell has been an active factor in behalf of his party for more than thirty years; and he served as a member of the National Democratic Convention that met at Madison Square Garden, in June, 1924, and was also a delegate to the National Convention that met at Houston, Texas, and nominated Alfred E. Smith for President, June, 1928, Mr. Farrell being chosen chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. He is a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association, and the State and American Bar associations; and he has practiced before the Superior and the Supreme courts of the State.

Thomas F. Farrell married, July 16, 1901, Catherine McGrane, of Sugar Notch, daughter of Patrick and Annie (Boyle) McGrane. Their children: Mary Catherine, now wife of Eugene T. Giering, Jr., of Wilkes-Barre; Margaret M., Anna Clare, Thomas F., Jr., Joseph P., and Michael J.

FRANKLIN B. SPRY—One of the foremost business executives of Luzerne County and this part of Pennsylvania, is Franklin B. Spry, who is president and general manager of the Howells Mining Drill Company of Plymouth. He has been connected with this company since the days of his apprenticeship, his advancement to the head of the firm having been the progress of a superior man. His name is known throughout the world, wherever mining is carried on, as the inventor and perfecter of many of the most famous electric drilling tools now in use. The product of the company, of the rotary auger type, is used throughout America, and is distributed to such countries as Japan, Venezuela, England, Russia, France, China and India. The drills invented by Mr. Spry were awarded the Gold Medal for superior excellence at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904, and have continued to hold a dominant position in their field.

Franklin B. Spry was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of which he has spent practically his whole life, October 6, 1875. His father, Daniel K. Spry, one of five brothers who all fought in the Civil War, now deceased, a native of New York State, was for five years a druggist in Plymouth; while his mother, Mary A. (Evans) Spry, was born in Plymouth, and has lived here most of her life. Franklin B. Spry attended the public schools in this district, the Wilkes-Barre high school, and then matriculated at Wyoming Seminary, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1897. It was then that he first became engaged with the Howells Mining Drill Company as an apprentice and worked his way through the positions of journeyman, foreman, superintendent and general manager, until in 1902, at the age of twenty-seven, he was elected president, continuing as general manager. The company of which he is now the head was originally established in 1878 and incorporated in 1883. The incorporators are: Franklin B. Spry, president and general manager; Hon. Asa DeWitt, treasurer, and Attorney John A. Opp, secretary. Under Mr. Spry's able supervision and management, the concern has enjoyed increasing volume of business and expanding marketing and distribution of the products, attaining a position of potent force in the trade.

Early in his career Mr. Spry began to develop new and better electric drills, and as he continued in this work he became known as one of the leading inventors in his field. During the World War he undertook important invention and development for the government, for which he was awarded the distinguished service citation from the War Department which reads as follows:

This company willingly did development work gratis and its bids were in some instances 1-5 to 1-6 of its nearest competitors. Its business methods were of a high order and seldom equalled.

It is very gratifying to me to be enabled to transmit this visible recognition of patriotic war service.

(Signed.)

GEORGE W. BURR.

Major General, Assistant Chief of Staff.

That the Howells-Mining Drill Company, of which Mr. Spry is president and general manager, should have received a contract from the government for entrenchment tools and earth augers during the World War was not unusual. For years the Plymouth plant has maintained a reputation for excellence of its products that have been used in the diamond mines of Kimberly, the mineral quarries of Italy and Russia, and in the vast operations of similar character in South America, quite as much as in the anthracite and bituminous deposits of America. Electric drills, earth augers and entrenchment tools furnished by the Plymouth plant were in constant operation on every war front of Europe from the summer of 1917 until the signing of the Armistice, and the type of manufacture was such as to make them recognizable in countless pictures on the motion picture screens of America. The Howells Mining Drill Company was the first industrial concern to receive a certificate of industrial patriotism from the United States War Department, and as the first of its kind issued here it will occupy a place of honor in the executive offices at Plymouth. The War Department by its unusual award of the victory certificate indicated that the drills were of extraordinary importance to the victory achieved. It is a coincidence that Mr. Spry, president and general manager of this Company, is also one of the district draft board whose members are credited with one of the best records of service attained in the entire country. He was appointed to Draft Board No. 6, by Woodrow Wilson, late President of the United States, and also served on boards and committees in charge of the persecution of the conflict, and was active in the several campaigns of the Liberty Loan. At the dedication of the Soldier's Memorial on Armistice Day, Mr. Spry served as treasurer of the committee in charge of the services.

In addition to his activities with this corporation, Mr. Spry is interested in the life of his community. He is, in his political views, a member of the Republican party, whose policies and candidates he supports regularly. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which order he is affiliated with Lodge No. 109; the Westmoreland Club; the Pennsylvania Society; the Kiwanis Club; and the Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The well-known business qualifications of Mr. Spry have caused him to be sought as a member of various boards of directors and his public spirit has led him to accept some of these trusts. He is connected actively with the First National Bank of Plymouth, with which he has been associated for twenty years and of which he now serves as second vice-president. Mr. Spry is very fond of out-of-door activities and maintains a beautiful summer residence at Lake Silkworth.

WILLIAM STURDEVANT GOFF, the present president of the Goff Lumber Company at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is the son of the late Warren F. Goff, who founded the Goff Lumber Company in 1867, and Harriet M. (Sturdevant) Goff. Warren F. Goff was born in Monroe Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1835. He was the son of William and Anna (Decker) Goff, and a grandson of William Goff, a native of Connecticut. William Goff, Sr., of Connecticut lived for many years in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and cultivated a large farm in Monroe Township. He lived to be about ninety-eight years old and his wife lived to the age of ninety-four years. They had nine children: William, of whom further; James, Hiram, George, Warren, Harry, Wellington, Lucinda and Christina.

William Goff, Jr., was born and brought up in Bradford County, where he was educated in the public schools and followed farming when he was a young man, when he purchased a farm on which he lived until within a few years of his death when he moved to Ohio, locating at Canal Dover. He married Anna Decker, whose father was one of the first surveyors in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and the one who laid out the county. William and Anna (Decker) Goff had seven children: Miller, Warren F., of whom further; Maria, Simeon D., Jane, Lucinda, and Rose B. William Goff, the father of these children, died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, who was noted for her activity in the Methodist Episcopal Church, lived to be seventy-three years of age.

Their second child, Warren F. Goff, was reared in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he obtained a common school education and in early manhood engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining on the farm with his father until he was twenty-six years old. In 1863, he



Franklin B. B. B.



Geo. J. Martin

moved to New York City, and for three years was engaged in the business of building sewers. He then removed to Mehoopany, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and engaged in railroad building contracting for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, also he was interested in milling and merchandizing lumber and in this line had much success. In 1869, he removed to Wilkes-Barre and engaged in the lumber business in partnership with Colonel Samuel A. Sturdevant. The business established by this firm was carried on for thirty-three years under the name of Sturdevant and Goff. After the death of Mr. Sturdevant, Mr. Goff disposed of his interest and later, in 1900, organized the firm of Morgan and Goff Lumber Company. The personnel of this company was Charles and Benjamin Morgan and William Goff, son of Warren Goff. After four years, Warren F. Goff purchased the interest of the Morgan brothers and with his son, William S., formed the Goff Lumber Company in which he was interested until the time of his death. He was one of the oldest lumber dealers in the city of Wilkes-Barre and the enterprise consists of the largest yards and planing mills here, carrying probably the most complete stock. Warren F. Goff was also director in many other companies here, including the Lake Transit Boat Company at Harvey's Lake. Politically, Mr. Goff was a Democrat, always taking an active interest in the success of the principles of that party, but in his voting he always voted for the man he felt best qualified to fill the office. He was for two terms a councilman of the Fifteenth Ward of Wilkes-Barre. He was an earnest and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a trustee of that organization and a member of the building committee of the present beautiful structure, which is probably one of the most beautiful church edifices in the city of Wilkes-Barre. On February 7, 1866, Warren F. Goff married Harriet M. Sturdevant, daughter of L. D. and Ada (Morley) Sturdevant. They had three children: 1. William S., of whom further. 2. Jessie, deceased. 3. Dunning, deceased.

William S. Goff was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1866. He received his education in public schools, the Harry Hillman Academy and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. His first business was in the employ of the lumber firm of Sturdevant and Goff, his father being one of the members of the firm. He entered as a clerk and at the same time became familiar with the different departments of the business in which he continued until he went to Bear Creek with the best known lumber merchant of that place, Albert Lewis. In March, 1900, the firm of Morgan and Goff Lumber Company was formed, with William S. Goff as a member of the firm, and he returned to Wilkes-Barre and became active in that organization. In 1904, his father purchased the interest of the Morgan brothers and became associated with his son in the formation of the Goff Lumber Company, of which William S. Goff is president. Mr. Goff is a member of the Wilkes-Barre Rotary Club; the Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; past president and member of the Franklin Club; past president of the Pennsylvania State Lumbermen's Association; member of the Westmoreland Club; vice-president of the Hanover Bank and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre; was a member of the first park commission of Wilkes-Barre; is a director of the Wyoming Valley Building and Loan Association; a director in the Industrial Loan Corporation of Wilkes-Barre; a member and trustee of the Central Methodist Church, and in politics a Republican.

William S. Goff married Maud Whiteman of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Hunter) Whiteman. They have four children: 1. Warren M. Goff, secretary of the Goff Lumber Company. 2. Eleanor Goff. 3. Mary, wife of George Renard, Jr., of Kingston, Pennsylvania. 4. Richard W. Goff, who is a student at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

THOMAS (TOM) HART—One of the leading real estate dealers of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is Tom Hart, whose ancestry is deeply rooted in the soil of Ireland and noted for literary achievements. He is the son of Michael H. and Mary (Cawley) Hart of Wilkes-Barre. Michael H. Hart, who has been a stationary engineer for the past fifty years, is a brother of the playwright, Daniel Hart, and great-grandson of Owen Hart, who was a native of Ireland, and always resided there, and Molly Kane, his wife, and whose grandson, John Hart, came to this country in 1848. Although he landed at New York City, he lost no time in finding his way to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he settled, and on July 26,

1852, he married Mary McDonald the daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (Edwards) McDonald. John and Mary (McDonald) Hart had eight children: 1. James. 2. Michael H., born October 10, 1855, who married Mary A. Cawley of Dunmore, Pennsylvania, and they had four children: Gerald M., Clarissa, Gertrude L., and Tom, of whom further. 3. John. 4. Joseph. 5. Thomas. 6. Daniel, the noted writer of plays and mayor of Wilkes-Barre. 7. Mary, deceased. 8. Gertrude, who was a talented musician, now deceased.

Tom Hart, son of Michael H. and Mary A. (Cawley) Hart, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1885. He was educated in the public schools and in Hillman Academy. Immediately after his graduation he began in the real estate business, and for about twenty years he has continued to follow this line of work and is now one of the biggest operators in this vicinity. He is affiliated with a number of business and social organizations, among which are the Wilkes-Barre Council, No. 302, Knights of Columbus; Fox Hill Country Club; Greater Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce; the Wilkes-Barre Real Estate Board; the Pennsylvania Real Estate Association and the National Real Estate Association. In 1917, Mr. Hart joined the United States Army from which he received an honorable discharge. In 1923, Mr. Hart was president of the Pennsylvania Real Estate Association and in 1926 was president of the affiliated Exchange Clubs of Pennsylvania; he was president of the Wilkes-Barre Real Estate Exchange for 1924 and in 1925 was president of the Wilkes-Barre Exchange Club. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and in politics is a Democrat.

In Baltimore, Maryland, on August 12, 1918, Tom Hart married Edna C. Callahan, daughter of J. H. and Sarah (McGarigle) Callahan. They have three children: Mary Claire, Margaret Ann, and Thomas Gordon.

GEORGE J. DURBIN—With the exception of the period of time during which he was away at school and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, George J. Durbin has spent his life in the place of his birth, Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Since 1896 he has been the proprietor of a prosperous pharmaceutical business of his own, located now (1928) at No. 139 East Main Street, in Plymouth, and he is also a member of the board of directors of the Plymouth National Bank.

George J. Durbin was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1872, son of John Durbin, a native of England, born in 1842, a miner by occupation, who died in 1922, and of Anna (Edgell) Durbin, also born in England, in 1845, who survives her husband. Began work when twelve years old and after attending the public schools, including the high school, Mr. Durbin continued study in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and then began preparation for his chosen work by entering the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895, receiving the degree of Graduate Pharmacist. For a year after graduation he was in the employ of R. D. Williams, a pharmacist here in Plymouth, but on January 1, 1896, when he was twenty-four years of age, he began business for himself at No. 133 East Main Street, where he continued until 1904, when he built the structure in which he is now located, at No. 139 East Main Street. This building includes his home and his store and is planned to meet his special needs. He carries a general line of drugs, cosmetics, perfumes, etc, also stationery, and holds the agency for the Rexall patent medicines, the Eastman kodaks and kodak supplies, and the United Cigar Company products for Plymouth. Mr. Durbin has for many years been one of the well-known business men of this city, and at the present time he is serving as treasurer of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the board of directors of the Plymouth National Bank, which position he has filled since 1918, and he is one of the active and progressive men of the city. In fraternal circles he is well and favorably known. He is a member of Lodge No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons; of the local Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also Craftsman Club of Wilkes-Barre. He is also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Plymouth Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; his club is the Kiwanis Club, and he is treasurer of the Crippled Children Fund of same. Mr. Durbin is a man who is well liked among his business associates and by those with whom he is associated in social, civic, fraternal, and religious activities, and his many patrons find him a skilled and obliging pharmacist. His religious

affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as a member of the official board.

George J. Durbin was married, in September, 1898, to Clara May Nesbit, of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles S. and Myra Nesbit, and they are the parents of six children: 1. Willard N., who took a course in engineering in Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. 2. John C., who is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College, where he received the degree of Electrical Engineer. 3. Marian, who is a graduate of Dr. Arnold's School of Physical Education, at New Haven, Connecticut; married Albert B. Llewellyn, and has a son, Albert Llewellyn. 4. Louise, who is a graduate of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Normal School. 5. Ruth, a graduate of Cedar Crest College, at Allentown, Pennsylvania. 6. George, Jr., who is a student in Plymouth High School, and was manager of the 1927 Plymouth High School Football Team. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have three grandchildren, Albert Llewellyn, mentioned above, and Mary Lou and Ruth May Durbin, deceased.

JOHN R. HESSEL, one of the active members of the Luzerne County bar, has been engaged in general legal practice here since 1914, and whose offices are located at No. 908 Coal Exchange Building, in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hessel is a graduate of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and is assistant district attorney for Luzerne County. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company.

John Hessel, father of Mr. Hessel, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1868. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia. He was the first real estate broker of Wilkes-Barre, where for fifty years he was one of the leading citizens. He was an earnest supporter of the Republican party throughout his life, and one of the active and prominent members of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which he was an official and which he served for many years as an elder. He died at the age of seventy-three years. He married Jane Swank, and to them was born six sons: William T., Philip S., James T., Edward E., Albert C., and John R., of further mention.

John R. Hessel, son of John and Jane (Swank) Hessel, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1889, and grew up in this city. He graduated from the Wilkes-Barre High School in 1910, and the same year entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1913, receiving at that time the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Luzerne County bar in 1914, and since that time has been successfully engaged in general practice at No. 908 Coal Exchange Building. Mr. Hessel has always been a loyal and public-spirited citizen, giving his allegiance to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party, and serving the general welfare in every possible way. He was a candidate for the State Legislature in 1920, and at the present time (1929) is first assistant district attorney for Luzerne County. He is a director of F. Hessel Company of New York City; of Pingolet Instrument Company, of New York City; and of MacLean Sporting Goods Store, Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hessel is a member of Wilkes-Barre Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; Consistory, thirty-second degree; and of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre, of which he is assistant Raban. In 1918 Mr. Hessel joined the 312th Coast Artillery Corps, and was located at Camp Eustis, Virginia, and at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He was mustered out of service at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in 1919, after the close of the World War. In addition to the professional activities already mentioned, Mr. Hessel is vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Dime Bank Title and Trust Company of Wilkes-Barre, and his legal knowledge, as well as his business acumen and sound judgment are of recognized value in the conduct of the business of the bank. He is a member of Sigma Phi Sigma college fraternity, and while a student in the University of Pennsylvania was a member of the college football team. He is also a member of Franklin Club and Craftsman Club. He retains his interest in out-of-door sports and in all athletics, and his associates find in him an interesting and enthusiastic companion. Mr. Hessel has a host of friends in Wilkes-Barre, where the greater part of his life has been spent.

Mr. Hessel married, March 11, 1927, Mary B. Dasch, of Wilkes-Barre.

ALBERT H. GABRIEL, M. D.—In Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Dr. Albert H. Gabriel has become known as one of the skilled and able of the younger physicians of the community, and his practice has grown rapidly during the seven years in which he has been located here. He is a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, and has his offices at No. 418 West Main Street, here in Plymouth. Though he was born in New York City, his father is a native of Plymouth, and his family is well known here.

Charles Van Loon Gabriel, father of Dr. Gabriel, was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1859, and after completing his preparatory course became a student in Princeton University, at Princeton, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1882. He then studied law in the Law School of Columbia University, and since the completion of his course there has been engaged in general legal practice. He has been successful in his chosen profession and has won the respect of his associates in every walk in life. He married Emma Ruppel, a native of New York City, who died in February, 1904.

Dr. Albert H. Gabriel, son of Charles Van Loon and Emma (Ruppel) Gabriel, was born in New York City, October 4, 1893, and received his early education in the public schools of Montclair, New Jersey. He prepared for college in the Princeton Preparatory School at Princeton, New Jersey, graduating with the class of 1913, and then entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he finished his medical course in 1920, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During 1920-21 he served his internship in Mercy Hospital, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and in 1921 he opened his office here in Plymouth, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He is well known in this vicinity and is taking care of a practice which is larger each year. He is a member of Mercy Hospital staff, the Luzerne County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and is also identified with the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, and fraternally, he is identified with Beta Theta Pi College Fraternity, Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity, the Knights of Columbus, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and his religious membership is with St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Albert H. Gabriel was married, June 29, 1921, to Mary Parker Foulkes, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Thomas) Foulkes, and they make their home in Plymouth. They have no children.

BURTON A. WEIL, M. D.—For over eight years Dr. Burton A. Weil has been practicing as a physician in Plymouth, and during that time he has taken his place among the successful and progressive men of the medical profession in this part of Luzerne County. A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, he supplemented his training there with practical experience in the Moses Taylor Hospital, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in the Manhattan Maternity Hospital, in New York City, and then came to Plymouth, where his offices are located at No. 15½ West Main Street.

Born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1895, Dr. Burton A. Weil is a son of Isaac A. Weil, a native of Wilkes-Barre, born in 1862, who was engaged as a merchant here in Plymouth, where he died in February, 1909, and of Liva S. (Van Loon) Weil, who was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in 1873, and is still living here (1928). As a boy he attended the public schools of his birthplace, including Plymouth High School, and then entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. When ready to begin professional training, he matriculated in Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and upon graduation with the class of 1919 he received his medical degree. After fifteen months of practical experience in Moses Taylor Hospital, at Scranton, Pennsylvania, he still further enlarged his practical preparation for independent practice by serving another internship in the Manhattan Maternity Hospital in New York City, where he remained for three months, completing a total hospital experience of eighteen months. In October, 1920, he opened an office for general practice in Plymouth, and he has since been continuously engaged here. He is a member of the staff of Nesbitt Hospital, at Kingston, and both in his private and his hospital practice he has made for himself a reputation as a skilled practitioner and a physician who is faithful to all trusts committed to him. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and a Fellow of the American Medical Asso-



Burton A. Weil M.D.



Marie.

ciation, and the Ptolemy Society, and is well known among his fellow members of the profession. Fraternally, he holds membership in Phi Alpha Sigma medical fraternity, also in Theta Nu Epsilon fraternity, and in Alpha Omega Alpha honorary fraternity; and he is a member of Lodge No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the American Legion, being eligible to membership in the last-mentioned organization by virtue of four months' service in the Student Army Training Corps, while at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, during the World War.

Dr. Burton A. Weil was married, in June, 1925, to Dorothy Fidell, of Jersey City, New Jersey, daughter of Edwin and Florence Fidell. Their home is at No. 145 Gaylord Avenue, in Plymouth.

HAROLD WEIL—Inheriting the active management of the business founded in Plymouth by his grandfather, in 1875, and continued by his father, Isaac A. Weil, until his death in February, 1909, Harold Weil has come to a position of high regard in the commercial field of this section of Pennsylvania, his native district. During the interval between the death of his father and his reaching man's estate, his mother conducted the establishment for the family, and the boy imbibed a preliminary business education from association with that excellent example. Thus is the third generation of this family having its record of business accomplishment maintained by one who has shown an ability that will reflect credit on his own industrious application and his absorption of the work he has been called upon to do by attention to details under competent instruction. He is a young man of attractive personality, who makes friends and holds them, a citizen of value to the community which he serves in its commercial, fraternal, religious and social fields.

Mr. Weil was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1901, his father being Isaac A. Weil and his mother Liva S. (Van Loon) Weil. The father was a native of Wilkes-Barre, born in 1862, the mother of Plymouth, born here in 1873 and still living. Although almost two decades have passed since Isaac A. Weil filled his accustomed places in the life of Plymouth, there remains in the minds and hearts of those who knew him the recollection of a man of admirable qualities, who made many friends and held them by the virtues of sincerity and dependability that are the essence of friendship. His loyalty to Plymouth found expression in many works of public benefit, in public-spirited activity for the common good that aided in the development and upbuilding of the community. That the name of Weil represents in Plymouth all that is good in citizenship and in private life is due in no small measure to the upright, well-directed career of Isaac A. Weil.

Harold Weil acquired his education in the public schools here and was graduated from high school, afterward taking the commercial course at Wyoming Seminary. Upon leaving that institution he entered the business established by his grandfather and was made manager, later being elevated to the general management and relieving his mother of the responsibility. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Plymouth. In the fraternal order of Masonry he holds the thirty-second degree, being affiliated with Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar; Lodge No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Kiwanis Club, Shawnee Club, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and Fire Company No. 1. The Weil store, dealers in home furnishing goods and women's apparel, is located at No. 19 West Main Street, Plymouth.

Harold Weil married, July 24, 1923, Grace M. Downs, daughter of Thomas and Mary Downs, of Plymouth. They are the parents of two children: 1. Jean Liva, born May 28, 1924. 2. Grace Mary, born June 22, 1925.

HENRY S. JONES—It is safe to assert that there is no public service more important than that performed by the educator; yet the majority of the public has little understanding or appreciation of what his work involves or implies. Reference is not made here to broad training and superior moral qualities, which are taken for granted, but to the great responsibility to pupils and the community, State and Nation. Teaching is one of the few vocations in adopting which financial possibilities are not

a decisive factor. There are few educators whose abilities would not command larger remuneration in the world of business. But, as Ira Remsen once said: "There is something more important than making a living—making a life." True education does not consist in merely imparting information, as so many assume, but, rather, in training the mind to think, to apply itself effectively in analyzing and solving the problems of life; in inculcating lofty ideals of personal responsibility to society. The educator has it in his or her power in large measure to shape the characters and view points of the citizens of tomorrow, into whose hands the destiny of the nation will fall. The opinion is current in Plymouth that the borough is fortunate in having a native son, Henry S. Jones, as its superintendent of schools.

Mr. Jones was born in Plymouth July 26, 1884, son of John S. and Catharine (Harris) Jones. The father was born in Wales, followed the occupation of stationary engineer for many years and is now living retired from active work. Mr. Jones' mother was born in Danville in 1853 and died in 1888. Henry S. Jones attended the grammar and high schools of Plymouth, graduating from the latter in 1902. He then matriculated at Bucknell University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Always a lover of children and youth, and ambitious to do work of permanent, constructive value, he adopted the vocation of teaching, and for the first two years after his graduation from college was employed in this capacity in the Plymouth High School. He was then elected principal of that school, and during the next seven years demonstrated such executive and administrative ability that in 1926 he was elected superintendent of schools of the borough. The present modern high school building was erected in 1925. It contains thirty-five classrooms, a capacious auditorium and a well equipped gymnasium, with chemical and biological laboratories and a department for the practical teaching of home economics. There is also a well equipped manual training room. In 1928 the school's enrollment numbered four hundred and ninety.

Mr. Jones is a Republican, a member of the Kiwanis Club and of the Knights of Pythias, which order honored him with the Grand Chancellorship of the State in 1921. He is also identified with the Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Association of Teachers and a member of the National Education Association. He is a member of Plymouth Fire Company No. 1.

In 1908 Henry S. Jones married Cecelia Lewis, daughter of Daniel B. and Elizabeth Lewis of Plymouth. From this union five children have been born: 1. Elizabeth H., born November 10, 1909. 2. Catharine C., born July 23, 1915. 3. Henry L., born December 9, 1917. 4. Merlin E., born April 1, 1921. Bennett, who was born February 20, 1913, is now deceased.

WILLIAM CLIFTON STIFF, M. D.—In Plymouth, Pennsylvania, Dr. William Clifton Stiff, whose offices are located at No. 118 East Main Street, has been prominent as a successful physician for many years, and he has the unusual distinction of having served with honors through two wars, the Spanish-American War and the World War. In the latter conflict he served overseas, taking part in all the engagements of the 3d Division, including the Second Battle of the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne, and accompanied his division to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and also has special citations from General Pershing. His Victory Medal bears a silver star for the citation and seven bars, one each for the various important engagements in which he served. At the time of the signing of the Armistice he held the rank of major.

Dr. William Clifton Stiff was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1879, son of Charles Wesley Stiff, a carriage painter, born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1852, died in August, 1916, and of Maria Beacham (Miller) Stiff, a native of Danville, Pennsylvania, born in 1854, who is still living (1928). Dr. Stiff attended the public schools of Wyoming, and West Pittston High School, and then prepared for active life by taking a course in Wood's Business College, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. In 1898, when he was not yet twenty years of age, the Spanish-American War somewhat changed his plans, for, like hundreds of the youth of the land, the helpless condition of the Cubans, as well as the desire for adventure made him anxious for service, and he enlisted as a private in Company B, 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served through the months

of that brief conflict rising to the rank of corporal. When the war was over he secured a position in a pharmacy, but after working there for a period of two years, he decided to become a physician, and began professional study in the Maryland Medical College, at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1903 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that college, and served his internship in Franklin Square Hospital, at Baltimore. When his internship was finished he engaged in practice in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and for twenty-five years he has been successfully ministering to the needs of a large clientele here. He conducts a general practice, and he has long since established a reputation of which any member of his profession may well be proud. While still a student in college, during the vacation periods of 1901-02 he endeared himself to the people of Plymouth and vicinity by "standing by" during the smallpox epidemic in Larksville Borough, Plymouth Township, and his entire professional life has fulfilled the promise of those early months of faithful service.

When the World War broke out in Europe, and the prospect of the entrance of this country into the conflict began to loom threateningly, Dr. Stiff, in common with many others who had served as young men under Colonel Roosevelt in the Spanish-American War, at once placed himself in correspondence with his old friend and hero, "Teddy" Roosevelt, and offered his services in case the United States entered the war, hoping that he might serve under that beloved commander. When this country did declare war and ex-President Roosevelt, the hero of a nation and of the world, was refused participation, Dr. Stiff applied for a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, and entered upon active service at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, August 10, 1917. Later, he was assigned to the 7th United States Infantry, Regular Army, and accompanied that regiment to Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, later, in France, being advanced to the rank of captain in January, 1918. The 7th Regiment became a part of the 3d Division, which sailed for France on April 7, 1918, landing at Brest, France, April 16, 1918, and reaching the front in time to take part in the Second Battle of the Marne, thus helping to stop the advance of the Germans upon the city of Paris. So well did the 3d Division acquit itself upon this memorable historic occasion that it became known as the "Rock of the Marne" Division, an epithet which it fairly earned and which it continued to deserve throughout the war. The division took part along the St. Mihiel and the Argonne fronts and is credited with more front line service than any other of the divisions of the American Expeditionary Forces. After the signing of the Armistice, when the Army of Occupation went into Germany the 3d Division was part of that army of peaceful occupation and was stationed at the headquarters at Coblenz, Germany. Dr. Stiff personally served with his division in all of the engagements and activities mentioned above. He was made regimental surgeon, November 8, 1918, and was advanced to the rank of major, November 11, 1918. Later, he was recommended for advancement to the rank of lieutenant-colonel by the commanding officer of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, 3d Division, and after his return to this country he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, which token of appreciation was pinned in its proper place by Major-General Sladen, the ceremony taking place in the historic office of West Point, where General Sladen was commandant, he having been Dr. Stiff's brigade commander during the entire period of the doctor's service. Dr. Stiff also received special citations from General Pershing, and the silver star on his Victory Medal stands for citation, while the seven bars indicate the number of important points at which he served. He was the only field officer who, from the time the division was formed, served through every front line action and continued with the Army of Occupation in Germany, without ever having been absent from his division. He has the deep and sincere respect and esteem of his many military associates, as well as of those who know him only in the regular contacts of his professional practice.

In his political affiliations, Dr. Stiff is a Republican. He is a member of Wyoming Lodge, No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons; also of the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order United American Mechanics; and of the Kiwanis Club. Dr. Stiff is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and a member of the medical staff of Mercy Hospital, in Wilkes-Barre. His religious membership is with the Christian Church, which he serves as a member of the official board.

Dr. William Clifton Stiff was married, January 14, 1903, to Carolyn Gwilliam, of Plymouth, daughter of George and Annie Gwilliam, and they are the parents of one son, William Carol, who was born January 18, 1908, and is now (1928) studying vocal music.

MICHAEL W. GILLESPIE—One of the leading merchants of Plymouth, Michael W. Gillespie has come to be regarded in this town and its environs as a useful member of the community. Both in business and social life he takes a prominent part; and, through his store, which he now conducts under his own name, he performs a much needed service to his fellow-citizens, who hold him in highest esteem.

Descended from an old family, he is a son of William and Helen (Buckley) Gillespie, who for years were prominent citizens of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. His father, who was born in England in 1855, came to this region of Pennsylvania to make his home, and for many years was a hotel owner in Avondale, Luzerne County. He died in 1884. The mother, who was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, in 1852, and died September 18, 1927, was loved and respected by a host of friends and acquaintances.

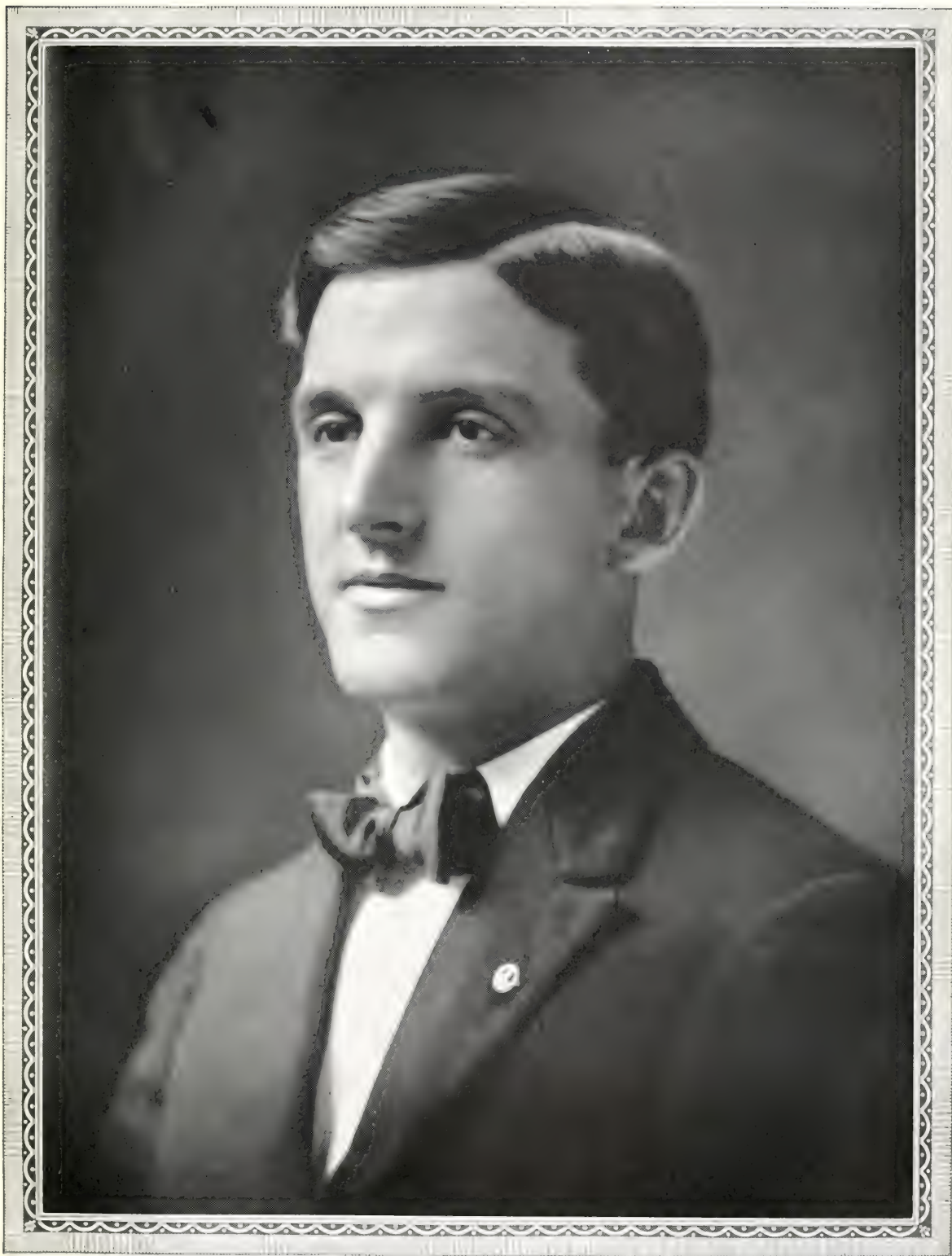
Michael W. Gillespie was born in Avondale, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1880, and as a boy attended the public schools there. Later he attended St. Vincent's School, in Plymouth. He began work at eleven years of age, working for four years in this part of Pennsylvania in the mines. In this work he held various jobs and became thoroughly proficient. Then, in 1906, he engaged in the general store business under the name of Gillespie and Company, under which name he continued until 1910. In that year his partner sold out his share of the business, and since that time Mr. Gillespie has continued the business under his own name. This store handles a general line of merchandise; and, since Mr. Gillespie combines modern efficiency methods with individual attention to the special requirements of his many customers—an attention that is only made possible by long intimacy with the people of the community,—it fulfills a real need in Plymouth.

Along with his growth in the business world, Mr. Gillespie has assumed his full share of responsibilities in the social and public life of Plymouth. He always has taken a pronounced interest in political matters, and gives his whole-hearted support to the work of the Democratic party. He is a school director in Plymouth Township, an office he has held since 1916. He is a charter member of the Kiwanis Club; and was vice-president in 1925 of the Shawnee Club; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 109; the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree; the Chamber of Commerce; Fire Company No. 2, known as the Goodwill Company; and in all of these organizations he takes a leading part. He is a director of the Plymouth National Bank. He took a very active part in all of the Liberty Loan drives during the World War, being vice president of the executive committee of Plymouth Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Christian Association and Salvation Army drives; also a member of the Draft Board and other activities pertaining to the borough and township. His religious affiliation is with the St. Vincent's Church.

In 1911 Mr. Gillespie married Mary Kelley, of Lee Park, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Rebecca Kelley. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are the parents of two children: Helen Rebecca, who was born July 3, 1913, and William Michael, born August 5, 1918.

JOSEPH R. HOOPER—The business career of Joseph R. Hooper, vice-president and general manager of Plymouth Lumber Company, a wholesale and retail lumber concern of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, has been one of steady progress, built upon hard work, careful planning, foresight, and ability. As success has been achieved in one enterprise, he has enlarged the scope of his activities until he is now (1928) interested in several business concerns, including the Shawnee Supply Hardware Company, of which he is a partner; and the Shawnee Clothing Company, of which he is a director. He is also vice-president of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, and is active in local affairs, aiding in all projects planned for the betterment of Plymouth.

Joseph R. Hooper was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1883, of English parents. His father, William J. Hooper, was born in England in 1863, and in his earlier years was engaged as a miner, but later he came to this country and settled in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a miner and then was engaged



Mr. Gillespie



Jas. M. Neal M.D.

in clerical work to the time of his death, which occurred in 1921. His mother, Kezia (Moore) Hooper, was born in Vales, British Isles, in 1866, and is still living (1928). As a boy, Mr. Hooper attended the public schools, and Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he took a business course as preparation for the successful career which has been his. When his training in the seminary was completed and his commercial course finished, he associated himself with Clark Brothers and Company, lumber dealers in Plymouth, as bookkeeper, and after some years of faithful service in this connection as an employee he was made a partner in the firm. The partnership was continued until 1920, when Mr. Hooper and Simon J. Tisdal (q. v.) purchased the Shawnee Supply Hardware Company, which they still own. Mr. Hooper is a man of more than ordinary business ability, and after he and Mr. Tisdal had successfully operated the Shawnee Supply Hardware Company for about two years they extended their interests by organizing the Plymouth Lumber Company, and dealing in both wholesale and retail lumber. Mr. Tisdal took over the management of the hardware business, both partners retaining their original interests, and Mr. Hooper became the active manager of the Plymouth Lumber Company, the official personnel of which is as follows: president, Frank Martz; vice-president and general manager, Joseph R. Hooper; secretary, Simon J. Tisdal; treasurer, David Pickett. Under the able management of Mr. Hooper this concern, too, has been a successful venture and is steadily and rapidly growing, both in the volume of its wholesale business and in its retail sales. About fifteen employees are required to handle the present volume of business and each year is bringing a substantial increase in the amount of lumber handled. In addition to his interests in the two concerns named above, Mr. Hooper is also a member of the board of directors of Shawnee Clothing Company, of Plymouth. In politics, he gives his support to the Republican party, and he is a helpful and progressive citizen, giving freely of his time and attention to the advancement of the general welfare of Plymouth. As vice-president of the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, he is vigorously forwarding the general business interests of the place, and as a private citizen he is always ready to aid in philanthropic and civic plans for the good of the community. Fraternally, he is identified with Plymouth Lodge, No. 322, free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; with Plymouth Chapter, Knights Templar, of which he is a Past High Priest; with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a Past Chancellor; and with Lodge No. 872, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Grand. He is also a past president of the Kiwanis Club. With all these numerous and varied business and fraternal activities and responsibilities, Mr. Hooper finds time for excellent service as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, and for service as a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a business man, a citizen, and a pleasant friend and companion he is well known and highly regarded here in Plymouth, where he has spent practically all of his life to the present time, and where he has contributed generously to the general progress of the place.

Joseph R. Hooper was married, in 1908, to Julia May Badman, of Plymouth, daughter of Fred and Harriet Badman, and they have five children: Ruth B., Lillian B., Fred B., Louise M., and Janet. The offices of the Plymouth Lumber Company are located at No. 26 Wilcox Street, at the business end of Plymouth Bridge.

CHARLES WILLIAM SHOEMAKER—One of the younger men of affairs of Shickshinny, Charles William Shoemaker is regarded by his fellow-citizens as a business man of the finest, progressive type. After a number of years of experience in general mercantile pursuits, Mr. Shoemaker established the general insurance business under his own name, which he has since conducted with the greatest success. In the various civic and social affairs of the community he also plays a prominent part.

Mr. Shoemaker was born in Shickshinny, August 4, 1888, a son of Walter Shoemaker, now deceased, who was also born in Shickshinny, and of Mary P. (Bowman) Shoemaker, who was born in Cambria, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and is still living.

Charles William Shoemaker attended the public schools and the high school of his birthplace, and when he completed his education began work as a clerk for the Shickshinny Store Company, with whom he remained in this capacity for eleven years. His obvious ability and strict attention to the task at hand won him merited promotion,

and for six years, thereafter, until 1919, Mr. Shoemaker was in charge of the stores of this company. In that year, however, he entered the field of insurance, establishing an independent enterprise, to which he has devoted his energy and talents since that time. The confidence reposed in him by the community, together with his ability and personal charm have brought him a highly prosperous business.

Mr. Shoemaker, politically, supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party. For eight years he has served on the Shickshinny Borough Council, and for the past four years has been president of this body. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and in this organization he is a member of Sylvania Lodge, No. 354, a member of all bodies of the Scottish Rite, including Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and a life member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Lodge No. 180, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of Shalimar Lodge, No. 237, of the Ancient Mystic Order, and a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America. He is a member of the local Rotary Club, and of the Shickshinny Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee, and chairman of the financial committee.

On March 2, 1910, Charles William Shoemaker married Veda I. Wilkinson, of Shickshinny, daughter of Thomas H. Wilkinson, born in Register Township, Luzerne County, and hardware merchant in Shickshinny until his death on February 4, 1918, and of Elizabeth (Kelly) Wilkinson, who was born at Lightstreet, in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker are the parents of three children: 1. Charles Herbert, born April 30, 1916. 2. Walter Roland, born February 9, 1920. 3. William Jesse, born February 24, 1924.

JAMES M. NEALON, M. D.—The discovery of the X-Ray by Roentgen in 1895 is within the memory of most of the present generation. It was not long before the medical profession began to realize the great therapeutic importance of this epoch-making discovery, which has proven such a boon to suffering humanity. Since that time the invisible violet rays have been the subject of much intensive study and experimentation. This is a highly technical subject, and only a small percentage of the members of the medical profession have been interested to give the time necessary to master what is known of it and to keep abreast of the new discoveries in connection with it. In fact, it requires the type of mind called "scientific." Dr. James M. Nealon, the well-known Roentgenologist of Plymouth, is one of the men who has devoted himself for years to the study of this specialty in the treatment of disease. He is a native son who has demonstrated that the old adage, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country" does not always apply.

Dr. Nealon was born in Plymouth, March 25, 1876, son of Patrick Barrett and Ellen Jane (Gilboy) Nealon. Patrick Barrett Nealon was born in Ireland in 1840 and came to America some time before the Civil War. He settled in the South where he became a citizen and identified himself with the interests and concerns of that section. When the war between the States broke out he enlisted in the 25th Georgia Light Cavalry of the Confederate Army. After the war he came north and settled in Plymouth, where he followed his trade of carpenter for many years. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-eight. His wife was born in Carbondale in 1840, and with him is enjoying the pleasures of retrospection, having lived through the era of the world's greatest development. The telegraph was just coming into use in their childhood. They have witnessed the introduction of the telephone, electric light and other manifold applications of electricity, the invention of the gas engine and the flying machine and the automobile—wonders that other generations considered only as impracticable dreams.

Dr. James M. Nealon received his elementary instruction in St. Vincent's Parochial School. He prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in the class of 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. With confidence he returned to his native town and entered upon the private practice of his profession. In 1924 he opened an office in Wilkes-Barre. He is in charge of the Roentgenology Clinic of Mercy Hospital in that city, and has made an enviable name in the practice of his specialty.

In politics Dr. Nealon is independent, believing in sup-

porting a worthy cause or movement regardless of the party sponsoring it. He is a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal and social affiliations include the Knights of Columbus and the Kiwanis Club.

In 1907 Dr. Nealon married Margaret V. Roan, daughter of Patrick J. and Mary Roan, of Plymouth. Two children have been born from this union: 1. James Roan, born in March, 1908, and now attending Villanova College. 2. Gene T., born in November, 1911, and now a student in the Plymouth High School. Dr. and Mrs. Nealon are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN D. JONES—A native son who has worked himself steadily forward in the region of his birth, John D. Jones, of the Shawnee Cash Store, Plymouth, has proven that the potentialities of success lie not so much in locality or circumstances as within the individual himself. Putting into every job the best that was in him, working with his brain as well as with his hands, Mr. Jones not only progressively increased his ability, and thus prepared himself for greater responsibilities, but he attracted the attention of those who required the kind and quality of service he was able to render. It is in records of this kind that the young of the present and succeeding generations can find suggestions for charting their courses so as to avoid the snags and reefs upon which, due to ignorance and lack of right direction, many a promising career has foundered.

John D. Jones was born in Plymouth, March 16, 1893, son of John D. and Catherine (Morris) Jones. The father was a native of Wales. After coming to this country he was employed as shaft engineer of the Nottingham Colliery until his death in 1923. The mother was a native of Bloomsburg. She died in November, 1919. John D. Jones attended the grammar and high schools of his native town, graduating from the latter in the class of 1911 and as president of the class. His formal training for a business career was received in the Peirce Business School of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1913. His first employment was as clerk in the purchasing department of the Kingston Coal Company. So well did he perform his duties that after two years he was placed in charge of the same company's compensation department, where he remained for seven years. In 1925, he entered the employ of the Shawnee Cash Store as office manager.

A Republican, Mr. Jones has no political aspirations, but he has decided views upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship which extend far beyond the range of politics and include every question that concerns the common welfare, economic, social, moral and spiritual as well as political. He is secretary of the Kiwanis Club, and his fraternal memberships include Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias.

In November, 1919, John D. Jones married Helen Keen, daughter of A. E. G. and Emma (Chester) Keen, of Plymouth. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a daughter, Helen Louise, born March 1, 1923. They are members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of whose board of trustees Mr. Jones is a member and he is also treasurer of the church.

FRANK SEYMOUR CRANE—Widely experienced in the silk industry, Frank Seymour Crane, member of the firm of Crane Brothers at Kingston, Pennsylvania, shares the ownership and executive control of this prosperous venture with his brother. Mr. Crane is thoroughly familiar with all the details of silk manufacture, and his plant at Kingston, which employs some four hundred people, is operated on a high level of business efficiency. His silks are of excellent quality and are widely in demand throughout the markets of the East.

Mr. Crane was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, November 21, 1873, a son of William H. and Amoret (Clark) Crane, both born at Mansfield, and both now deceased. His father was a farmer and lumberman in Connecticut for many years.

Frank Seymour Crane attended the public schools of his birthplace, and later completed a course in business college at New London, Connecticut. Beginning his business career, he became associated with his uncle at New London, in the employ of Orlo Atwood and Son, silk manufacturers of that city, with whom he remained for a period of two years. This first experience confirmed Mr. Crane's interest in the silk industry to which he has devoted his life. About 1892 he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of the A. G.

Turner plant, at Willimantic, Connecticut, continuing his work there in a very satisfactory way for ten years. Finally, on September 5, 1902, Mr. Crane and his brother, W. B. Crane, established an independent silk mill at Tobyhanna, and for a period of five years their business was conducted there. Meanwhile the present mill at Kingston was constructed in 1905, and in 1907 the Tobyhanna plant was moved to this city, where the firm of Crane Brothers has been well known and highly esteemed for more than twenty years.

Politically, Mr. Crane supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party and in civic affairs generally at Kingston he has taken an active part. For sixteen years he has been a member of the city council and is now president of this body. His judgment is regarded as unusually sound and on questions of importance his advice is frequently sought. Aside from his activities in the silk industry he is a director of the Kingston Bank and Trust Company, to which his services have been of considerable value. Mr. Crane is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons and has been prominent in the work of this great order, holding membership in Kingston Lodge, No. 395, in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Scranton, and in Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Franklin Club, and of the Kingston Presbyterian Church.

In 1907, Frank Seymour Crane married Eva Ide, daughter of Herrick Ide, of Kingston, and they became the parents of three children: Ruth, Gertrude, and Frank. Mrs. Crane died in 1918, and in 1922 Mr. Crane married (second) Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of Reese Morgan. The family home is situated at No. 45 Reynolds Avenue, Kingston.

ALBERT CLARK SNYDER, M. D.—Fifty-one years of continuous practice as a physician and surgeon in White Haven, Pennsylvania, knit the life of Dr. Albert Clark Snyder closely to the lives of a great number of families in this place and in the surrounding neighborhood. For more than a half century he ushered into the world and stood beside the sick beds of the people of this community, giving of the best of his knowledge, his experience, and his devotion. Now he has passed on to the "next room," and we shall see him no more in this life, but the memory of his faithfulness and his friendliness will long be with us. While his passing, in June, 1928, at the age of seventy-four years, was as the harvesting of fully ripened grain, still his going left a gap in the life of the community and an ache in the hearts of those who knew him best. As a "crack" marksman and a zealous hunter and fisher he made even his recreational sportsmanship minister to his fitness for the most expert service in his profession, and as a citizen he was one who never shirked, serving ably for many years on local boards. Dr. Snyder will long be remembered in White Haven.

Dr. Albert Clark Snyder was born in Leslie's Run, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1854, son of David, a native of this State, one of the 'Forty-niners who crossed the continent in search of gold, but who returned to his native State and engaged in the wholesale lumber business, died in 1885, and of Lucinda (Kreamer) Snyder, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1917. After attending the public schools of Luzerne County, Dr. Snyder prepared for college in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and then matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876, receiving at that time the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He graduated with honors, and throughout his career he maintained the high standards which he attained during his college course. In 1877 he came to White Haven and opened his office for general practice, and from that time to the time of his death, a period of fifty-one years, he made the central aim of his life the welfare of his many patients in this neighborhood. Along with his general practice he was especially interested in the treatment of tuberculosis and was actively interested in the organization of the White Haven Sanitarium. He was a member of the Luzerne County Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and was well known among his professional colleagues. For many years he was surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was also medical examiner of the New York Life Insurance Company for forty years, and of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company for many years.

Like some of the most noted of the surgeons of the



W. H. Fairchild

country. Dr. Snyder made his favorite form of recreation one which would aid in maintaining his professional skill and devoted himself to marksmanship with such effect that he was considered one of the most expert in this section of the country. The steadiness, the perfect coordination of muscle and brain, and the accuracy of aim required by the skilled marksman is a necessity to the skilled surgeon, and Dr. Snyder was both. His interest in hunting and fishing aided him in keeping a well toned nervous system and good general health, and throughout the years he held his high place as physician and surgeon. In addition to the surgical work which he did for the railroad, and insurance companies mentioned above, he also served as surgeon for many of the industrial companies of this section of the State.

In addition to the large amount of professional work which he did so successfully, Dr. Snyder also found time for civic service. He was a Republican in his political sympathies, and always was one who willingly bore his share of the burdens and responsibilities of local administrative work. For many years he was a member of the school board and of the White Haven board of health, and for some time he served as a member of the borough council. In all these offices he brought to the problems involved the clear-sighted attitude and the sound judgment, which made his professional work so much of an achievement, and he was always public-spirited in his aims. Fraternally, he was a member and a Past Master of Lodge No. 467, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a trustee at the time of his death; and for a period of forty-three years he was identified with Lodge No. 457, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was interested in the Presbyterian Church, of which his family are attendants.

Dr. Albert Clark Snyder was married, June 11, 1876, to Mary Harleman, of Millport, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Levi and Julia (Mehrkam) Harleman, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Myrtle E. 2. Jolletta A., wife of Richard Nicholas, of Philadelphia. They have one son, Richard Nicholas, Jr. 3. Lee D., is married and living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 4. Lloyd A., also married living in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In White Haven and vicinity a lasting memorial has been engraved, in skilled service, unselfish devotion, and friendly interest, upon the hearts of the many with whom Dr. Snyder was associated, and few physicians and surgeons have been more respected and more loved than was he. There is a vacancy in the life of the community, since his passing, June 21, 1928, which only time can fill, and a sense of loss which will long remain.

WALTER H. FAIRCHILD—Seven years ago, in 1921, Walter H. Fairchild, of Freeland, Pennsylvania, began to manufacture confectionery. Today (1928) he is president of the Fairchild Candy Company, which owns a flourishing candy factory and three retail candy stores, one in Freeland, one in Hazleton, and one in Mahanoy City. Mr. Fairchild is also the founder of a park and picnic ground on the outskirts of Freeland, where a dance pavilion, a large swimming pool, and numerous other attractions for grown-ups and for kiddies attract many hundreds of people during the summer season. Mr. Fairchild is a native of Freeland, and for some years previous to the establishment of his candy manufacturing business was engaged in various lines of business activity, in the employ of others and under his own name.

Walter H. Fairchild was born in Freeland, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1890, son of Frank B., a native of Luzerne County, who was engaged as a farmer and as a coal miner, and died in 1918, and of Annie (Van Horn) Fairchild, who was born in Conyngham, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and survives her husband (1928). After attending the public schools of Upper Lehigh, he secured a position as clerk in a grocery store in Freeland, where he continued for a period of seven years, making himself familiar with all the details of the business and with the general business conditions of this locality. For some five years he carried on a retail business of his own, handling various lines of merchandise, under his own name, and then he established the first suburban bus service in this vicinity, running to the surrounding mining towns. For two years he continued to transport passengers between Freeland and the various mining towns, and then, in 1921, he sold out and engaged in the manufacture of candies. Since that time he has continued to expand this enterprise, and as the time has passed he has steadily enlarged the scope of his operations, manufacturing and selling at retail from three

retail stores of his own, one located here in Freeland, one in Hazleton, and one in Mahanoy City. With three distributing centers of his own, he is able to market his product very easily, with a minimum of the losses which must be incurred when the middleman stands between manufacturer and consumer, and in 1928 the business was incorporated under the name of the W. H. Fairchild Candy Company, with Mr. Fairchild as president. The concern is thoroughly well established, and its reputation for the production of toothsome and healthful confections is well known in this locality.

A few years ago Mr. Fairchild conceived the idea of building a dance pavilion on the outskirts of Freeland, and in due course of time his idea was transformed into a reality. Later, as the dance pavilion proved to be a success, a small park was developed around it, and from time to time new attractions were added. A picnic ground was one of the first attractions, and then a cement swimming pool eighty feet wide and one hundred and sixty feet long drew hundreds of people to the new park. Amusement devices for the kiddies, and numerous novelties and attractions for grown-ups have kept the interest alive, and the park is now one of the established and well recognized places of amusement in this locality. In his candy business and in the park Mr. Fairchild employs seventeen people regularly, and on occasion this number is somewhat increased to meet special needs. Politically, Mr. Fairchild supports the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Freeland, and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Walter H. Fairchild was married (first), in 1912, to Eva Van Nauker, of Freeland, daughter of William and Fannie Van Nauker. To this marriage one child was born, Elwood Henry, October 20, 1913. Mrs. Fairchild died in December, 1913, and Mr. Fairchild married (second), April 20, 1917, Edna E. Radler, of Drifton, Pennsylvania, daughter of George and Dora Radler. To this second marriage one son has been born, Roy Brundage, in November, 1918.

DAL WILLIAM MUIR—Now superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Collieries of the Hazlebrook Coal Company, at Upper Lehigh, Dal William Muir has attained his present high standing solely through his own efforts, and from the humble beginning as an apprentice mining engineer. The engineering profession of the present day has few members who have attained success therein without the aid of what is commonly called higher education or a college education, but Mr. Muir entered this profession with a limited knowledge comprised of a high school education. During his connection with mining he has served in various capacities and for various concerns throughout the Pennsylvania and West Virginia districts, and has become known as one of the leading members of his calling. He also is popular and well liked in fraternal and political spheres.

Born at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1888, Mr. Muir is the son of William D. and Ellen (Watson) Muir. William D. Muir, born in 1847, at Beaver Meadows, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, was a miner, and it is safe to assume that the son's predilection for this industry was largely inherited. The father died in August, 1922, survived by his wife, Ellen (Watson) Muir, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born there in 1849. Dal William Muir attended the public schools of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Shamokin High School in 1905. The following year, 1906, he entered upon his apprenticeship as a mining engineer with the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Shamokin, remaining with this company until 1911. From 1911-17 he was a mining engineer for the Hazlebrook Coal Company, at Maryd, Pennsylvania, and during 1917-18 was employed by the Leckie Collieries, at Welch, West Virginia, in an engineering capacity. In the last-named year he assumed his duties as superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Collieries of the Hazlebrook Coal Company, and since his occupancy of this post has materially increased the efficiency of this company's enterprise at Upper Lehigh.

An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Muir, while he generally supports the issues and candidates of this party, is not a bitter partisan, but, on the contrary, uses his judgment in exercising his ballot, placing a candidate's capabilities before party affiliations. Affiliated with the Masonic Order, he holds membership in many divisions of this fraternity, among which may be mentioned the Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Commandery, Knights Templar, at Shamokin; and Royal Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine, at Reading. Mr. Muir and his family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church.

Dal William Muir married, in 1917, Blanche E. Jones, of Shamokin, the daughter of Enoch P. and Sybilla Jones. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Muir: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born in November, 1919. 2. William Dal, born in April, 1923. Mr. Muir and his family reside in Upper Lehigh.

JOHN T. EVANS—One of Kingston's most conspicuous industrialists is John T. Evans, owner of the contracting concern of J. T. Evans, and originator of a plumbing and heating system bearing his name that has become widely known throughout the eastern portion of the United States and has been installed in many large factories, hospitals, banks, schools, and public buildings. Mr. Evans' plant, which is located on Market Street, Kingston, as are the showrooms and offices, is admitted to be one of the finest of its kind in the entire country, and several hundred employees are required to carry on the business of this firm. Mr. Evans' industrial accomplishments comprise only a part of his contribution to this section of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for he is one of the paramount figures in the political, civic, fraternal, and religious affairs in the county.

Mr. Evans was born April 2, 1886, at Wilkes-Barre, son of James and Ann B. (Thomas) Evans, both natives of Pennsylvania. John T. Evans, after completing the training provided by the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, went to New York City and apprenticed himself to the plumbing and steam-fitters' trade, remaining in New York until he had completed his apprenticeship, and then for an extended period was employed in the metropolitan district and in New Jersey. It was in 1907 that Mr. Evans returned to Wilkes-Barre to accept a position with Weiss & Jones, plumbing and heating contractors, and he was employed by this firm for four years. In April, 1911, he launched his first individual enterprise, under the name of J. T. Evans, his plant and office being located on North Washington Street, in Wilkes-Barre. Success attended his efforts from the start and his operations were carried on successfully in Wilkes-Barre until 1926. At this time Mr. Evans had perfected various innovations having to do with plumbing, heating and ventilating, and he came to Kingston in 1926, and here erected his present establishment, including plant, showrooms, and offices. This structure, which is located at Nos. 245-49 West Market Street, was equipped with every modern convenience, scientifically designed, and is admittedly one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the East. One of Mr. Evans' inventions, known as the J. T. Evans System, has proved most efficient, and installations have been made in hundreds of buildings throughout the country. Among the structures using this product are the Wilkes-Barre Institute; Wyoming Seminary; Retreat Institution, Geisinger; Memorial Hospital, Danville, Pennsylvania; Miners' Bank Building, Wilkes-Barre; Brooks Building, Wilkes-Barre, and numerous school buildings in Wyoming Valley. More than three hundred employees are engaged in carrying on the operations of this concern, which include the manufacture of sheet metal, ventilators, heating systems, and plumbing in public buildings, homes, and hospitals.

While Mr. Evans is a Republican and usually exercises his suffrage in support of his party's projects, he has consistently refused to accept the emoluments of public office. However, he has assumed an important rôle in the conduct of civic movements and is enrolled with many fraternal societies. Among these are listed the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Lodge No. 109, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Landmark Lodge, No. 142, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce has found Mr. Evans of great worth in their proceedings, and he never hesitates to assist in any worthy project for civic welfare. His religious convictions conform to those advocated by the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a loyal member.

John T. Evans married, April 14, 1914, Mable B. Saums, native of Wilkes-Barre and daughter of O. W. and Mary (Buchanan) Saums, the father born at Bridgeport, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have one daughter: Mary Ann, born October 7, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their daughter reside at No. 241 Reynolds Street, Kingston.

PERCY WILLIAMS, D. D. S.—Native of Nanticoke, where he now (1928) engages in the practice of

his profession, Percy Williams, doctor of dental science, was born March 15, 1895, a son of Evan J. and Rebecca (Evans) Williams, both of whom were natives of Wales. Evan J. Williams came to the United States early in life, located in Nanticoke, here was wed, here lived and died. He was by trade a tailor, and for several years prior to his death, March 3, 1927, lived in retirement; the seventy-six years of his life were replete of usefulness, and the place that he occupied in general affairs in Nanticoke large. He was a vice-president of the Nanticoke National Bank, and a vice-president and director of the Nanticoke Construction Company. He attended the schools of the community where he was born, was a believer in education, and for fifteen years served to the benefit of the public on the Nanticoke school committee. A Republican, he was staunch in support of the principles of the party and possessed of a considerable influence in matters political, which he exercised with discretion, always to the good of the citizenry at large. For a time he acted on the town council, and his record there is meritorious, illustrative of his interest in community progress. Evan J. Williams participated actively in fraternal works, and was a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Knights Templar; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a communicant and deacon of the Baptist Church, and most generous in his contributions to charity, without regard for race or creed or other limiting and non-humanitarian consideration. Evan J. and Rebecca (Evans) Williams were the parents of seven children, all of whom are living: 1. Sarah, wife of Jenkin Evans, of Nanticoke. 2. William G., a tailor, Nanticoke. 3. Evan J., automobile dealer handling the Paige car, Nanticoke. 4. Richard T., dealer in paper at wholesale, Nanticoke. 5. Pessie, wife of William H. Roberts, a plumber, Nanticoke. 6. Percy, of whom further. 7. Oscar, doctor of dentistry, practicing in Glenlyon.

Percy Williams received his early school training in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from Nanticoke High School with the class of 1913. He matriculated in the fall of that year in the University of Pennsylvania, department of dentistry, and took his doctor's degree in 1916, well to the forefront of his class. Without delay he established himself with offices in Nanticoke, at No. 53 South Market Street, and has continued in his profession at this address during the years succeeding. His clientele is large, and has expanded steadily. Doctor Williams enjoys the highest of standing in the dental associations of county and State, and is a member of the American Dental Association. Although he devotes the greater part of his time to the demands of the profession, he is an interested participant in all matters pertaining to Nanticoke, and especially those pertaining to its advancement. He is a director of the Nanticoke National Bank, of which his father was at one time vice-president, and his assistance in the direction of this institution is appreciated by associates, who regard his judgments in matters financial, justifiably, as sound. He is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a communicant of the (Nebo) Baptist Church, in which his father was a deacon and is devout in its service. Toward appeals of charity he deals with a large heart.

On August 21, 1917, Dr. Williams was united in marriage with Ann Morgan, a daughter of Thomas J. Morgan, postmaster of the Nanticoke office; and they are the parents of three children: Ruth, Thomas Percy, Jr., and James M. Before her marriage Mrs. Williams was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Nanticoke, and she is a gifted woman of great refinement and sound intelligence who is popular in the circles with which she has contact. The family reside at No. 333 East Main Street.

ARTHUR B. SCHOOLEY—Utilizing his many years' experience in banking and finance in the conduct of the agency he now holds for the Union Carbide Company, Arthur B. Schooley of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, is supplying a vital need for residents of Kingston and vicinity who are unable to obtain gas from the public utility companies because of their isolated residence. He has not, however, abandoned his financial interests, retaining his connection with the First National Bank of Wyoming, assisting that institution materially in his offices of director and vice-president. Mr. Schooley was born April 26, 1886, at Wyoming, son of Jesse B. and



Percy Williams D.D.S.



W. H. Waters

Minnie E. (Steele) Schooley. The father, who passed away January 31, 1924, was a native of Wyoming, having been born in 1854. He was a familiar figure in banking circles of Luzerne County, where for many years he was a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Wyoming. Minnie E. (Steele) Schooley, who survives her husband, was born in 1865, at Wilkes-Barre.

Arthur B. Schooley received his preliminary training in the excellent public schools of Wyoming, after which he entered the Harry Hillman Academy in preparation for further studies at Lafayette College. After devoting himself to the courses prescribed by Lafayette College, he graduated therefrom in 1910. He was then employed for a short time in the Second National Bank, after which for eleven years he was with the Wyoming National Bank, of Wilkes-Barre. At the end of that time, giving up his position in the bank, he followed various pursuits until April, 1928, searching incessantly for the vocation that would prove most acceptable to his talents and desires. This he found with his acceptance of the Pyrofax Gas Cooking Agency of the Union Carbide Company, with its home office in New York City. Mr. Schooley's business headquarters are at No. 635 Market Street, Kingston, and from this point he operates throughout the surrounding territory. His patrons are drawn mostly from the many residents of the section who reside at points distant from gas mains, and thus are unable to obtain this product from the public service corporations. The equipment and product afforded by the Schooley concern add greatly to the convenience and welfare of these people, and the business is rapidly increasing the extent of its operations.

A Republican in political affairs, Mr. Schooley has not cared to avail himself of the emoluments of public office which might have been his, had he so desired. However, he has evidenced considerable interest in fraternal organizations, among his affiliations therein being Wyoming Lodge No. 468, Free and Accepted Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Scranton, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Schooley and his family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church, and as previously noted, he retains his banking affiliations with the Wyoming institution in which his father had so long served.

The marriage of Arthur B. Schooley to Olive Lewis occurred June 2, 1914. Mrs. Schooley is the daughter of Mrs. Edith Lewis of Wilkes-Barre, and two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schooley: Jesse B., 2d., born April 17, 1915, and James Robert, born December 20, 1920. The home of this family is located at No. 34 West Eighth Street, Wyoming.

M. STANLEY JOHNSON—Native of Luzerne, Luzerne County, M. Stanley Johnson has witnessed wide changes in the community since the time of his boyhood, and from the year of first participation in business here has contributed materially to the communal evolution. Today he is accounted among the foremost commercial factors in the Luzerne area, a continuous influence toward its prosperity.

M. Stanley Johnson was born June 3, 1887, a son of the late Henry C. Johnson. Henry C. Johnson was a native of Kingston Township, Luzerne County, born in 1849. He secured a sound academic instruction, went to work in the mines of Luzerne, later became tax collector, and eventually found extensive success as retail lumber and hardware dealer, which business he continued until the time of his death. He was one of the organizers of the Luzerne National Bank, of which he was vice-president and member of the directorate. For some time he served on the borough council. At his death, in October, 1919, the community loss was made manifest in tributes which came from every side. Henry C. Johnson married Emma Lamereaux, who was born in Jackson Township, Luzerne County, in 1852, and who survives her husband and makes her residence near her son, M. Stanley Johnson.

Having received his elementary school instruction in the public places of learning in Luzerne, M. Stanley Johnson prepared for college at the Hillman Academy, and matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics, 1911. In that year he joined in association with his father in the hardware and lumber business, which the elder Mr. Johnson had founded in 1902; and at the death of his father in 1919 he succeeded to control. This he has retained with increasing fortune, under

the old name style of the Henry C. Johnson Company, employing fifteen persons the year around. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, supports the principles and candidates of the party, and owns to considerable political influence in Luzerne, city and county. Fraternal, his interests are wide, notably in Masonry. He is a member of Kingston Lodge, No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Bloomsburg, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Also, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as member of Lodge No. 935; is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Mt. Greenwood, Pennsylvania, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he serves on the official board and holds the office of treasurer. In 1919, when he came into his father's business, Mr. Johnson became a director of the Luzerne National Bank. During the World War he assisted materially in the several campaigns of financial appeal.

M. Stanley Johnson married, June 3, 1915, Anne Cranston, of Kingston, a daughter of James M. and Lydia Cranston; and their children are: 1. Henry C., 2d, born in February, 1918. 2. Malcolm Stanley, Jr., in March, 1922.

WILLIAM WATKIN WATERS, M. D.—In the history of the medical profession, there are no more inspiring records than the careers of men who through obstructions and deterrents have ever held aloft the ambition to be of service to humanity, and having attained their goal, have devoted their lives to the alleviation of suffering and the promotion of health by the practice of their noble profession. One of Pennsylvania's most progressive physicians, Dr. William Watkin Waters, of Nanticoke, was employed in the coal mines of this region for eleven years and had become connected with the rock contracting business before he felt the desire to become a physician, but with this idea in mind, he diligently labored and studied energetically until he was rewarded for his endeavors by obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Waters came to Nanticoke in 1912 and opened his office for the practice of his profession, specializing in surgery, in which he has established a splendid reputation as a surgeon of expert ability and skill. His success was evident from the beginning due to his deep care and consideration for all his patients and the courteous and affable manner with which he treated his discriminating and steadily increasing practice. In the civic and fraternal life of this town he is a popular and esteemed figure devoting much of his leisure time to the activities of the Masonic Order, while in church affairs, he is prominently active.

Dr. Waters was born in Nanticoke, July 25, 1886, son of Ivor J. and Catharine (Sims) Waters. Ivor J. Waters, now deceased, was a mine foreman for the Susquehanna Coal Company for many years and was active in public affairs, serving on the Town Council and Board of Education for six years. In fraternal circles, he was a leader, being treasurer of John Bunyan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and was for many years a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons; the Keystone Consistory of Scranton, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Welsh Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Waters had seven children who grew to maturity: 1. William Watkin, of whom further. 2. Dr. Watkin, a dental surgeon of Wyoming. 3. Mrs. Paul Yecker, of Lancaster. 4. Taliesin, a manufacturer and merchant of New York City. 5. Dr. Catharine, a dental surgeon of Nanticoke. 6. Mrs. William Smith, of Washington, District of Columbia. 7. Via, now deceased, married Eli Githing, of Nanticoke.

William Watkin Waters received his early education in the public schools of Nanticoke, and at the age of ten, entered the mines and was employed for eleven years in various occupations in the mining industry, becoming a full-fledged miner. At the age of twenty-one, he accepted a position with a rock contractor as time-keeper. During his mining career, he was the first man to operate an air-driven rock drill in the mines of this section. Having become interested in the first-aid work at the mines, he was filled with a desire to study medicine and to make this possible, he took a course and studied conscientiously with the Scranton Correspondence Schools and also tutored for four years with Professor John Davis. Having acquired the necessary credits for college entrance, he entered Bucknell Academy, Lewisburg, and took his pre-medical work, after which he matriculated at Jefferson Medical Col-

lege, Philadelphia, and applied himself to the difficult medical studies with great zeal and energy, graduating with the class of 1912, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served his internship at the Northwestern General Hospital, after which he came to Nanticoke and opened his office, where he has ever since received the confidence and acclaim of his fellow-citizens. He is visiting surgeon at the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital and is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with Palestine Lodge, No. 470, of Philadelphia, Free and Accepted Masons; Nanticoke Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mt. Horeb Council, No. 34, Royal and Select Masters; Keystone Consistory; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; John Bunyan Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Phi Chi Greek Letter Fraternity of Jefferson College, Philadelphia; Craftsman Club of Nanticoke; Junior Order United American Mechanics, of which he is a past officer; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Thespian Lodge, of Philadelphia; Loyal Order of Moose, Nanticoke Lodge, No. 136, and the Nanticoke Kiwanis Club. He is an active member of the American Legion, Nanticoke Post, No. 350, and of the Irem Country Club. Dr. Waters' religious adherence is given to the First Baptist Church of Wilkes-Barre. He is honorary president of the Roosevelt Glee Club and president of the Women's Glee Club. During the World War, he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, being stationed at the Army Medical School at Washington, District of Columbia, until his discharge from the service, in January, 1918.

Dr. William Watkin Waters married (first), September 24, 1913, Anna E. Owens, of Nanticoke, who died February 1, 1925. They were the parents of two daughters, Marian Amy and Charlotte Jean, both students at Wilkes-Barre Institute. Dr. Waters married (second) Catharine Owens, sister of his first wife and they reside at No. 103 South Market Street, Nanticoke. Mrs. Owens is active in church work and is prominent also in the Order of the Eastern Star, the Daughters of America, and the Ladies' Auxiliary of Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar.

JACKSON S. MILLER—Numbered among the foremost citizens of Plains is Jackson S. Miller, who was born in this community, September 10, 1891, son of Leonard W. Miller, born in 1849, engaged throughout his career as mortician and funeral director, and died in May, 1922, and Mary (Winterstein) Miller, native of Plains, born in 1861, now living.

Mr. Miller secured his academic instruction in the public schools of Plains, took his diploma from high school in 1916, and studied thereafter in the well-known Eckles School of Embalming, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1918. In that year he became associated with his father, Leonard W. Miller, who founded the business in 1879, and who, as cited, engaged long as mortician. Following his father's death in 1922 Mr. Miller assumed control of the establishment and has since conducted it under the style of his own name, dismissing the style of L. W. Miller, by which it had been known for forty-three years. Here Mr. Miller carries a full line of modern equipment, and maintains one of the best appointed funeral homes in the Wilkes-Barre area. For two years he was president of the Luzerne County Funeral Directors' Association, and has continuously been active in its works. A Republican, he is deputy coroner of Plains, Parsons and Miners Mills, and affiliated fraternally as follows: Member of Lodge No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of Parsons Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the Order of Eagles. He is a member also of the Lions' Club, International Club, Irem Temple Country Club, and the Municipal Club, and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jackson S. Miller married, August 10, 1919, Mae Muford, of Parsons, daughter of William and Martha Muford.

HUGH LESLIE—Elected chief of police of Ashley, Pennsylvania, in 1921, Hugh Leslie has guarded the security of his community since that time by a vigorous and efficient enforcement of its laws. Mr. Leslie had previously devoted himself to public service in various

other capacities and his support of any project designed to promote civic welfare and growth is always assured.

He was born September 11, 1863, in County Antrim, Ireland, a son of William Leslie, who was born in Ireland and who died there in 1910, and of Elizabeth (Kilpatrick) Leslie, who was also born in Ireland, and who died in 1906. His father was a farmer until the time of his death. Hugh Leslie attended the public schools of Ireland and when he completed his education, began farming work which he continued for about five years. At the end of that time, he moved to Glasgow, Scotland, acting as a member of the police force there for four years. In 1887, he came to the United States and settled in Ashley, where for a time he was a blacksmith and a stationary fireman, and later an engine hostler and extra fireman for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in which capacity he was employed for fifteen years. He left this work to become justice of the peace at Ashley, later securing an appointment as deputy coroner, and serving for a term as Burgess. Finally, in 1921, he was elected chief of police, which position he has continued to fill since that time.

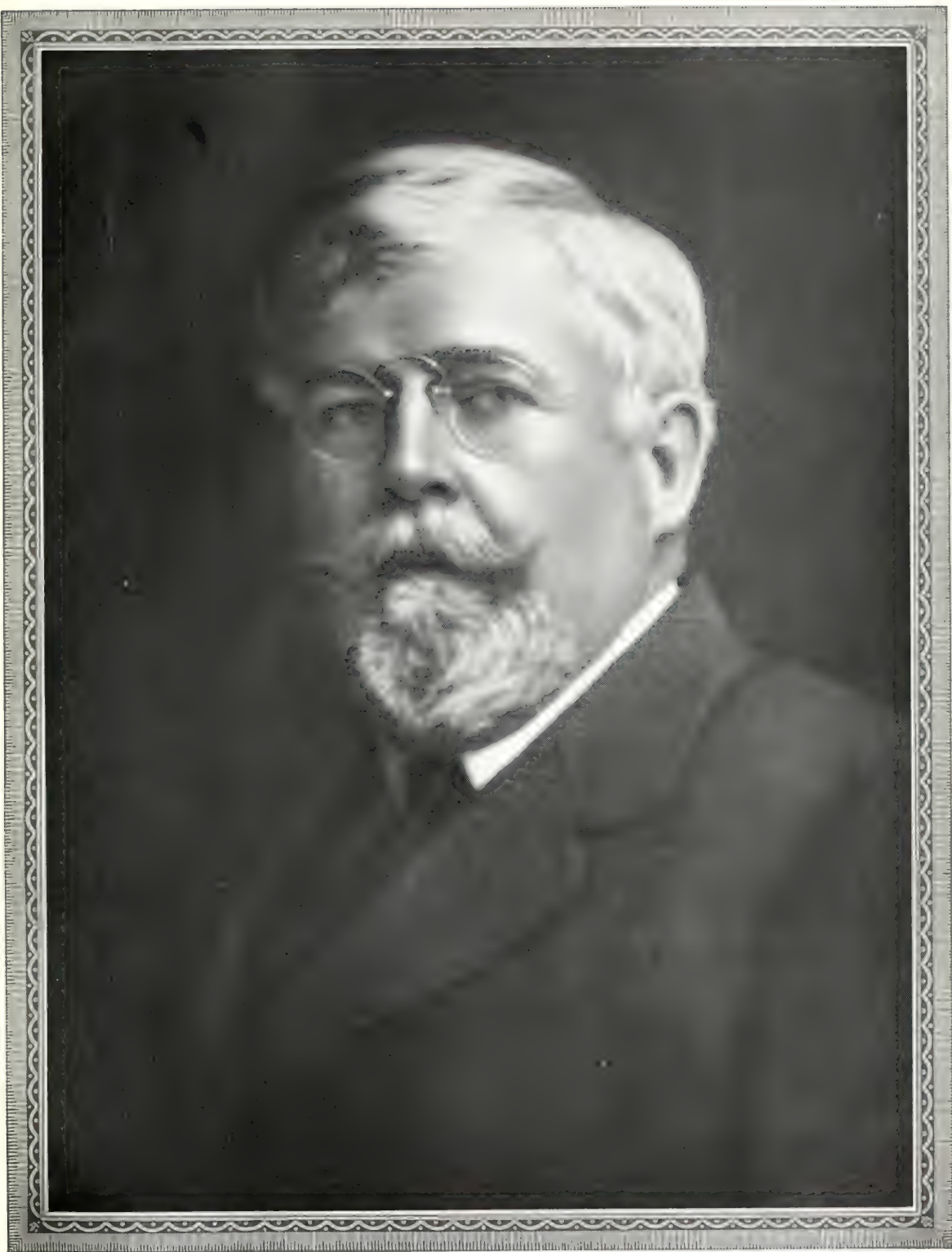
Politically, Mr. Leslie is a member of the Republican party. He is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Malta, and with Lodge No. 689, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which organization he is Past Grand. He is a director of the People's State Bank of Newton, Hanover Township, Pennsylvania.

In 1884, Hugh Leslie married Mary Ovens, of Greenock, Scotland, a daughter of Alexander and Martha Ovens of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie are the parents of seven children: Elizabeth, Martha, now deceased; Minnie, William, Agnes, Samuel, and Thomas H. Mr. Leslie and his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY MARION NEALE, M. D.—The fact that Dr. Henry Marion Neale of Freeland, was one of the organizers of the State Hospital at Hazleton, and is the sole surviving member of the original board of trustees, a position he still retains, testifies to his long connection with medical affairs in Luzerne County. However, it does not disclose the esteem and respect he has gained in a half century of practice, and the many paramount positions of trust and responsibility he now holds in his community, professional and otherwise. Although he now (1928) has passed the three score and ten years allotted to man on this earth, he is the most industrious and conspicuous of Luzerne County's many celebrated practitioners, his duties encompassing service to many hospitals, mines, and other institutions, public and private. Dr. Neale, too, is a most convincing platform speaker, and his voice is often heard pleading for some worthy cause in this section of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Neale was born July 27, 1858, at New Haven, Connecticut, son of Martin H. and Martha Marian (Hitchcock) Neale. The mother is a descendant of one of the first settlers in New England, while the Neale family was founded in America by Jeremiah Neale, who migrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, to the United States, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and at the time of his death was widely and favorably known as a construction engineer, being a member of the engineering staff of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway. His son, Martin H. Neale, father of Dr. Neale, also was an engineer, and was, like his father, in the employ of the New Haven Railroad.

Henry Marion Neale was given his early education in the public and academic schools, a training that later was enhanced by special studies at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. At that stage of his life, Mr. Neale definitely decided upon the medical profession for his career, and thereupon matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, which graduated him in 1880. Graduation was followed by a period of internship in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, after which Dr. Neale served eighteen months as ship surgeon, thereby gaining experience denied most young medical men. After severing his connections with the steamship company, the doctor launched into his independent practice at Upper Lehigh, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, following his profession there and at Freeland, his clientele having increased steadily until now he perhaps is the most popular and influential member of his profession in this community. Since locating in Pennsylvania, Dr. Neale has been called to assume charge of the medical work for many mines and other industrial concerns, and at the same time has toiled unremittently in the operations of hospitals and other institutions, professional and otherwise. He is one of



H. W. Keedy M.D.

the original trustees of the State Hospital at Hazleton, helped organize that institution and now is the only surviving member of its first board and for the last twelve years president of this board. He is a member of the staff and a director of the White Haven Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, and a consulting physician at Mercy Hospital of Wilkes-Barre. Among his many other affiliations may be mentioned the American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Medical Association; Medical Association of Railway Surgeons; Luzerne County Medical Society, and Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Dr. Neale serves as chief surgeon for the Jeddo Highland Company, and the Hazle Brook Coal Company; also surgeon for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for some years. It has been said that members of the medical profession are usually impractical in financial affairs, but such is not true in the case of Dr. Neale, who is a director of the First National Bank of Freeland, his colleagues therein having great confidence in his judgment and business acumen. Although Dr. Neale has (to quote an old saying) "many irons in the fire," he ever has been a conspicuous worker for civic progress and development, a familiar and valued member of the Kiwanis Club of Hazleton, and a popular brother in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Neale married Adda L. Lysingring, and this union has been blessed by three children: 1. Mahlan Kemmerer, a mechanical engineer. 2. Joseph H., owner and operator of Freeland Bobbin Works. 3. Gertrude, married George B. Markle, of Hazleton. The doctor resides at Upper Lehigh, Pennsylvania.

LOT SEARCH—A lifelong resident of Union Township, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, Lot Search was prominent for many years in the life of Shickshinny and the vicinity. Merchant, farmer, operator of a gristmill and sawmill, there were few phases of the business life of the community with which he was not connected in his day, while he was frequently honored by election to various positions of public confidence and trust.

The Search family is an old one in this part of Pennsylvania. James Search, son of William and Mary (McMasters) Search being among the pioneers of Nescopeck, to which he came with his wife, who was Elizabeth Moore. In later life he removed to what is now Hunlock Township, and there he died. His children were: 1. William. 2. Polly, who married George Miller. 3. Margaret, who married Jacob Miller. 4. Rachel, who became Mrs. Silas Harvey. 5. Lot, father of the subject of this record, said to have been the first white child born in Nescopeck Township. Lot Search, Sr., was a blacksmith by trade, spending most of his life in Union Township, where he died. He married Christiana Fink, daughter of George Fink, of Union Township, and of this marriage several children were born: 1. William. 2. George. 3. Lot, of whom further. 4. Ellen, who became Mrs. William Kremer. 5. Christiana, who married Jesse Wolf. 6. Elizabeth, who married A. C. Nicely. 7. Thomas.

Lot Search, second of the name, was born in Union Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1820. He attended local public schools, and at the age of sixteen, began work at a stone quarry near Shickshinny. Soon afterwards, however, he became clerk in a general store, where his great business ability soon became apparent. When he was only nineteen years old, he was made manager of a store at Beach Haven, Pennsylvania, and before he had attained his majority, he established a general store one mile above the present site of Shickshinny, in association with his brother George W. Search. This arrangement continued in a very successful way for more than twelve years, and thereafter, for eight more years, Lot Search was sole owner of the business. In the year 1855, Mr. Search was elected treasurer of Luzerne County, serving his term of two years in a highly efficient manner, and during this period he, with others, purchased the site where Shickshinny now stands. In 1858, he opened another general store, in Shickshinny, which he operated for five years, and finally, in 1865, with his brother, George W. Search, he erected the gristmill and sawmill in Shickshinny, to which he was to devote his energy and attention for so long a period of time. In addition to this work, from 1869 to 1889, he engaged extensively in the raising of grain.

Politically, a member of the Democratic party, Mr. Search was always active in civic affairs, contributing liberally to the support of any movement which he considered to have for its ends the growth and welfare

of the community. In addition to serving as treasurer of Luzerne County for two years he was, from 1848 to 1856, postmaster of Shickshinny, and on several occasions he gave, for public improvements, properties which he owned. The Shickshinny railroad station and one of the school buildings stand on land which came to the town through his gift, together with the three others who owned the original town.

Lot Search was twice married, (first) to Rosaline Gordon, daughter of James A. and Hannah (Wall) Gordon, of Wilkes-Barre, and of this marriage four children were born: 1. Emily, who became Mrs. Warrick Miller. 2. Mary B., who married W. B. Poust. 3. Frances T. 4. Millennia D. Mr. Search married (second) Elizabeth Fellows, daughter of Andrus Fellows, who was born at Waterton, Huntington Township, in Luzerne County, May 16, 1792, and of Sallie (Smith) Fellows. The Fellows family is an old and very prominent one in this country, William Fellows coming to America aboard the ship "Planter" as early as 1635. By his second marriage Mr. Search was the father of two children: 1. Florence, who married Charles P. Campbell. 2. May M. Both sisters have been prominent in various community activities, and in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which organization they hold membership.

Lot Search died in Shickshinny, March 26, 1910, in the ninetieth year of his age. His long life, so notable in achievement, so distinguished in helpful service, came to a close in the community which gave to him high place in its esteem, and many honors, but only with his passing, perhaps, did it come to realize the extent of its deep affection for him and the constant value of his presence.

ROBERT O. KOONS, M. D.—Shickshinny has been fortunate in its medical men. Here are physicians of broadest training and most extended experience, one of whom is Dr. Robert O. Koons who, though he has engaged in practice within the Shickshinny area less than a decade (1928), has built up an extended clientele and is accounted a foremost figure in movements of citizenship. His record is of interest, and is presented, in curtailed form.

Native of Pennsylvania, Dr. Koons was born at Conyngham, Luzerne County, May 12, 1875, member of a family old in the history of this county. His father, Edward L. Koons, born at New Columbus, Pennsylvania, 1835, had an active career at business, notably as a salesman, and died May 20, 1918. His mother, Florence (Ottens) Koons, was born at Conyngham, April 4, 1856, and survives her husband.

In the public schools Dr. Koons secured a sound academic basis for more advanced studies. He attended Hazleton Seminary, in which he was of the class of 1893, and matriculated in the fall of that year at Bucknell College, from which he took the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1897. Meanwhile his taste for science and the profession of medicine had increased to the point where it could not be denied, and accordingly he chose medicine as a life's work, becoming a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1900, at the age of twenty-five years, and of more recent times has studied as post-graduate student at the Polyclinic hospitals of Philadelphia and New York City. Dr. Koons commenced in active practice at his native town, Conyngham, and there continued engaged generally in affairs of the profession until 1920, save for that period during which he served the country in the World War. When the United States entered the war he took service with the Medical Corps, and was stationed at Raritan Arsenal and Camp Greenleaf, with the commission of first lieutenant. Discharged honorably April 1, 1919, he resumed the course of his profession, in Conyngham. But in 1920 he came to Shickshinny, and here has engaged in practice since. He is a member of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania State and American Medical associations; was for a year member and secretary of the school board of Shickshinny; belongs to the American Legion, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, as member of Lodge No. 327, at Hazleton, Mount Vernon Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 73, Hazleton, and Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a communicant of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Koons married, in 1915, Helen J. Leonard, of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, daughter of Sumner J. and Ermina (Smith) Leonard. Their children are: 1. John K., born May 15, 1918. 2. Constance, born September 15, 1919.

HUGH J. LENAHAN, M. D.—While the practice of medicine is not now so arduous as it was in the early pioneer days, when the doctor had to drive over a wide territory to minister to the ills of a scattered population, and had only horse-drawn vehicles in which to travel, the modern physician is still the servant of the public, probably more than the members of any other profession or business; subject at all times to every beck and call. Often at night for trivial ailments, he gives of himself regardless of personal discomfort or sacrifice which, only too often, awakens no response of appreciation. Then, too, the rapid advances being made in the knowledge of physical functions, the nature of diseases and therapeutic agents and measures, make exacting demands upon the physician who would keep abreast of modern progress. Dr. Hugh J. Lenahan is such a physician, as is well known to present-day readers of this work; but the fact is worth recording for the benefit of coming generations of descendants and others to whom this history will be especially valuable.

Dr. Lenahan was born in Sugar Notch, December 21, 1881, son of Anthony and Catherine (McGowan) Lenahan. Both parents came to America from County Mayo, Ireland and are now deceased. The father lived to the age of sixty-two, and after coming to Pennsylvania worked in the mines until his death.

Dr. Hugh J. Lenahan made his preparation for college in the local schools and then matriculated at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905 with the degree Doctor of Medicine. This was followed by a year in practical work as interne in Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, and in 1906, Dr. Lenahan settled in Pittston and began the private practice of his profession. The fact that Dr. Lenahan is now president of the staff of the Pittston Hospital is all the commentary necessary to indicate the place he has won in the esteem of his profession and of the general public. He is surgeon of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and formerly held that position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During the World War, Dr. Lenahan served on the Exemption Board of District No. 1, Luzerne County. He is a member of the New York and New England Surgeons' associations, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fox Hill Country Club, St. Aloysius Temperance Society, and of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

On June 25, 1908, Dr. Lenahan married Alice Donnelly of Pittston. From this union the following children have been born: Ellen Donnelly, Catherine Frances, Hugh James and Frank. The family are members of St. John's Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Lenahan is active in many of the local women's organizations, including the United Charities and the women's work connected with the hospital. The family residence is at No. 107 York Avenue, West Pittston.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL—Born in Jenkins Township, Luzerne County, July 8, 1849, George W. Mitchell is a son of John and Isabelle (Smith) Mitchell. His father, native of Scotland, was born in 1816, and as a young man came to the United States, taking residence in Plains, where he engaged at work in the mines, and died December 6, 1883. His mother, who was born at Sidney, Nova Scotia, in 1820, died in 1878.

In the schools of Plains Township, and Harvey, George W. Mitchell secured his education, and for several years engaged in farming, in association with his father. Thereafter he formed a partnership with his brother, Robert C. Mitchell, under the firm style of Mitchell Brothers, general contractors. This endured with prosperity for ten years, after which Mr. Mitchell returned to farming, also carrying on as contractor independently, under the style of his own name. In 1918 he retired, and has made his home in Plains through the years that have followed. Here he is a citizen of prominence. For one term he served as director of the poor. A Republican, he supports the principles and candidates of the party consistently, and is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George W. Mitchell married, in 1885, Anna D. Worrell, of Plains, daughter of Elwood and Emily Worrell. Their children are: 1. Ralph B. 2. Donald W. 3. Jean, wife of Dorrance Beyea, and mother of two children: Nancy and Benjamin Dorrance. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have also two other grandchildren: Jane Cosgrove and Mary Louise, children of Ralph the eldest.

GEORGE C. LEWIS—As a dairy farmer, George C. Lewis, of Lehman, Luzerne County, has attained much

prominence in his community. After some eleven years of timber cutting and hauling, Mr. Lewis took up agriculture, and for a quarter of a century had a farm and dairy at Hanover, Luzerne County. In 1924 he removed to his present estate of eighty-four acres in Lehman Township, where he has a herd of finely-bred cows, together with four horses and the equipment of a truly model farm and dairy.

Mr. Lewis was born in Sweet Valley, Luzerne County, July 24, 1870, the son of William and Katheryn (Sands) Lewis, and grandson of Asa E. Lewis, whose history will be found elsewhere in this volume. Following his early education in the public schools of Sweet Valley, Mr. Lewis went to Center County, in this State, where he worked for about eleven years at timber cutting and hauling. He then returned to this county and took up farming in Hanover Township. For twenty-five years he operated his farm there, raising some vegetables and operating a dairy. In 1914 he purchased his present farm in Lehman Township, with much success. Mr. Lewis is a member of the local Grange, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1905, Mr. Lewis married Ella F. Shupp, daughter of Daniel P. and Lydia A. (Snyder) Shupp, the former a native of Broadheadsville, Monroe County, where he was born in 1838. The mother of Mrs. Lewis was a native of Pike's Creek, Luzerne County, and was also born in 1838. The father of Mrs. Lewis died February 16, 1928, and her mother passed away February 24, 1925. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of one child, a son, Francis D., who is married and has a child, Betta Ella.

JACOB J. STEIDLE—Recognized as a foremost authority on the construction of mining buildings, Jacob J. Steidle, of Jeddo, was forced to overcome the disadvantages of a limited education, due to the fact that his father died when the boy was only nine years of age, necessitating that Mr. Steidle go to work. Notwithstanding this handicap, he has refused to become discouraged, and has met and overcome the various obstacles lying between him and success. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Steidle is entitled to his present position both financially and socially, having attained them solely through his own dogged determination. Mr. Steidle was born October 5, 1867, at Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, son of Charles M. and Louise (Cooms) Steidle, both parents natives of Germany. Charles M. Steidle was born at Württemberg, Germany, migrating to the United States at the age of twenty years. He was a butcher by trade, and died in 1876. Louise (Cooms) Steidle, who died in 1909, was brought from Germany to this country when she was eleven years old.

Jacob J. Steidle entered the public schools of Schuylkill, but at the age of nine, was forced to abandon his studies because of the death of his father. His first employment was in a foundry, wherein he remained two years, and then was for one year occupied in "slate picking" at the mines. At the expiration of this time he apprenticed himself to the carpenters' trade, and especially with that branch having to do with the construction of coal breakers, which he followed for the ensuing fifteen years. He was with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at York Farm, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, for four years, functioning as foreman of carpenters. In 1895, he came to Hazleton to accept a position with the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and here supervised the construction of collieries in this section for a year, at the end of which time he was promoted to outside foreman at Hazleton Shaft Collieries. Twenty years in this capacity brought about his promotion to the post of general carpenter foreman for the entire system of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and he occupied this position for two and one-half years. Another change, in 1912, found him with the Jeddo Highland Coal Company, and here, too, he was a general outside superintendent, the office he has since filled.

Possessed of that desirable faculty for making friends, Mr. Steidle has become quite popular in social, fraternal, and civic organizations. He is a Republican but has never held public office. In his capacity as a member of the board of directors of the Freeland Building & Loan Association, he renders valued aid to the conduct of this firm's affairs. His fraternal connections include the Patriotic Order Sons of America; Freeland Lodge, No. 1145, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is a member of the Pioneer Fire Company of Hazleton. His religious beliefs conform to those advocated by the Lutheran Church, of which he is a member.



H. J. Leuokan M.D.



Leb. W. Kistler M.D.

Jacob J. Steidle married Margaret Edmunds, of Minersville, Schuylkill County. She is the daughter of Edmund and Jennie Edmunds, and has borne her husband two children: 1. Ethel, married Dr. John S. Carter, of Hazleton. 2. William J., born June 20, 1906; graduated from Lehigh University with the class of 1928, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Steidle is a resident of Jeddo.

SETH W. KISTLER, M. D.—In the noble and self-sacrificing profession of medicine, Luzerne County is fortunate to possess so many noteworthy physicians, among the most prominent of whom stands Dr. Seth W. Kistler, of Nanticoke. Dr. Kistler is a member of the staff of the Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital, and holds the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, not only because of his remarkable medical and surgical skill, but also because of his friendliness to all and his zealous efforts to be of service to suffering humanity. In the civic life of the town he takes a prominent part, being always active in advancing its interests and in promoting the welfare and progress of the community in everything that will be of benefit to the people.

Dr. Kistler was born in Kampton, Berks County, September 27, 1873, son of Philip S. and Louisa (Wessner) Kistler. He was educated in the public schools of Berks County, and having a great desire to study medicine, entered Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he pursued his studies diligently, graduating with the class of 1901, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then located in Nanticoke and engaged in general practice, being successful from the first, receiving the confidence and commendation of all on account of his skillful treatment and keen knowledge as a diagnostician. For more than a quarter of a century, Dr. Kistler has continued to minister to the needs of this town and vicinity, displaying splendid fortitude and energy under all conditions, in all weathers, in order to be of service to those in need, to whom he has ever been, besides their physician, their friend. He is a member of the county and State homeopathic societies, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. In the financial life of the town, he is a leading factor, being a director of the Nanticoke National Bank. In fraternal circles, he is prominently identified with Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, Free and Accepted Masons, Caldwell Consistory; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also an active member of the Craftsman Club; the Kiwanis Club; the Junior Order United American Mechanics; Wyoming Valley Motor Club, and the United Sportsmen of Pennsylvania. With his family, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he resides at No. 200 State Street, Nanticoke.

Dr. Seth W. Kistler married, December 26, 1896, Lilah M. Bachman, of Lehigh County, and to this union were born the following children: 1. Esther L., a graduate of Keystone State Normal School and Pennsylvania State College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926; member of Phi Kappa Phi and Kappa Delta fraternities, also the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of America. 2. Charles J., graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1924, having completed special courses; member of Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity; served in Officers' Training Camp during the World War; married M. Edith Gring. 3. Clarence P., graduated from Swarthmore College in 1923 with the Bachelor of Arts' degree; served as president of Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity in 1926-27; married Dorothy Burt. 4. Seth B., a member of the class of 1928, Hahnemann Medical College. 5. Delilah, a student at Pennsylvania State College. 6. One child who died in infancy. Mrs. Kistler is prominent in the social and church circles of the town, being an energetic member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Mizpah Bible Class. She is also a leader in Nanticoke Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

CHARLES W. MARKLE—The family of this surname is old in the history of Pennsylvania. It was formerly represented in Columbia County, where the name continues to be recalled as having belonged to prominent men, notably to Charles W. Markle and his father. Mr. Markle is now a resident of Shickshinny, Luzerne County, and here has made himself a citizen of great value, participating in all movements designed for the general welfare. He was born at Fishing Creek, in Columbia County, March 18, 1882, son of Monroe and Rebecca (Dodder) Markle. His father, a farmer who spent his life in the Fishing Creek area, where he was born, May

24, 1834, died January 12, 1915. His mother, also a native of Fishing Creek, was born January 1, 1841, and died in February, 1907.

In the public schools of Fishing Creek Mr. Markle secured a sound elementary and secondary academic instruction, and took his diploma from the high school at Jonestown, in 1902. Thereafter he studied in the well-known Eckles School of Embalming, at Philadelphia, completing the course in 1904. For four years after graduation as an embalmer he practiced his profession with R. W. Thompson, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, then spent a year working for the Pittsburgh Casket Company, and in 1912 came to Shickshinny, here to engage as a funeral director and embalmer under his own name. He carries a full line of most modern equipment in his complete mortuary establishment at No. 111 North Union Street. A Republican, he is active in political affairs, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Son of Veterans, being a member of Lodge No. 234, in the former order. He is a member of the Shickshinny Rotary Club and a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the workings of which he is active and interested. For a considerable period he has had under his charge a Sunday school class. He also directs a troop of Boy Scouts.

Charles W. Markle married, in 1912, Grace Sutliff, of Waterton, Luzerne County, daughter of Sterling and Mary Sutliff. To this union was born a son, Zehnder, who died at the age of five years.

REV. JOHN HALL GRIFFITH—Born in Wales, British Isles, September 26, 1865, the Rev. John Hall Griffith, of Plymouth, is a son of David Hall and Elizabeth (Thomas) Griffith. David Hall Griffith was born in Wales, 1837, and died in 1921. He was a mechanic by trade. Elizabeth (Thomas) Griffith was also a native of Wales, born in 1842, died in 1921.

In the public schools of Elmira, New York, Mr. Griffith secured his basic academic instruction, graduating from high school in 1883, and matriculated in St. Stephen's College, of Annandale, New York, whence he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1889. Thereafter he studied theology in Seabury Divinity School, of Faribault, Minnesota, where he completed his studies in 1892, and was ordained minister in July of that year. For two years he was pastor of the church at Le Sueur, Minnesota, then became curate in St. Paul's Church, in Albany, New York, which charge he retained for two years. His first charge in Pennsylvania came next, and lasted for two years: it was over the Church of the Redeemer, at Sayre. In September, 1897, he came to Plymouth, as pastor of St. Peter's Church, and has remained in this position through the many years succeeding to the present time (1928). St. Peter's Church was organized in Plymouth in 1856. The present edifice was constructed in 1895.

Mr. Griffith engages actively in general affairs of the community. He is a Republican, loyal to the principles of government upheld by that party, and a good influence within its ranks. He is also actively interested in the Knights of Pythias, and is affiliated with Plymouth Lodge, No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons.

John Hall Griffith married, in January, 1896, Eleanor Lovisa Hoyt, of Le Sueur, Minnesota, daughter of John P. and Rosa Hoyt; and of this union have been born children: 1. Edward Dean, born in 1898. 2. Elizabeth, wife of Dr. William E. Evans, born January 1, 1900. 3. Hoyt H., born December 18, 1901.

EDWARD J. KIELAR, M. D.—In Nanticoke and in Glenlyon, Dr. Edward J. Kielar is building up a substantial general medical practice, with offices in Nanticoke at No. 50 West Greene Street, and in Glenlyon with offices at No. 212 East Main Street. He is also industrial surgeon of the Susquehanna and Glenlyon collieries, Glenlyon, Pennsylvania. Dr. Kielar is a graduate of the University of Chicago and of the Medical School of Loyola University, and while a student in the first-mentioned institution was captain of the university wrestling team.

Dr. Kielar is one of the numerous men of Polish ancestry who have achieved professional success in this country. His father, John Kielar, was born in Poland, and came to this country as a young man. He located in Luzerne County and found employment in the mines, where by hard work and the peculiar persistence and steadiness which is a characteristic of his race, he earned a livelihood for his family. Dr. Kielar's mother, Susanna (Brudnitski) Kielar, was born in Russian Poland and came to this country with her family when she was one

year of age. Both are of Polish descent and both are now (1928) living in Nanticoke.

Dr. Edward J. Kielar was born in Alden, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1897, and as a boy attended the public schools of Newport Township. Later, he continued study in Wanamie High School, class of 1917. Before he had quite completed his senior year, however, the entrance of the United States into the World War interrupted his course, for in May, 1917, he enlisted for service in the Coast Artillery and was stationed at Fort Totten, New York. After a time he was transferred to Camp Meade, in Maryland, where he was assigned the work of training new recruits, and was advanced to the rank of sergeant-major. After the signing of the armistice he was transferred to the Quartermaster's Department, as first class sergeant. He took the examinations for field clerk and was assigned to the camp recruiting office with Major Deering, where he remained until he was discharged with a scholarship to the University of Chicago, where he matriculated in October, 1919. Three years later, in the spring of 1922, he completed his course there, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the opening of the fall term found him beginning his special preparation for the medical profession, in the School of Medicine, at Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois. There he completed his course in three years, graduating in 1925, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While a student in the University of Chicago, Dr. Kielar became deeply interested in athletics, and in this field, as well as in his studies, he was content with nothing less than top-notch achievement. He became proficient in the art of wrestling and displayed executive ability of a quality which won for him the proud position of captain of the university wrestling team. His activities in this department of extra-curricular interests was of special value to him, and he has retained his interest in athletics. After graduation from the Medical School of Loyola University, Dr. Kielar served his internship at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, and then further extended his experience by coming to Nanticoke as resident physician at the Nanticoke State Hospital. Although having license to practice in Illinois, he returned to Pennsylvania in 1927 and located in Nanticoke. Here he opened his offices at No. 50 West Greene Street, and in order to render his services more easily accessible to a larger number of people he also opened offices at No. 212 East Main Street, in Glenlyon. He still maintains offices in both places (1928), but resides in Glenlyon, and is building up a very satisfactory practice. Though he is engaged in general practice, Dr. Kielar is also giving special attention to pediatrics, and in both fields has won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated. He is a member of Luzerne County Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the American Medical Society, and is also a member of Phi Beta Pi college fraternity; a Fellow of American Geographical Society; member of the Falcons, and a member of the American Legion at Glenlyon. Along with his professional activities he takes an active interest in civic affairs, and is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Nanticoke. His religious membership is with St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Edward J. Kielar was married, in August, 1925, to Rose Gronka, of Glenlyon, who, before her marriage was engaged as a teacher in the public schools of Glenlyon. Dr. and Mrs. Kielar have many friends both in Nanticoke and in Glenlyon.

SHADRACH M. WHITESELL—A resident of Town Line, Huntington Township, Pennsylvania, for many years, Shadrach M. Whitesell has achieved an important place in the business life of the community. He is a man of wide experience in both the lumber and building trades, having erected many important buildings in the vicinity, while he is now president of the Whitesell Lumber Company, Inc. His able direction of the affairs of his company has resulted in a large volume of business.

Mr. Whitesell was born at Roaring Brook, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1862. His father, Darius Whitesell, who was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, was a farmer for many years, and died in 1926. His mother, who before her marriage was Mary Tinklepaugh, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, and is also now deceased.

Shadrach M. Whitesell attended the public schools of his birthplace, and as a young man established his own retail lumber business, at Roaring Brook. Later he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, L. L.

Reese, under the firm name of Whitesell and Reese, and for seventeen years under this arrangement they engaged as lumber manufacturers, with a plant at Broadway, Pennsylvania. At the end of this time, Mr. Whitesell came to Shickshinny, where he entered business as a contractor and builder, operating under his own name at Shickshinny and at Mocanaqua. During this period he built the First National Bank Building, in Shickshinny, the bank building at Mocanaqua, as well as others of importance in both places. Finally, in 1924, Mr. Whitesell purchased the retail lumber business of the Shickshinny Lumber Company, to which, as the Whitesell Lumber Company, Inc., he has since devoted his time and attention. Not only has Mr. Whitesell been very successful in his own enterprises, but he has also been called into consultation by other financial interests, which value his keen judgment and sound advice. He is vice-president and a director of the First National Bank, of Shickshinny, and president of the First National Bank of Mocanaqua, of which he is also a member of the board of directors.

Politically, Mr. Whitesell supports the principles and candidates of the Republican party, but any movement which he considers designed to promote the growth and welfare of the community is always assured of his liberal support. He is affiliated fraternally with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which organization he is a member of the Shickshinny Lodge, and a member of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including Caldwell Consistory, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He is also a member of Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Lodge No. 354, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family worship in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1888, Shadrach M. Whitesell married Sarah Reese, of Plymouth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Reese of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Whitesell became the parents of four children: 1. Ludwig R. 2. Elwood. 3. Mary, now Mrs. Mary Gisriel. 4. Darius B., who died at the age of twenty-two in the service of the United States Army during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Whitesell have also five grandchildren.

JAMES D. HUSTED, D. D. S.—Doctor of dental surgery highly regarded by fellow members of the dental profession, with a long and distinguished record of professional practice in Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, Dr. James D. Husted, of 49 South Thomas Street, Kingston, was born in Ross Township, Luzerne County, May 24, 1862. His father, David Husted, was born in Dallas, Luzerne County, 1841, spent the years of his youth on a farm, and served with the 143d Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War. He died, in 1894, at Philadelphia. Dr. Husted's mother, Amelia (Benscoter) Husted, was a native of Ross Township, Luzerne County, born in 1844, and she died in January of 1927. The family is one of the oldest in the Wyoming Valley.

Dr. Husted secured his elementary academic instruction in the public schools of Luzerne County, then attended private school—Huntington Mills Academy. Afterward, for fourteen years, he taught school, was supervising principal of Plymouth Township and principal of Edwardsville High School for six years, then attended the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Science. Without delay he opened offices in Wilkes-Barre, where he practiced continuously through twenty-six years, removing to Kingston in 1928. Here he now carries on a large general dental practice. He is a member of the Susquehanna Dental Society, and in general affairs of interest fraternally and civically. Dr. Husted is prominent. He is a member of Lodge No. 395, Free and Accepted Masons; Shekinah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Dieu le Veut Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar; Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Patriotic Order Sons of America. Of the Patriotic Sons he has been a member two-score years (as this is written, 1928). He is at present school director of Kingston Borough, and was president of the board for two years. He is a communicant of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, upon the official board of which he serves.

Dr. Husted married, in 1885, Nellie Davenport, of Shickshinny, Pennsylvania, daughter of Alexander and Amy Davenport; and they have children: 1. Claude M., born in 1886, graduate optometrist, of Wilkes-Barre. 2. Ralph Hays, born in 1894, graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical School, 1915, degree of Doctor of Dental Science, of Shickshinny.



Edward J. Kielar M.D.



